

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

**GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS
MADE UNDER ENACTMENTS
IN FORCE IN BRITISH INDIA**

CONSISTING OF

PART I

General Rules, Proclamations and Notifica-
tions made under Statutes relating to India

AND

PART II

General Rules and Orders made under
General Acts of the Governor-General
in Council; with an Index.

VOLUME II

(Containing Part II, Rules
under Acts from 1841 to 1889).



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General Rules and Orders under Enactments in force in British India.

PART II:

General Rules and Orders¹ made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council.

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION OF SHIPS ACT, 1841 (X OF 1841).

Form of Survey Certificate.

No. 3319, dated 6th August, 1891.—The Governor General in Council approves the suggestion of the Government of Bengal, and, in the exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of Act X of 1841² as amended by Act VII of 1891, directs that the certificate of the surveying officer shall in future be in the form attached to this Resolution, instead of the form given in the Schedule to the Act.

¹ N.B.—Rules and orders of a temporary nature and orders conferring powers on officials personally by name are omitted.

² Genl. Acts, Vol. I.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION OF SHIPS ACT, 1811 (X of 1811).

Form of Survey Certificate—*contd.*

ACT X of 1811 (AS AMENDED BY ACT VII of 1891).

(SECTION 8.)

Certificate of Survey.

NAME OF SHIP	PORT OF INTENDED REGISTRY	OFFICIAL NUMBER, IF THERE HAS BEEN ANY FORMER REGISTRY		
Whether British or Foreign built	Whether sailing or steam-ship, and, if a steam-ship, how propelled	Where built	When built	Name and address of builders.
Number of Decks	Length from fore part of stem under the lower part to the aft side of the head of the stern post			Feet.
Number of Masts				
Rigged	Length at quarter of depth from top of weather deck at side amidships to bottom of keel			
Stern	Main breadth to outside of plank			
Hull	Depth in hold from tonnage deck to ceiling at midships			
Galleries	Depth in hold from upper deck to ceiling at midships, in the case of three decks and upwards			
Head	Depth from top of beam amidships to top of keel			
Framework and description of vessel	Depth from top of deck at side amidships to bottom of keel			
Number of bulk heads	Round of beam			
Number of water ballast tanks and their capacity in tons.	Length of Engine-room (if any)			

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION OF SHIPS ACT, 1841 (X of 1841).

Form of Survey Certificate—*contd.*

PARTICULARS OF DISPLACEMENT.

Total to quarter the depth from weather deck at side amidships to bottom of keel	} tons	Ditto per inch immersion at same depth	} tons
---	--------	---	--------

PARTICULARS OF ENGINES, ETC. (IF ANY).

Number of Engines	Description	Whether British or Foreign made	When made	Name and address of maker	Number of and diameter of cylin- ders	Length of stroke	N H P. I H P. speed of ship.
	Engines		Engines	Engines			
	Boilers		Boilers	Boilers			
	Number						
	Iron or steel						
	Pressure when loaded						

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION OF SHIPS ACT, 1811 (X of 1811).

Form of Survey Certificate—*contd.*

PARTICULARS OF TONNAGE.

	Number of tons	Number of tons
GROSS TONNAGE		
Under Tonnage Deck . . .		
Closed in spaces above the Tonnage Deck, if any		
Space or spaces between Decks		
Peep		
Forecastle		
Round House		
Other closed in spaces, if any, as follows—		
Spaces for machinery and light and air, under section 2, 12 & 13 Viet. c. 43 (1860), if required—	Cubic Feet	
Gross tonnage		
Deduction as per contra . .		
Registered Tonnage		
		Total

I, the undersigned _____, having surveyed the above-named ship, hereby certify that the above particulars are true, and that her Name is marked on each of her bows, and her Name and the Port of Registry are properly marked on a conspicuous part of her stern, a scale of feet marked on each side of her stern and of her stern post, and lines permanently and conspicuously marked on each side amidships indicating the position of each deck which is above water, in manner directed by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1870.

Dated at _____

this _____ day of _____ 18

Surveyor.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION OF SHIPS ACT (1841) AMENDMENT ACT,
1850 (XI OF 1850).

Tonnage of Native Coasting Craft (India and Ceylon).

No. 513, dated the 21st December, 1877.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of Act XI of 1850,¹ to make the following rules for calculating the measurement for tonnage of such native decked ships and vessels employed in coasting voyages or between India and Ceylon as may be registered under that section in British Burma:—

Hull:—Measure the length along the deck from the afterpart of the stem to the forepart of the stern post.

Secondly.—The breadth from the broadest part from skin to skin.

Thirdly.—The depth from under the tonnage deck down the pump well to skin.

Multiply these three dimensions together, and divide the product by 130, and the quotient will be the tonnage of the hull of such vessel.

If the vessel have a poop or other closed-in space, measure the inside length, breadth and height of such part thereof as may be included within the bulk-heads, whether enclosed within the foremost bulk-head or not.

Multiply these three measurements together, and divide the product by 924; the quotient will be the number of tons to be added to the tonnage of hull of such vessel.

NOTE.—In measuring breadth, if and if a boat or vessel has no inner inner side of the timbers would reg the floor timber or, in the absence, skin.

[See Gazette of India, 1877, Pt. I, p. 747.]

¹ Genl Acts, Vol. I

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE CARRIERS ACT, 1865 (III OF 1865).

Additions to the list of articles contained in the Schedule to the Act.

No. 5299, dated the 14th October, 1922.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the ¹*Carriers Act, 1865 (Act III of 1865)*, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the following additions shall be made to the list of articles contained in the schedule to the said Act, namely:—

Art pottery and all articles made of marble.

Furs.

Government securities.

Opium.

Coral.

Musk, *Itr*, Sandal-wood oil and other essential oils used in the preparation of *itr* or other perfumes.

Musical and scientific instruments.

Feathers.

Narcotic preparations of hemp.

Crude India-ruber.

Jode, Jade-stone and amber.

Gooroochand or gooroochandani.

Cinematograph films and apparatus.

Zahir Mohra Khatai.

[*See Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 1235.*]

¹ Genl Acts, Vol. I.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PARSI MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE ACT, 1865 (XV OF 1865).

Table of Parsi Consanguinity and Affinity.

No. 1720, dated 6th September, 1865.—With reference to section 3 of 'Act XV of 1865, the following table of the degrees of consanguinity and affinity within which marriage is prohibited among the Parsees, is published for general information:—

TABLE.

A man shall not marry his—

1. Paternal grand-father's mother.
2. Paternal grand-mother's mother.
3. Maternal grand-father's mother.
4. Maternal grand-mother's mother.
5. Paternal grand-mother.
6. Paternal grand-father's wife.
7. Maternal grand-mother.
8. Maternal grand-father's wife.
9. Mother or step-mother.
10. Father's sister or step-sister.
11. Mother's sister or step-sister.
12. Sister or step-sister.
13. Brother's daughter or step brother's daughter, or any direct lineal descendant of a brother or step-brother.
14. Sister's daughter or step-sister's daughter, or any direct lineal descendant of a sister or step-sister.
15. Daughter or step-daughter, or any direct lineal descendant of either.
16. Son's daughter or step-son's daughter, or any direct lineal descendant of a son or step-son.
17. Wife of son or of step-son, or of any direct lineal descendant of a son or step-son.
18. Wife of daughter's son or of step-daughter's son, or of any direct lineal descendant of a daughter or step-daughter.
19. Mother of daughter's husband.
20. Mother of son's wife.
21. Mother of wife's paternal grand-father.
22. Mother of wife's paternal grand-mother.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PARSI MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE ACT, 1865 (XV OF 1865).

Table of Parsi Consanguinity and Affinity—*contd.*

23. Mother of wife's maternal grand-father.
24. Mother of wife's maternal grand-mother.
25. Wife's paternal grand-mother.
26. Wife's maternal grand-mother.
27. Wife's mother or step-mother.
28. Wife's father's sister.
29. Wife's mother's sister.
30. Father's brother's wife.
31. Mother's brother's wife.
32. Brother's son's wife.
33. Sister's son's wife.

A woman shall not marry her—

1. Paternal grand-father's father.
2. Paternal grand-mother's father.
3. Maternal grand-father's father.
4. Maternal grand-mother's father.
5. Paternal grand-father.
6. Paternal grand-mother's husband.
7. Maternal grand-father.
8. Maternal grand-mother's husband.
9. Father or step-father.
10. Father's brother or step-brother.
11. Mother's brother or step-brother.
12. Brother or step-brother.
13. Brother's son or step-brother's son, or any direct lineal descendant of a brother or step-brother.
14. Sister's son or step-sister's son, or any direct lineal descendant of a sister or step-sister.
15. Son or step-son, or any direct lineal descendant of either.
16. Daughter's son or step-daughter's son, or any direct lineal descendant of a daughter or step-daughter.
17. Husband of daughter or of step-daughter, or of any direct lineal descendant of a daughter or step-daughter.
18. Husband of son's daughter or step-son's daughter, or of any direct lineal descendant of a son or step-son.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PARSI MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE ACT, 1865 (XV OF 1865).

Table of Parsi Consanguinity and Affinity—*concl'd*

19. Father of daughter's husband.
20. Father of son's wife.
21. Father of husband's paternal grand-father.
22. Father of husband's paternal grand-mother.
23. Father of husband's maternal grand-father.
24. Father of husband's maternal grand-mother.
25. Husband's paternal grand-father.
26. Husband's maternal grand-father.
27. Husband's father or step-father.
28. Brother of husband's father.
29. Brother of husband's mother.
30. Husband's brother's son, or his direct lineal descendant.
31. Husband's sister's son, or his direct lineal descendant.
32. Brother's daughter's husband.
33. Sister's daughter's husband.

NOTE.—In the above table the words "brother" and "sister" denote brother and sister of the whole as well as half blood. Relationship by step means relationship by marriage.

[See Gazette of India, 1865, p. 951.]

Certificates of copies of entries in certificate book of Parsi marriages.

No. ⁶/₁₀₇₁₋₆₅, dated the 9th August, 1899.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13-A of Act III of 1872¹ (to provide a form of marriage in certain cases), and section 8-A of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865,² the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:—

Copies of entries in the Marriage Certificate Book prescribed in section 13 of Act III of 1872³ and in the Register of Marriages referred to in section 6 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, which Registrars* under these Acts are required to send

* Except the Registrar appointed by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay under Act XV of 1865

Deaths, and
Births, Deaths

1886, shall be certified in the form set forth in the following Schedule,

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol. II.

² Genl. Acts, Vol. I.

³ Genl. Acts, Vol. II.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PARSI MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE ACT, 1865 (XV OF 1865).

Certificates of copies of entries in certificate book of Parsi marriages—*concl'd.*

and shall be sent at intervals of three months, on or as nearly as possible after the 1st January, April, July and October in each year.

Should no entries be made in a Marriage Certificate Book, or a Register of Marriages, as the case may be, during the preceding three months, a certificate to this effect shall be sent to the Registrar General concerned.

Schedule.

Form of Certificate of truth of copies of entries in Marriage Certificate Book under Act III of 1872 (or Register of Marriages under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, as the case may be) to be sent to Registrar General.

Certified that the above, which contains entries from No. _____ regarding _____ to No. _____ regarding _____ is a true copy of all the entries in the Marriage Certificate Book under Act III of 1872 (or Register of Marriages under Act XV of 1865, as the case may be) kept by me for the three months ending the day of _____ 18 ____.

Dated the _____

of _____

(Signature)

Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872
(or Registrar under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865,¹ as the case may be) for (local area).

[See Gazette of India, Supplement, 1889, p. 921.]

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol. I.

² Genl. Acts, Vol. II.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF BOOKS ACT, 1867 (XXV OF 1867).

Exemption of Official Publications from provisions of Printing Presses and Books Act, 1867 (XXV of 1867).

No. 1294, dated the 12th March, 1868.—By virtue of the power vested in the Governor General in Council by section 21 of ¹Act XXV of 1867, entitled "An Act for the Regulation of Printing Presses and Newspapers for the preservation of copies of books printed in British India, and for the registration of such books," His Excellency in Council is pleased to declare that all books, maps, sketches, charts, and papers printed or published under orders of Government or for official purposes, are exempted from the provisions of the said Act.

[See Gazette of India, 1868, Pt. I, p. 374.]

Exemptions of Acts of Indian Legislatures and certain other publications from operation of Act.

No. 5793, dated the 30th December, 1870.—Under section 21 of ¹Act XXV of 1867 (an Act for the regulation of Printing Presses and Newspapers, for the preservation of copies of books printed in British India, and for the registration of such books), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the said Act all reprints and translations, without comment or annotation, of Acts of the several Indian Legislatures published in British India

[See Gazette of India, 1870, Pt. I, p. 852.]

No. 5694, dated the 21st December, 1871.—By virtue of the power vested in the Governor General in Council by section 21 of Act XXV of 1867,¹ entitled "An Act for the regulation of Printing Presses and Newspapers, for the preservation of copies of books printed in British India, and for the registration of such books," His Excellency in Council is pleased to declare that the following publications are exempted from the provisions of the said Act:—

²[1 Reprints of books without additions or alterations, and without new notes or commentaries.]

2. Acts of the Legislative Councils without notes or commentaries.

3. Price lists and tradesmen's circulars.

4. Catalogues of books and other articles, auctioneers' notices, and advertisements.

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol. I.

² Cancelled by Notification No. 3276, dated 16th August, 1872.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF BOOKS ACT, 1867 (XXV of 1867).

Exemptions of Acts of Indian Legislatures and certain other publications from operation of Act—*concl'd.*

5. Play bills, comprising advertisements of theatrical and musical entertainments.

6. Decisions of Courts of law without notes or commentaries.

7. Petitions and appeals addressed to constituted authority under the provisions of law.

8. Testimonials of private individuals or public officers.

9. Annual reports of schools, banks, societies, and firms.

10. Almanacs and Calendars.

11. Labels affixed to articles of commerce.

12. "Provided that notwithstanding anything above contained, no publication issued by or in support of any person who is a candidate at any election either to any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act or to any local authority shall be so exempted."

[See Gazette of India, 1871, Pt. I, p. 979.]

Withdrawal of exemption of reprints of books.

No. 3276, dated the 16th August, 1872.—Clause 1 of the notification of this Department, No. 5604, dated the 21st December, 1871, exempting from the provisions of Act XXV of 1867,¹ "Reprints of books without additions or alterations, and without new notes or commentaries," is hereby cancelled.

All such reprints will, in future, be registered in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

[See Gazette of India, 1872, Pt. I, p. 777.]

Exempting books acquired by Government for educational purposes from Registration Fees.

No. 4823, dated the 21st October, 1869.—By virtue of the power vested in the Governor General in Council by section 21 of Act XXV of 1867,² entitled "An Act for the Regulation of Printing Presses and Newspapers, for the preservation of copies of books printed in British

¹ This proviso was inserted by Notification No. 155, dated 2nd December, 1920, *see* Gazette of India, 1920, Pt. I, p. 2212.
² Genl. Acts, Vol. I.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF BOOKS ACT, 1867 (XXV OF 1867).

Exempting books acquired by Government for educational purposes from Registration Fees—*concl'd.*

India, and for the registration of such books," His Excellency in Council is pleased to exempt, from the operation of the clause in section 18 of the said Act, which requires the payment of the sum of two rupees to the officer keeping the catalogue of books, all such books as become the property of Government for educational purposes.

[See Gazette of India, 1869, Pt. I, p. 400.]

Exempting railway tickets from the operation of section 3 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (XXV of 1867.)

No. 416, dated the 16th December, 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 21 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867¹ (XXV of 1867), as amended by section 3 of the Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Act, 1915² (XI of 1915), the Governor-General directs that railway tickets shall be excluded from the operation of section 3 of the said Act.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p. 2109.]

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol I
² Genl. Acts, Vol VIII

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COURT-FEES ACT, 1870 (VII of 1870)

Fees for letters of administration.

No. 1522-S.R., dated the 20th March, 1885.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the 'Court-Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council directs that the additional court-fee payable under section 19E of the said Act on Probates and Letters of Administration shall be denoted either—

- (a) by impressed and adhesive stamps in the manner prescribed in Notification No. 361 of 18th April, 1883; or
- (b) wholly by adhesive stamps of the kind described in clause I of Notification No. 361 of the 18th April, 1883.

[See Gazette of India, 1885, Pt. I, p. 213.]

Use of adhesive stamps for fees referred to in S. 3, para. 1 of the Court-Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870.)

No. 4070-S.R., dated the 23rd August, 1895.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 26 of the 'Court-Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 1678, dated the 18th July, 1873, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the fees referred to in the first paragraph of section 3 of the said Act shall, with effect from the 1st September, 1895, be denoted by adhesive stamps of the size and pattern introduced in 1883, bearing the words "Court-fee" and containing three lines in the middle with the Queen's head and value printed on the left side, and the word "Service" overprinted on the stamps.

[See Gazette of India, 1895, Pt. I, p. 722.]

No. 3318-S.R., dated the 4th August, 1896.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 26 of the 'Court-Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), and in continuation of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 361 and 4070-S.R., dated the 18th April, 1883, and the 23rd August, 1895, respectively, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the fees referred to in the first paragraph of section 3 of the said Act may be denoted by adhesive stamps bearing the Queen's head in a circle in the centre and the value printed on each side thereof, and overprinted with the words "High Court Service."

[See Gazette of India, 1896, Pt. I, p. 604.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COURT-FEES ACT, 1870 (VII OF 1870).

Use of adhesive and impressed stamps, and remission of fractions of an anna.

No. 361, dated the 18th April, 1883.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 35 of the 'Court-Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, and in supersession of Notification by the Government of India in the Financial Department No. 1520, dated 5th March, 1875, and all other Notifications on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following directions:—

- I.—When in any case the fee chargeable under the said Act is less than Rs. 10, such fee shall be denoted by adhesive stamps only. Such adhesive stamps bearing the words "Court-fees," at present in use, or adhesive stamps of any different shape, size or pattern, bearing the words "Court-fees," which may hereafter be issued for use, in supersession of, or in addition to, the adhesive stamps now in use.
- II.—When in any case the fee chargeable under the said Act amounts to or exceeds Rs. 10, such fee shall be denoted by impressed stamps bearing the words "Court-fees," adhesive stamps being only employed to make up fractions of less than Rs. 10.
- III.—If in any case the amount of the fee chargeable under the said Act involves a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.
- IV.—This Notification shall take effect on and after the 1st June, 1883.

[See Gazette of India, 1883, Pt. I, p. 189.]

No. 1494-S.R., dated the 29th March, 1895.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 26 of the 'Court-Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), and in supersession of so much of paragraph I of the Notification in this Department No. 361, dated the 18th April, 1883, as authorised the use of the adhesive stamp, bearing the words "Court-fees," in use on the date of the Notification for denoting the fee chargeable under the said Act, when in any case the fee is less than Rs. 10, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in such cases the adhesive stamps to be used shall, with effect from the 1st July, 1895, be adhesive stamps of the size and pattern introduced in 1883, bearing the words "Court-fee" and containing three lines in the middle, with the Queen's head and the value printed on the left side.

[See Gazette of India, 1895, Pt. I, p. 265.]

**Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General
Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.**

THE COURT-FEES ACT, 1870 (VII OF 1870)

Fees for letters of administration.

No. 1522-S.R., dated the 20th March, 1885.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Court-Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council directs that the additional court-fee payable under section 19E of the said Act on Probates and Letters of Administration shall be denoted either—

- (a) by impressed and adhesive stamps in the manner prescribed in Notification No. 361 of 18th April, 1883; or
- (b) wholly by adhesive stamps of the kind described in clause I of Notification No. 361 of the 18th April, 1883.

[See Gazette of India, 1885, Pt. I, p. 213.]

Use of adhesive stamps for fees referred to in S. 3, para. 1 of the Court-Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870).

No. 4070-S.R., dated the 23rd August, 1895.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 26 of the Court-Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 1678, dated the 18th July, 1873, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the fees referred to in the first paragraph of section 3 of the said Act shall, with effect from the 1st September, 1895, be denoted by adhesive stamps of the size and pattern introduced in 1883, bearing the words "Court-fee" and containing three lines in the middle with the Queen's head and value printed on the left side, and the word "Service" overprinted on the stamps.

[See Gazette of India, 1895, Pt. I, p. 722.]

No. 3318-S.R., dated the 4th August, 1896.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 26 of the Court-Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), and in continuation of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 361 and 4070-S.R., dated the 18th April, 1883, and the 23rd August, 1895, respectively, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the fees referred to in the first paragraph of section 3 of the said Act may be denoted by adhesive stamps bearing the Queen's head in a circle in the centre and the value printed on each side thereof, and overprinted with the words "High Court Service."

[See Gazette of India, 1896, Pt. I, p. 604.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE COURT-FEES ACT, 1870 (VII OF 1870).

Use of adhesive and impressed stamps, and remission of fractions of an anna.

No. 361, dated the 18th April, 1883.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 35 of the 'Court-Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, and in supersession of Notification by the Government of India in the Financial Department No. 1520, dated 5th March, 1875, and all other Notifications on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following directions:—

- I.—When in any case the fee chargeable under the said Act is less than Rs. 10, such fee shall be denoted by adhesive stamps only. Such adhesive stamps bearing the words "Court-fees," at present in use, or adhesive stamps of any different shape, size or pattern, bearing the words "Court-fees," which may hereafter be issued for use, in supersession of, or in addition to, the adhesive stamps now in use.
- II.—When in any case the fee chargeable under the said Act amounts to or exceeds Rs. 10, such fee shall be denoted by impressed stamps bearing the words "Court-fees," adhesive stamps being only employed to make up fractions of less than Rs. 10.
- III.—If in any case the amount of the fee chargeable under the said Act involves a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.
- IV.—This Notification shall take effect on and after the 1st June, 1883.

[See Gazette of India, 1883, Pt. I, p. 189.]

No. 1494-S.R., dated the 29th March, 1895.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 26 of the 'Court-Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), and in supersession of so much of paragraph I of the Notification in this Department No. 361, dated the 18th April, 1883, as authorised the use of the adhesive stamp, bearing the words "Court-fees," in use on the date of the Notification for denoting the fee chargeable under the said Act, when in any case the fee is less than Rs. 10, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in such cases the adhesive stamps to be used shall, with effect from the 1st July, 1895, be adhesive stamps of the size and pattern introduced in 1883, bearing the words "Court-fee" and containing three lines in the middle, with the Queen's head and the value printed on the left side.

[See Gazette of India, 1895, Pt. I, p. 265.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872 (I of 1872).

Authorisation of certain officers in the State of Baroda to certify documents for the purposes of Section 79 of the Act.

No. 1387-I.A., dated the 12th April, 1904.—With reference to the provisions of Section 79 of the 'Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872), the Governor General in Council is pleased hereby to declare that the following officers in the Native State of Baroda are duly authorised to certify documents for the purposes of the said section, namely:—

- (a) all District Judges (*Prant Nyayadhish*);
- (b) all District Magistrates (*Prant Fouzdari Nyayadhish*) of the first class;
- (c) all Subordinate Judges (*Mahal Nyayadhish*); * * *
- (d) all Magistrates (*Fouzdari Nyayadhish*) of the first class;
- [(e) The Registrar (*Kamdari*) of the Varisht Court;
- (f) All Nazirs, Shirastedars and Head Clerks of the Courts of District Judges (*Prant Nyayadhish*);
- (g) All Nazirs and Shirastedars of the Courts of Subordinate Judges (*Mahal Nyayadhish*); and
- (h) All Nazirs and Shirastedars of the Courts of Magistrates of the 1st Class (*Fouzdari Nyayadhish*)]

[*See Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 270.*]

Authorisation of certain officers of Patiala State to certify documents.

No. 98-I., dated the 26th October, 1923.—With reference to the provisions of section 79 of the 'Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872), the Governor General in Council is pleased hereby to declare that the following officers in the Patiala State are duly authorised to certify documents for the purposes of the said section, namely:—

- 1. The Foreign Secretary and Assistant Foreign Secretary.
- 2. The Revenue Commissioner.
- 3. All District and Sessions Judges.
- 4. All Nazims (District Magistrates).
- 5. All Naib Nazims Faujdari (Magistrates, 1st Class).
- 6. All Naib Nazims Dewani (Subordinate Judges).
- 7. All Naib Nazims Mal (Revenue Assistants).
- 8. The Registrar, High Court.

[*See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 1509.*]

¹ Genl Acts, Vol. II.

² The word "and" was omitted and clauses (e) to (h) inserted by Notification No. 2009-I. B., dated 13th September, 1916, *see* Gazette of India, 1916, Pt. I, p. 1391.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SPECIAL MARRIAGE ACT, 1872 (III of 1872).

Transmission of returns under the Special Marriage and Parsi Marriage and Divorce Acts, 1865 and 1872, to Registrars-General under Act VI of 1886.

Resolution No. $\frac{6}{1074-5}$ (Judicial), dated the 9th August, 1889—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13-A of Act III of 1872 (to provide a form of marriage in certain cases), and section 8-A of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:—

Copies of entries in the Marriage Certificate Book prescribed in section 13 of Act III of 1872 and in the Register of Marriages referred to in section 6 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, which Registrars* under these Acts are required to send to the Registrars-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages appointed under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, shall be certified in the form set forth in the following schedule, and shall be sent at intervals of three months, on or as nearly as possible after the 1st January, April, July, and October, in each year.

* Except the Registrar appointed by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay under Act XV of 1865.

Should no entries be made in a Marriage Certificate Book, or a Register of Marriages, as the case may be, during the preceding three months, a certificate to this effect shall be sent to the Registrar-General concerned.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Certificate of truth of copies of entries in Marriage Certificate Book under Act III of 1872 (or Register of Marriages under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, as the case may be) to be sent to Registrar-General.

Certified that the above, which contains entries from No. _____ regarding _____ to No. _____ regarding _____, is a true copy of all the entries in the Marriage Certificate Book under Act III of 1872 (or Register of Marriages under Act XV of 1865, as the case may be) kept by me for the three months ending the _____ day of _____ 18_____

Dated the _____ of _____

(Signature.)

Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872
(or Registrar under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, as the case may be) for
(local area)

[See Gazette of India, 1889, Pt. VI, Supplement, p. 921.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE FOREIGN RECRUITING ACT, 1874 (IV of 1874).

Conditions regarding recruiting for the Ceylon Government Indentured Labour Force.

No. 10142-83, dated the 26th September, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the ¹Foreign Recruiting Act, 1874 (IV of 1874) and in supersession of the General Order published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 38 (Police), dated the 13th February 1877, the Governor General in Council is pleased to impose the following conditions upon recruiting for the Ceylon Government Indentured Labour Force; namely—

1. Recruiting for the Ceylon Government Indentured Labour Force shall be conducted only in the Districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely, Salem and Ramnad.

2. No person shall act as a recruiting officer for the said Force in any of the said districts except under a written licence from the Collector of such district.

3. A Collector may at any time, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, cancel or suspend any such license granted by him or by his predecessor in office.

4. No man under eighteen or over thirty years of age shall be taken as a recruit.

5. All recruits obtained by a recruiting officer in any district shall be taken by him before the Collector of such district or his authorised representative.

6. If such Collector or his representative finds that such recruits understand and accept the terms offered to them and are of the class required for service in the said Force, he may allow the recruiting officer to send them at the expense of the Ceylon Government to the nearest depôt of the Ceylon Labour Commission.

7. If it has been arranged between the recruiting officer and any recruit that the relations of such recruit shall accompany him to Ceylon, such Collector or his authorised representative may allow the recruiting officer to send them at the expense of the Ceylon Government to the nearest depôt of the Ceylon Labour Commission.

8. The Agent of the Ceylon Government shall receive all recruits and relations of recruits sent to him under the two preceding clauses, shall maintain them while at the depôt of the Ceylon Labour Commission and (except in the case of recruits rejected on medical examination under clause 10) shall arrange for a free passage for them to Colombo.

9. Except as provided in clause 8, no representative of the Ceylon Government shall receive or despatch any recruits obtained in British India for the said Force.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE FOREIGN RECRUITING ACT, 1874 (IV of 1874).

Conditions regarding recruiting for the Ceylon Government Indentured Labour Force—*concl'd.*

10. Every recruit on arriving at the depôt of the Ceylon Labour Commission shall be examined by the medical officer attached to the depôt or if there be no such officer by the medical subordinate in charge of the local dispensary. In the latter case the Ceylon Government shall pay to the medical subordinate for each recruit examined by him such fee as may have been fixed by the Government of Madras.

11. When any recruit has been rejected on medical examination under clause 10 as physically unfit for service in the said Force, the representative of the Ceylon Government shall send such recruit, together with his relations (if they have accompanied him to the depôt of the Ceylon Labour Commission under clause 7), back to his home at the expense of the Ceylon Government.

12. No recruit shall be engaged for service in the said Force except on such terms as may from time to time be approved of by the Governor General in Council.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Pt. I, p. 1552.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE FOREIGN RECRUITING ACT, 1874 (IV OF 1874).

Conditions regarding recruiting for the Ceylon Government Indentured Labour Force.

No. 10142-83, dated the 26th September, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the 'Foreign Recruiting Act, 1874 (IV of 1874) and in supersession of the General Order published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 38 (Police), dated the 13th February 1877, the Governor General in Council is pleased to impose the following conditions upon recruiting for the Ceylon Government Indentured Labour Force; namely—

1. Recruiting for the Ceylon Government Indentured Labour Force shall be conducted only in the Districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely, Salem and Ramnad.

2. No person shall act as a recruiting officer for the said Force in any of the said districts except under a written licence from the Collector of such district.

3. A Collector may at any time, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, cancel or suspend any such license granted by him or by his predecessor in office.

4. No man under eighteen or over thirty years of age shall be taken as a recruit.

5. All recruits obtained by a recruiting officer in any district shall be taken by him before the Collector of such district or his authorised representative.

6. If such Collector or his representative finds that such recruits understand and accept the terms offered to them and are of the class required for service in the said Force, he may allow the recruiting officer to send them at the expense of the Ceylon Government to the nearest depôt of the Ceylon Labour Commission.

7. If it has been arranged between the recruiting officer and any recruit that the relations of such recruit shall accompany him to Ceylon, such Collector or his authorised representative may allow the recruiting officer to send them at the expense of the Ceylon Government to the nearest depôt of the Ceylon Labour Commission.

8. The Agent of the Ceylon Government shall receive all recruits and relations of recruits sent to him under the two preceding clauses, shall maintain them while at the depôt of the Ceylon Labour Commission and (except in the case of recruits rejected on medical examination under clause 10) shall arrange for a free passage for them to Colombo.

9. Except as provided in clause 8, no representative of the Ceylon Government shall receive or despatch any recruits obtained in British India for the said Force.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE FOREIGN RECRUITING ACT, 1874 (IV OF 1874).

Conditions regarding recruiting for the Ceylon Government Indentured Labour Force—*concl'd.*

10. Every recruit on arriving at the depôt of the Ceylon Labour Commission shall be examined by the medical officer attached to the depôt or if there be no such officer by the medical subordinate in charge of the local dispensary. In the latter case the Ceylon Government shall pay to the medical subordinate for each recruit examined by him such fee as may have been fixed by the Government of Madras.

11. When any recruit has been rejected on medical examination under clause 10 as physically unfit for service in the said Force, the representative of the Ceylon Government shall send such recruit, together with his relations (if they have accompanied him to the depôt of the Ceylon Labour Commission under clause 7), back to his home at the expense of the Ceylon Government.

12. No recruit shall be engaged for service in the said Force except on such terms as may from time to time be approved of by the Governor General in Council.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Pt. I, p. 1552.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE EUROPEAN VAGRANCY ACT, 1874 (IX OF 1874).

Exemptions from first part of S. 25 of the European Vagrancy Act, 1869 (XXI of 1869).

¹No. 4830, dated the 20th October, 1870.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 25 of the European Vagrancy Act, 1869, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt masters of steam or sailing vessels belonging to companies or registered owners from the operation of the first part of that section in respect of first class passengers on board such vessels.

[See Gazette of India, 1870, Pt. I, p. 723.]

European Vagrancy Rules.¹

No. 4828, dated the 20th October, 1870.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 34 of Act XXI of 1869 (an Act to provide against European Vagrancy), His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the guidance of officers in the administration of the Act:—

- I.—The expression “person of European extraction” includes for the purposes of the Act and these Rules, (1) persons born in Europe, America, the West Indies, Australia, and New Zealand; and (2) the legitimate son of a father and grandson of a grandfather so born.
- II.—For the arrest and custody of vagrants, European or Eurasian Police officers shall, whenever it may be practicable, be employed in preference to Native Police Officers.
- III.—Whenever any person, apparently a vagrant, refuses or fails to comply with any requisition made by a Police Officer under section 4 of the Act,
whenever any person of European extraction commits an offence under section 23 of the Act in view of a Police Officer,
and whenever any Police Officer has reason to think that such offence has been, or is being, committed,
the person so refusing, failing or offending, may be forthwith arrested, without warrant by the Police Officer, for the purpose of being produced in the usual manner before the officer empowered to deal with the case
- IV.—The “subsistence allowance” of the vagrant shall not ordinarily be made over to him, but shall be kept and

¹ This notification and these rules were issued under the Act of 1869. They are kept in force by section 2 of Act IX of 1874, Genl Acts, Vol. II.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE EUROPEAN VAGRANT ACT, 1874 (IX OF 1874).

European Vagrancy Rules—*contd.*

disbursed on his account by the Police or other officer in whose custody he is for the time being.

- V.—No certificate shall be given under section 9, unless there be good ground for believing that the person applying for it is *bona fide* in search of employment, has a fair chance of obtaining it, and is of quiet and orderly behaviour.
- VI.—The certificates shall be printed on parchment or paper of very durable character, and shall be in English, with translations in the two principal vernacular languages of the territories under the Local Government.
- VII.—The time allowed under section 16 for search after employment, shall not ordinarily exceed two months, and shall not in any case exceed six months.
- VIII.—In the Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere, Magistrates with full powers, being also Justices of the Peace, shall be competent to act on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council in making agreements under section 17.
- IX.—All such agreements shall be executed in duplicate, and the officer executing on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council shall retain one of the copies.
- X.—When an agreement has been entered into by a vagrant under section 17, he shall be forwarded, along with the original agreement, in the charge of a Police Officer to the Officer at the port of embarkation, who is empowered by the Local Government to receive vagrants; and thereafter, and until his embarkation, he shall remain in the custody of that officer, or of such other officer as the Local Government empowers in this behalf.
- He shall during such time be entitled to subsistence allowance at eight annas per diem, to be disbursed as directed in Rule IV.
- XI.—Local Governments within whose jurisdiction ports are
- will from time to time, as may be necessary, give notice of such arrangements to the forwarding authorities.
- XII.—Road expenses shall be provided by the forwarding authority. All further expenses incurred in proceedings under Chapter IV of the Act shall be defrayed by the Local

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE EUROPEAN VAGRANCY ACT, 1874 (IX OF 1874).

European Vagrancy Rules—*concl'd.*

Government of the port of embarkation on account of the Secretary of State in Council.

XIII.—No agreement for deportation shall be entered into with any person of European extraction born in this country, and who has never been out of it, unless he satisfies the Local Government that he is likely to gain a livelihood in some place out of India.

XIV.—The officers empowered to direct the deportation of vagrants will see that no unnecessary time is lost for providing passage for those who have entered into agreements to be deported. As a rule, Europeans should be sent to Europe, Americans to America, West Indians to the West Indies, Australians to Australia, and New Zealanders to New Zealand. But the local authorities will exercise their discretion in sending vagrants to other countries than their own, when it appears that such a course will be for their advantage and that they will be favourably received on arriving at their destination.

XV.—Descriptive rolls and, as far as possible, photographs of all persons deported shall be kept by the Local Governments or Administrations within whose territory the ports are situated.

[See Gazette of India, 1870, Pt. I, p. 721.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS REGULATION, 1876 (III OF 1876).

Constitution of the Great and Little Andamans with their dependencies as a Settlement for the purposes of the Regulation.

No. 186, dated the 6th August, 1919.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 30 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876 (III of 1876), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 1231-C., dated the 17th February, 1919, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the group of islands known as the Great and Little Andamans with their dependencies to be a Settlement for the purposes of the said Regulation.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NATIVE COINAGE ACT, 1876 (IX of 1876).

Declaration as to currency of Alwar Coinage in British India.

No. 557-F., dated the 9th November, 1877.—Whereas His Highness the Maharao Raja of Alwar (Alwar being a Native State within the meaning of the 'Native Coinage Act, 1876) has, pursuant to the authority contained in section 5 of the said Act, sent to the Mint of Calcutta silver to be coined under the said Act into two lakhs of rupees, and has requested the Governor General of India in Council to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the said coins, shall be a legal tender in British India: And whereas the said silver has been coined into rupees and their fineness is identical with that prescribed by law for rupees of the Government of India, and they are identical in weight with the rupees of the Government of India, and the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by the said State, and have been approved by the Governor General in Council, and upon each of such rupees its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language: And whereas His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar has for himself and his successors undertaken to abstain during a term of thirty years from the date of this notification from coining silver in his own Mint, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling silver coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under the authority of himself or his successors or with his or their permission at any place within or without his or their jurisdiction: And whereas His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar has formally declared that a tender of payment of money if made in silver coins of the Government of India shall, in the territories subject to His Highness, be a legal tender in cases in which payment made in such coins would, under the law for the time being in force, be a legal tender in British India: And whereas His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar has agreed for himself and his successors that the law and rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of coin of the Government of India reduced in weight by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or counterfeit, or called in by proclamation, shall apply to the coins made for the said State under the said Act, and that the said State will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them: And whereas His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar has also agreed for himself and his successors not to issue the said coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation: And whereas His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar has also agreed for himself and his successors that if at any time the Government of India calls in its coinage of rupees, His Highness or his successors will, if so requested

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NATIVE COINAGE ACT, 1876 (IX of 1876).

Declaration as to currency of Alwar Coinage in British India—*contd.*

by the Government of India, call in, at his or their own expense, all the said rupees so coined for him:

The Governor General of India in Council, in consideration of the premises and in exercise of the power conferred by the 'Native Coinage Act, 1876, section 3, is pleased to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the said rupees coined under the said Act, for the said State of Alwar, shall, subject to the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1876, be a legal tender in British India.

[*See Gazette of India, 1877, Pt. I, p. 664.*]

Bikanir Rupees coined at the Bombay Mint declared to be legal tender.

No. 1356-I., dated the 21st April, 1893.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir (Bikanir being a Native State within the meaning of the 'Native Coinage Act, IX of 1876) has, pursuant to the authority contained in section 5 of the said Act, sent to the Mint of Bombay silver which has been coined under the said Act into one lakh one thousand five hundred and twenty rupees, and has requested the Government of India to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in rupees so coined, shall be a legal tender in British India:

And whereas the silver so sent has been coined into rupees of fineness identical with that prescribed by law for rupees of the Government of India:

And whereas the rupees so coined are identical in weight with the rupees of the Government of India and the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by the Bikanir State, and have been approved by the Governor General in Council, and upon each of the rupees so coined its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language:

And whereas the said Maharaja, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, has undertaken to abstain, during a term of thirty years from the date of this notification, from coining silver and copper in his own Mint, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under his or their authority or with his or their permission at any place within or without his or their jurisdiction:

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NATIVE COINAGE ACT, 1876 (IX OF 1876.)

Bikanir Rupees coined at the Bombay Mint declared to be legal tender—*contd.*

payment of money, if made in the said rupees coined under the said Act for the said State of Bikanir, shall, subject to the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act (XXIII of 1870), be a legal tender in British India.

[*Sec Gazette of India, 1893, Pt. I, p. 428.*]

No. 3117-I., dated the 6th September, 1893.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir (Bikanir being a Native State within the meaning of the Native Coinage Act, IX of 1876) has, pursuant to the authority contained in section 5 of the Act, sent to the Mint of Bombay silver which has been coined under the said Act into one lakh and ninety thousand rupees, and has requested the Government of India to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in rupees so coined, shall be a legal tender in British India:

And whereas the silver so sent has been coined into rupees of fineness identical with that prescribed by law for rupees of the Government of India:

And whereas the rupees so coined are identical in weight with the rupees of the Government of India, and the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by the Bikanir State, and have been approved by the Governor General in Council, and upon each of the rupees so coined its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language:

And whereas the said Maharaja, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, has undertaken to abstain during a term of thirty years from the date of this notification, from coining silver and copper in his own Mint, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under his or their authority or with his or their permission at any place within or without his or their jurisdiction:

And whereas the said Maharaja has formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in silver coins of the Government of India, shall in the territories subject to His Highness, be a legal tender in the cases in which payment made in such coins would, under the law for the time being in force, be a legal tender in British India:

And whereas the said Maharaja for himself, his heirs and successors has agreed that the law and rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of coin of the Government of India reduced in weight by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or counterfeit, or called in by proclamation, shall apply to the coins made for the said Bikanir

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NATIVE COINAGE ACT, 1876 (IX of 1876).

Declaration as to currency of Alwar Coinage in British India—*contd.*

by the Government of India, call in, at his or their own expense, all the said rupees so coined for him:

The Governor General of India in Council, in consideration of the premises and in exercise of the power conferred by the 'Native Coinage Act, 1876, section 3, is pleased to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the said rupees coined under the said Act, for the said State of Alwar, shall, subject to the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1876, be a legal tender in British India.

[See Gazette of India, 1877, Pt. I, p. 661.]

Bikanir Rupees coined at the Bombay Mint declared to be legal tender.

No 1356-I., dated the 21st April, 1893.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir (Bikanir being a Native State within the meaning of the 'Native Coinage Act, IX of 1876) has, pursuant to the authority contained in section 5 of the said Act, sent to the Mint of Bombay silver which has been coined under the said Act into one lakh one thousand five hundred and twenty rupees, and has requested the Government of India to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in rupees so coined, shall be a legal tender in British India:

And whereas the silver so sent has been coined into rupees of fineness identical with that prescribed by law for rupees of the Government of India:

And whereas the rupees so coined are identical in weight with the rupees of the Government of India and the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by the Bikanir State, and have been approved by the Governor General in Council, and upon each of the rupees so coined its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language:

And whereas the said Maharaja, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, has undertaken to abstain, during a term of thirty years from the date of this notification, from coining silver and copper in his own Mint, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under his or their authority or with his or their permission at any place within or without his or their jurisdiction:

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NATIVE COINAGE ACT, 1876 (IX OF 1876).

Declaration as to currency of Alwar Coinage in British India.

No. 557-F., dated the 9th November, 1877.—Whereas His Highness the Maharao Raja of Alwar (Alwar being a Native State within the meaning of the Native Coinage Act, 1876) has, pursuant to the authority contained in section 5 of the said Act, sent to the Mint of Calcutta silver to be coined under the said Act into two lakhs of rupees, and has requested the Governor General of India in Council to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the said coins, shall be a legal tender in British India: And whereas the said silver has been coined into rupces and their fineness is identical with that prescribed by law for rupees of the Government of India, and they are identical in weight with the rupees of the Government of India, and the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by the said State, and have been approved by the Governor General in Council, and upon each of such rupees its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language: And whereas His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar has for himself and his successors undertaken to abstain during a term of thirty years from the date of this notification from coining silver in his own Mint, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling silver coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under the authority of himself or his successors or with his or their permission at any place within or without his or their jurisdiction: And whereas His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar has formally declared that a tender of payment of money if made in silver coins of the Government of India shall, in the territories subject to His Highness, be a legal tender in cases in which payment made in such coins would, under the law for the time being in force, be a legal tender in British India: And whereas His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar has agreed for himself and his successors that the law and rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of coin of the Government of India reduced in weight by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or counterfeit, or called in by proclamation, shall apply to the coins made for the said State under the said Act, and that the said State will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them: And whereas His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar has also agreed for himself and his successors not to issue the said coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation: And whereas His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar has also agreed for himself and his successors that if at any time the Government of India calls in its coinage of rupees, His Highness or his successors will, if so requested

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NATIVE COINAGE ACT, 1876 (IX of 1876).

Declaration as to currency of Alwar Coinage in British India—*contd.*

by the Government of India, call in, at his or their own expense, all the said rupees so coined for him:

The Governor General of India in Council, in consideration of the premises and in exercise of the power conferred by the 'Native Coinage Act, 1876, section 3, is pleased to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the said rupees coined under the said Act, for the said State of Alwar, shall, subject to the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1876, be a legal tender in British India.

[*See Gazette of India, 1877, Pt. I, p. 664.*]

Bikanir Rupees coined at the Bombay Mint declared to be legal tender.

No. 1356-I., dated the 21st April, 1893.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir (Bikanir being a Native State within the meaning of the 'Native Coinage Act, IX of 1876) has, pursuant to the authority contained in section 5 of the said Act, sent to the Mint of Bombay silver which has been coined under the said Act into one lakh one thousand five hundred and twenty rupees, and has requested the Government of India to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in rupees so coined, shall be a legal tender in British India:

And whereas the silver so sent has been coined into rupees of fineness identical with that prescribed by law for rupees of the Government of India:

And whereas the rupees so coined are identical in weight with the rupees of the Government of India and the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by the Bikanir State, and have been approved by the Governor General in Council, and upon each of the rupees so coined its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language:

And whereas the said Maharaja, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, has undertaken to abstain, during a term of thirty years from the date of this notification, from coining silver and copper in his own Mint, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under his or their authority or with his or their permission at any place within or without his or their jurisdiction:

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NATIVE COINAGE ACT, 1876 (IX OF 1876).

Bikanir Rupees coined at the Bombay Mint declared to be legal tender—*contd.*

And whereas the said Maharaja has formally declared that a tender of payment shall, in the cases in which the time being in force, be a legal tender in British India:

And whereas the said Maharaja for himself, his heirs, and successors has agreed that the law and rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of coin of the Government of India reduced in weight by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or counterfeit, or called in by proclamation, shall apply to the coins made for the said Bikanir State under the said Act, and that the said State will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them:

And has also agreed not to issue the same coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation:

And has also agreed that, if at any time the Government of India call in their coinage in silver and copper, he, the said Maharaja his heirs, or successors, will, if so requested by the Government of India, call in, at his or their own expense, all the said rupees so coined for him:

Now, therefore, the Governor General in Council, in consideration of the premises and in exercise of the power conferred by the 'Native Coinage Act (IX of 1876), section 3, is pleased to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the said rupees coined under the said Act for the said State of Bikanir, shall, subject to the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act (XXIII of 1870), be a legal tender in British India.

[See Gazette of India, 1893, Pt. I, p. 213.]

No. 2592-I., dated the 26th July, 1893.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir (Bikanir being a Native State within the meaning of the 'Native Coinage Act, IX of 1876) has, pursuant to the authority contained in section 5 of the said Act, sent to the Mint of Bombay silver which has been coined under the said Act into two lakhs of rupees, and has requested the Government of India to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in rupees so coined, shall be a legal tender in British India:

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.***THE NATIVE COINAGE ACT, 1876 (IX OF 1876.)**

Bikanir Rupees coined at the Bombay Mint declared to be legal tender—*contd.*

And whereas the silver so sent has been coined into rupees of fineness identical with that prescribed by law for rupees of the Government of India:

And whereas the rupees so coined are identical in weight with the rupees of the Government of India and the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by the Bikanir State, and have been approved by the Governor General in Council, and upon each of the rupees so coined its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language:

And whereas the said Maharaja, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, has undertaken to abstain during a term of thirty years from the date of this notification, from coining silver and copper in his own Mint, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under his or their authority or with his or their permission at any place within or without his or their jurisdiction:

And whereas the said Maharaja has formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in silver coins of the Government of India, shall, in the territories subject to His Highness, be a legal tender in the cases in which payment made in such coins would, under the law for the time being in force, be a legal tender in British India.

And whereas the said Maharaja for himself, his heirs, and successors has agreed that the law and rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of coin of the Government of India reduced in weight by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or counterfeit, or called in by proclamation, shall apply to the coins made for the said Bikanir State under the said Act, and that the said State will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them:

And has also agreed not to issue the same coins below their normal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation:

And has also agreed that, if at any time the Government of India call in their coinage in silver and copper, he, the said Maharaja, his heirs, or successors, will, if so requested by the Government of India, call in, at his or their own expense, all the said rupees so coined for him:

Now, therefore, the Governor General in Council, in consideration of the premises and in exercise of the power conferred by the 'Native Coinage Act (IX of 1876), section 3, is pleased to declare that a tender of

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NATIVE COINAGE ACT, 1876 (IX OF 1876.)

Bikanir Rupees coined at the Bombay Mint declared to be legal tender—*contd.*

payment of money, if made in the said rupees coined under the said Act for the said State of Bikanir, shall, subject to the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act (XXIII of 1870), be a legal tender in British India.

[See Gazette of India, 1893, Pt. I, p. 428.]

No. 3117-I., dated the 6th September, 1893.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir (Bikanir being a Native State within the meaning of the Native Coinage Act, IX of 1876) has, pursuant to the authority contained in section 5 of the Act, sent to the Mint of Bombay silver which has been coined under the said Act into one lakh and ninety thousand rupees, and has requested the Government of India to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in rupees so coined, shall be a legal tender in British India:

And whereas the silver so sent has been coined into rupees of fineness identical with that prescribed by law for rupees of the Government of India:

And whereas the rupees so coined are identical in weight with the rupees of the Government of India, and the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by the Bikanir State, and have been approved by the Governor General in Council, and upon each of the rupees so coined its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language:

And whereas the said Maharaja, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, has undertaken to abstain during a term of thirty years from the date of this notification, from coining silver and copper in his own Mint, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under his or their authority or with his or their permission at any place within or without his or their jurisdiction:

And whereas the said Maharaja has formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in silver coins of the Government of India, shall in the territories subject to His Highness, be a legal tender in the cases in which payment made in such coins would, under the law for the time being in force, be a legal tender in British India:

And whereas the said Maharaja for himself, his heirs and successors has agreed that the law and rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of coin of the Government of India reduced in weight by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or counterfeit, or called in by proclamation, shall apply to the coins made for the said Bikanir

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NATIVE COINAGE ACT, 1876 (IX of 1876.)

Bikanir Rupees coined at the Bombay Mint declared to be legal tender—*contd*

State under the said Act, and the said State will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them :

And has also agreed not to issue the same coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation :

And has also agreed that, if at any time the Government of India call in their coinage in silver and copper, he, the said Maharaja, his heirs and successors, will, if so requested by the Government of India, call in, at his or their own expense, all the said rupees so coined for him :

Now, therefore, the Governor General in Council, in consideration of the premises and in exercise of the power conferred by the 'Native Coinage Act (IX of 1876), section 3, is pleased to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the said rupees coined under the said Act for the said State of Bikanir, shall, subject to the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act (XXIII of 1870), be a legal tender in British India.

[See Gazette of India, 1893, Pt I, p. 517.]

No. 1131-I., dated 29th March, 1894.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir (Bikanir being a Native State within the meaning of the 'Native Coinage Act, IX of 1876) has, pursuant to the authority contained in section 5 of the said Act, caused to be provided at the Mint of Bombay silver which has been coined under the said Act into four lakhs and ten thousand rupees, and has requested the Government of India to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in rupees so coined, shall be a legal tender in British India.

And whereas the silver so provided has been coined into rupees of fineness identical with that prescribed by law for rupees of the Government of India :

And whereas the rupees so coined are identical in weight with the rupees of the Government of India and the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by the Bikanir State, and have been approved by the Governor General in Council, and upon each of the rupees so coined its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language :

And whereas the said Maharaja, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, has undertaken to abstain, during a term of thirty years from the date of this notification, from coining silver and copper in his own Mint, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling coins for the

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NATIVE COINAGE ACT, 1876 (IX OF 1876.)

Bikanir Rupees coined at the Bombay Mint declared to be legal tender—*concl'd.*

time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under his or their authority or with his or their permission at any place within or without his or their jurisdiction:

And whereas the said Maharaja has formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in silver coins of the Government of India, shall, in the territories subject to His Highness, be a legal tender in the cases in which payment made in such coins would, under the law for the time being in force, be a legal tender in British India:

And whereas the said Maharaja, for himself, his heirs, and successors, has agreed that the law and rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of coin of the Government of India reduced in weight by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or counterfeit, or called in by proclamation, shall apply to the coins made for the said Bikanir State under the said Act, and that the said State will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them:

And has also agreed not to issue the same coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation:

And has also agreed that, if at any time the Government of India call in their coinage in silver and copper, he, the said Maharaja, his heirs, or successors, will, if so requested by the Government of India, call in at his or their own expense, all the said rupees so coined for him:

Now, therefore, the Governor General in Council, in consideration of the premises and in exercise of the power conferred by the 'Native Coinage Act (IX of 1876), section 3, is pleased to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the said rupees coined under the said Act for the said State of Bikanir, shall, subject to the provisions of the 'Indian Coinage Act (XXIII of 1870), be a legal tender in British India.

[See Gazette of India, 1894, Pt. I, p. 187.]

Dhar copper coinage declared to be legal tender.

No. 171-I., dated the 13th January, 1888.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar (Dhar being a Native State within the meaning of the 'Native Coinage Act, 1876) has asked the Government of India to have copper coins of the denominations current in British India made under the said Act at the Mints of the Government of India for

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol. II.

² See now the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906), Genl. Acts, Vol. VI.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NATIVE COINAGE ACT, 1876 (IX of 1876.)

Dhar copper coinage declared to be legal tender—*contd*

the Dhar State, to the aggregate nominal value of (Rs22,756-2) twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-six rupees and two annas, such being the amount estimated as requisite for circulation in the said State: And whereas the said coins have been made, and are identical in weight with the coins of the Government of India of the same metal, and the devices upon their obverse and reverse, which differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by the said State, have been approved by the Governor General in Council, and upon each of such coins its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language: And whereas the said Maharaja has undertaken, for himself and his successors, to take back at its nominal value all coins so made which may accumulate in British treasuries: And whereas the said Maharaja has undertaken for himself and his successors to abstain during a term of thirty years from the date of this notification from coining in his own Mint any copper coins, and has also undertaken for himself and his successors that no coins resembling coins for the time being a legal tender in British India, shall, after the expiration of the said term of thirty years, be struck under the authority of himself or his successors, or with his or their permission, at any place within or without his or their jurisdiction:

And whereas the said Maharaja has formally declared that a tender of payment of money if made in the copper coins of the Government of India shall, in the territories subject to His Highness, be a legal tender in cases in which payment made in such coins would under the law for the time being in force be a legal tender in British India: And whereas the said Maharaja has agreed, for himself and his successors, that the law and rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of coin of the Government of India reduced in weight by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or counterfeit, or called in by proclamation shall apply to the coins made for the said State under the said Act, and that the said State will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them: And whereas the said Maharaja has also agreed for himself and his successors not to issue the said coins below their nominal value, and not to allow and discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation: And whereas the said Maharaja has also agreed for himself and his successors that, if at any time the Government of India calls in its coinage of copper of any or of all denominations, His Highness or his successors will, if so requested by the Government of India, call in, at his or their own expense, all or any denominations of the said copper coins coined for him:

The Governor General in Council in consideration of the premises, and in exercise of the power conferred on him by section 3 of the ¹Native

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NATIVE COINAGE ACT, 1876 (IX OF 1876.)

Dhar copper coinage declared to be legal tender—*concl'd.*

Coinage Act, IX of 1876, is pleased to declare that a tender of payment of money if made in the said copper coins made under the said Act for the said State of Dhar, shall, subject to the provisions of section 14 of the Indian Coinage Act, XXIII of 1870, be a legal tender in British India.

[See Gazette of India, 1888, Pt. I, p. 18.]

Bronze coins coined by the British Government for the Raja of Sailana to be legal tender in British India.

No. 4366-I. A., dated the 17th December, 1908.—Whereas His Highness the Raja of Sailana (Sailana being a Native State within the meaning of the Native Coinage Act, 1876) has asked the Government of India

Quarter anna pieces. to be
 ally
said Act at the Mints of the
to the aggregate nominal value of three thousand five hundred rupees (Rs. 500), such being the amount estimated as requisite for circulation in the said State:

And whereas the said coins have been made and are identical in weight with the coins of the Government of India of the same metal, and the devices upon their obverse and reverse which differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by the said State, have been approved by the Governor General in Council, and upon each of such coins its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language:

And whereas the said Raja, on behalf of himself, his heirs, and successors, has undertaken to take back at its nominal value all coins so made which may accumulate in British treasuries.

And whereas the said Raja, on behalf of himself, his heirs, and successors, has undertaken to abstain, during a term of thirty years from the date of this notification, from coining in his own Mint any bronze or copper coins and has also undertaken that no coins resembling coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under his or their authority or with his or their permission at any place within or without his or their jurisdiction:

¹ See now the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906).

Part II—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NATIVE COINAGE ACT, 1876 (IX of 1876.)

Bronze coins coined by the British Government for the Raja of Sailana to be legal tender in British India—*concl'd.*

And whereas the said Raja has formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in the bronze or copper coins of the Government of India, shall, in the territories subject to His Highness, be legal tender in the cases in which payment made in such coins would, under the law for the time being in force, be a legal tender in British India :

And whereas the said Raja, for himself, his heirs, and successors, has agreed not to issue the coins made for the said Sailana State under the said Act below their nominal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation :

Now, therefore, the Governor General in Council, in consideration of the premises, and in exercise of the power conferred by the Native Coinage Act, 1876, section 3, is pleased to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the said bronze coins made under the said Act for the said State of Sailana, shall be a legal tender in British India.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 1903.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE OPIUM ACT, 1878 (I of 1878).

Levy of duty upon all opium imported into the Province of Delhi.

No. 1868-25, dated the 15th March, 1913.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878) and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1427-F. B., dated the 6th March, 1911, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 10 per seer shall be levied, with effect from the 1st April, 1913, upon all opium imported into the province of Delhi—

Provided that the said duty shall not be leviable in respect of—

- (a) poppy heads; or
- (b) opium produced in the Hill States of the Punjab; or
- (c) opium on which duty has already been paid in the North-West Frontier Province or the Punjab.

[See Gazette of India, 1913, Pt. I, p. 221.]

Imposition of a duty on opium imported by land from the Government Factory at Ghazipur into the Bombay Presidency.

No. 660-96, dated the 7th February, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 4709, dated the 3rd November, 1882, the Governor General in Council is pleased to impose on opium imported by land from the Government Factory at Ghazipur in the United Provinces into the Bombay Presidency for local consumption a duty at the rate of Rs. 600 for each chest containing 120 lbs.

Imposition of a duty upon all opium, except poppy heads, produced in any State in the political control of the Punjab Government or the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, and imported into the Punjab.

No. 1084, dated the 24th February, 1923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Commerce Department, No. 1052, dated the 25th February, 1922, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 47 per seer shall be levied with effect from the 1st April, 1923, upon all opium, except poppy heads, produced in any State in the political control of the Punjab Government or the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, and imported into the Punjab.

[See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 173.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE OPIUM ACT, 1878 (I OF 1878).

Imposition of a duty upon all opium imported into the North-West Frontier Province.

No. 1086, dated the 24th February, 1923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 1054, dated the 25th February, 1922, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 56 per seer shall be levied with effect from the 1st April, 1923, upon all opium imported into the North-West Frontier Province:—

Provided that the said duty shall not be leviable in respect of—

- (a) poppy heads; or
- (b) opium on which duty has already been paid in the Punjab

[See Gazette of India, 1923. Pt. I, p 1737]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Transfer of the powers and duties of the Chief Customs Authority to Local Governments in regard to certain Customs Ports.

No. 799, dated the 29th March, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 3 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), [as amended by the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924 (IV of 1924)], and by section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to transfer the powers and duties of the Chief Customs authority under such provisions of the first-named Act as are specified in the first column of the annexed Schedule, in so far as such powers and duties relate to the Customs Ports specified in the second column of the said Schedule, from the Chief Customs Authority to the Local Governments in which such Customs Ports are situate.

SCHEDULE.

Column 1.	Column 2.	Column 3.
1. Sections 144, 147, 148 and 151.	All Customs Ports in the Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal and the provinces of Burma and Bihar and Orissa.	
2. Clauses (a) and (b) of section 9, clauses (c), (d), (e) and (f) of section 11 and sections 19-A, 53, 59, 72, 74, 76, 79, 83, 85, 96, 130, 182, 188 and 202.	* * * * * All Customs Ports in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.	Powers and duties under section 183 are transferred only in the case of appeals by officers of Customs.
3. Section 188	* [Kyaunkpyu, Sandoway and Andrew Bay.]	Only in the case of appeals by officers of Customs.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I. p. 257.]

Transfer of the powers and duties of the Chief Customs Authority within the Province of Bihar and Orissa to the Local Government.

No. 4687, dated the 6th October, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 3 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII

¹ Clause (a) and the letter — brackets ' (b) ' were omitted by Notification No. O. No. 1248-1-Cus.-25, dated 10th December, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 1184.

² These words were substituted for the words "Kyaunkpyu and Sandoway" by Notification No. R. Dis. No. 997-4-Cus.-25, dated 8th October, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 929.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Transfer of the powers and duties of the Chief Customs Authority within the Province of Bihar and Orissa to the Local Government—*contd.*

of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to transfer all the powers and duties of the Chief Customs authority under the Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, 1896 (VIII of 1896), within the province of Bihar and Orissa, from the Central Board of Revenue to the Local Government of the said province.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 899.]

Transfer of the powers and duties of the Chief Customs Authority within the Province of Bengal, to the Local Government.

No. 5719, dated the 27th November, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 3 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to transfer all the powers and duties of the Chief Customs authority under the Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, 1896 (VIII of 1896), within the province of Bengal, from the Central Board of Revenue to the Local Government of the said province.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 1040.]

Appointment of the Collector of Customs, Madras, as Chief Executive Officer of Sea-Customs for Ports in the Madras Presidency.

No. 803, dated the 29th March, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), [as amended by the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924 (IV of 1924)], and by section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of Madras, No. 114, dated 8th March, 1910, published on page 300 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 8th March, 1910, so far as that notification relates to the appointment of Chief Customs officers, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Collector of Customs, Madras, to be the Chief Executive Officer of Sea-customs for all ports in the Madras Presidency.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 257.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Transfer of the powers and duties of the Chief Customs Authority to Local Governments in regard to certain Customs Ports.

No. 799, dated the 29th March, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 3 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), [as amended by the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924 (IV of 1924)], and by section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to transfer the powers and duties of the Chief Customs authority under such provisions of the first-named Act as are specified in the first column of the annexed Schedule, in so far as such powers and duties relate to the Customs Ports specified in the corresponding entry in the second column and subject to any limitation specified in the corresponding entry in the third column, from the Central Board of Revenue to the Local Government of the province in which such Customs Ports are situate.

SCHEDULE.

Column 1.	Column 2.	Column 3.
1. Sections 144, 147, 148 and 151.	All Customs Ports in the Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal and the provinces of Burma and Bihar and Orissa.	...
2. Clauses (a) and (b) of section 9, clauses (c), (d), (e) and (f) of section 11 and sections 19-A, 53, 59, 72, 74, 76, 79, 83, 85, 96, 130, 182, 188 and 202.	* * * * * 1 st All Customs Ports in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.	Powers and duties under section 188 are transferred only in the case of appeals by officers of Customs.
3. Section 188	2 nd [Kyaukpyn, Sandoway and Andrew Bay.]	Only in the case of appeals by officers of Customs.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 257.]

Transfer of the powers and duties of the Chief Customs Authority within the Province of Bihar and Orissa to the Local Government.

No. 4687, dated the 6th October, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 3 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII

¹ Clause (a) and the letter — brackets ' (b) ' were omitted by Notification No. C. No. 1248-1-Cus. 25, dated 10th December, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 1184.

² These words were substituted for the words " Kyaukpyn and Sandoway " by Notification No. R. Dis No. 997-4-Cus. 25, dated 8th October, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 929.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Transfer of the powers and duties of the Chief Customs Authority within the Province of Bihar and Orissa to the Local Government—*contd.*

of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to transfer all the powers and duties of the Chief Customs authority under the Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, 1896 (VIII of 1896), within the province of Bihar and Orissa, from the Central Board of Revenue to the Local Government of the said province.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 899.]

Transfer of the powers and duties of the Chief Customs Authority within the Province of Bengal, to the Local Government.

No. 5719, dated the 27th November, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 3 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to transfer all the powers and duties of the Chief Customs authority under the Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, 1896 (VIII of 1896), within the province of Bengal, from the Central Board of Revenue to the Local Government of the said province.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 1040.]

Appointment of the Collector of Customs, Madras, as Chief Executive Officer of Sea-Customs for Ports in the Madras Presidency.

No. 803, dated the 29th March, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), [as amended by the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924 (IV of 1924)], and by section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of Madras, No. 114, dated 8th March, 1910, published on page 300 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 8th March, 1910, so far as that notification relates to the appointment of Chief Customs officers, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Collector of Customs, Madras, to be the Chief Executive Officer of Sea-customs for all ports in the Madras Presidency.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 257.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Appointment of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, as Chief Executive Officer of Sea-customs for the port of Chittagong and its subordinate ports.

No. 805, dated the 29th March, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), [as amended by the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924 (IV of 1924)], and by section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, to be the Chief Executive Officer of Sea-customs for the port of Chittagong and its subordinate ports, namely, Cox's Bazar, Barisal, Chandpur, Naraingunge and Nillah.

2. The Notifications of the Government of Bengal, No. 454, dated the 14th January, 1865, published at page 100 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 25th January, 1865, and No. 1597-A., dated the 10th March, 1879, published in Part I, page 215 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th March, 1879, in so far as they relate to the ports of Chittagong and Cox's Bazar, respectively, are cancelled.

[*See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 257.*]

Appointment of the Salt Inspectors on the Northern Frontier Preventive Line of the Bombay Presidency to be Officers of Customs for their respective beats.

No. 299, dated the 17th January, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Salt Inspectors on the Northern Frontier Preventive Line of the Bombay Presidency, in virtue of their office, to be officers of Customs for their respective Beats, and to exercise the powers conferred and to perform the duties imposed by the said Act on such officers.

[*See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 75.*]

Appointment of certain officers to be officers of Customs for their respective jurisdictions.

C. No. 4-Cus.-25, dated the 13th August, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be officers of Customs for their respective jurisdictions and to

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Appointment of certain officers to be officers of Customs for their respective Jurisdiction—*contd.*

exercise the powers conferred and to perform the duties imposed by the said Act on such Officers:—

The Deputy Superintendent of
Salt and Excise, Lower Sind.

The Assistant Inspectors of Excise, Jati and Shahbandar.	}	Karachi District.
The Sub-Inspectors of Police, Ladium, Jati and Ketī Bunder.		

The Assistant Excise Inspector, Tando Mahomed Khan.	}	Hyderabad District.
The Assistant Excise Inspector, Badin.		
The City Inspector of Police, Hyderabad.		
The Sub-Inspector of Police, Badin.		

The Assistant Inspectors of Excise of Umarmot, Nagar Parkar and Mithi Circle.	}	Thar Parkar District.
The Inspector or Assistant Inspector in charge, Dilyar Salt Depôt.		
All Police Officers of and above the rank of Head Constable serving in the Thar Parkar District.		

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 758.]

Delegation of powers to certain Local Governments in regard to Customs Ports.

No. 801, dated the 29th March, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), [as amended by the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924 (IV of 1924)], and by section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate the powers conferred upon him by section 6 of the first-named Act as so amended, in so far as such powers relate to the Customs Ports specified in the annexed Schedule, to the Local Government of the province in which such Customs Ports are situate.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Delegation of powers to certain Local Governments in regard to Customs Ports—*contd.*

SCHEDULE.

1. All Customs Ports in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

1. • • •

12. Kynukpyu ²[Kynukpyu, Sandoway and Andrew Bay].

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 257.]

Delegation of powers to the Central Board of Revenue.

No. 1769, dated the 20th May, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate the powers conferred upon him by section 6 of the said Act to the Central Board of Revenue *savo* in respect of—

- (1) the appointment to any office of a member of the Imperial Customs Service;
- (2) the appointment of any person to the office of Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise, Calcutta.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 381.]

Delegation of powers to certain Collectors of Customs.

No. 1770, dated the 20th May, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue delegates to the Collectors of Customs specified in the first column of the annexed Schedule, the powers conferred upon it by the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 1769, dated the 20th May, 1924, so far as they relate to the appointment of any person by name to be an officer of customs, except as a gazetted officer, at the ports specified in the corresponding entry in the second column.

¹ Entry 2 was omitted and entry 3 was renumbered by Notification No. O. No. 1243-2-Cus.-25, dated 10th December, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 1185.

² These words were substituted for the words "Kynukpyu and Sandoway" by Notification No. R. Dis. No. 997-5-Cus.-25, dated 8th October, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 929.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Delegation of powers to certain Collectors of Customs—*contd.*

SCHEDULE.

Column 1.	Column 2.
Collector of Customs, Bómhay	Bómhay.
Collector of Customs, Calcutta	All customs ports in the Bengal Presidency.
Collector of Customs, Madras	All customs ports in the Madras Presidency.
Collector of Customs, Karachi	All customs ports in Sind.
Collector of Customs, Rangoon	All customs ports in Burma except Kyaukpyn and Sandoway.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 381.]

Appointment of the Superintendent, Preventive Service, and all Appraisers, Examiners, Preventive Inspectors and officers, etc., borne on the establishment of the Customs Department in Sind to be officers of Customs.

R. Dis. No. 499-Cus.-25, dated the 14th May, 1925.—In exercise of the power delegated to it under section 7 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878) by the Governor General in Council, the Central Board of Customs and Wharves Service, and to perform the duties imposed by the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, on such officers.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 389.]

Rules prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of Customs Officers in Sind.

R. Dis. No. 499-1-Cus.-25, dated the 14th May, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878) the Central Board of Revenue makes the following rules prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of officers of Customs in Sind and regulating the delegation of their duties by such officers:—

- (1) The Collector and ¹[Assistant Collectors of Customs] the Superintendent, Preventive Service, all Preventive Inspectors and Officers and Wharfingers stationed at Karachi or at the Out-

¹ These words were substituted by Notification No. D. Dis. 586-Cus.-25, dated 6th June, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 473.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Delegation of powers to certain Local Governments in regard to Customs Ports—*contd.*

SCHEDULE.

1. All Customs Ports in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

1* * *

¹2. Kyaukpyu ²[Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Andrew Bay].

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 257.]

Delegation of powers to the Central Board of Revenue.

No. 1769, dated the 20th May, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate the powers conferred upon him by section 6 of the said Act to the Central Board of Revenue save in respect of—

- (1) the appointment to any office of a member of the Imperial Customs Service;
- (2) the appointment of any person to the office of Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise, Calcutta.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 381.]

Delegation of powers to certain Collectors of Customs.

No. 1770, dated the 20th May, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue delegates to the Collectors of Customs specified in the first column of the annexed Schedule, the powers conferred upon it by the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 1769, dated the 20th May, 1924, so far as they relate to the appointment of any person by name to be an officer of customs, except as a gazetted officer, at the ports specified in the corresponding entry in the second column.

¹ Entry 2 was omitted and entry 3 was renumbered by Notification No. O. No. 1248-2-Cus.-25, dated 10th December, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 1185.

² These words were substituted for the words "Kyaukpyu and Sandoway" by Notification No. R. Dis. No. 997-5-Cus.-25, dated 8th October, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 929.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Delegation of powers to certain Collectors of Customs—*contd.*

SCHEDULE.

Column 1.	Column 2.
Collector of Customs, Bombay	Bombay.
Collector of Customs, Calcutta	All customs ports in the Bengal Presidency.
Collector of Customs, Madras	All customs ports in the Madras Presidency.
Collector of Customs, Karachi	All customs ports in Sind.
Collector of Customs, Rangoon	All customs ports in Burma except Kyaukpau and Sandoway.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 381.]

Appointment of the Superintendent, Preventive Service, and all Appraisers, Examiners, Preventive Inspectors and officers, etc., borne on the establishment of the Customs Department in Sind to be officers of Customs.

R. Dis. No. 499-Cus-25, dated the 14th May, 1925.—In exercise of the power delegated to it under section 7 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878) by the Governor General in Council, the Central Board of Revenue is pleased to appoint the Superintendent, Preventive Service, and all Appraisers, Examiners, Preventive Inspectors and Officers, Wharfingers and ministerial officers borne on the establishment of the Customs Department in Sind to be officers of Customs and to exercise the powers and to perform the duties imposed by the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, on such officers.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 389.]

Rules prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of Customs Officers in Sind.

R. Dis. No. 499-1-Cus-25, dated the 14th May, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878) the Central Board of Revenue makes the following rules prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of officers of Customs in Sind and regulating the delegation of their duties by such officers:—

- (1) The Collector and ¹[Assistant Collectors of Customs] the Superintendent, Preventive Service, all Preventive Inspectors and Officers and Wharfingers stationed at Karachi or at the Out-

¹ These words were substituted by Notification No. D. Dis. 536-Cus-25, dated 6th June, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 473

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Rules prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of Customs Officers in Sind—*contd.*

ports of Keti Bandar, Sirganda, Bram Hydri and Reri are required to prevent smuggling and are authorised to exercise all the powers conferred by Chapter XVII of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, on Officers of Customs duly employed for the prevention of smuggling.

- (2) Ministerial officers shall only exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of Officers of Customs as may be expressly required by general or special order of a Customs Collector and shall not exercise any of the special powers conferred by Chapter XVII of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, on officers of Customs duly employed for the prevention of smuggling.

- (3) Subject to any rules made by higher authority, the Collector of Customs, Karachi, may delegate by special or general order to any officer of Customs subordinate to him all or any of the following powers or duties of a Customs Collector:—

- (i) To pass baggage free (Section 24).
- (ii) To call for invoices and to permit examination or deposit (Section 29).
- (iii) To accept repayment of duties (Section 46).
- (iv) To allow amendment of manifests (Section 55).
- (v) To receive a copy of a manifest and to order entry inwards (Section 57).
- (vi) To accept documents from an agent (Section 60).
- (vii) To receive application for, and grant, entry outwards (Section 61).
- (viii) To receive export manifests and other documents (Section 63).
- (ix) To grant Port Clearance (Section 65).
- (x) To receive application for clearance from bond (Section 113).
- (xi) To cause clearance to be noted on a bond (Section 120).
- (xii) To allow transhipment of goods (Section 128).
- (xiii) To receive and to pass shipping bills (Section 137).
- (xiv) To receive short shipment notices and applications for refunds (Section 140).
- (xv) To take samples of goods (Section 195).
- (xvi) To demand production of authority (Section 203).

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 389.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Rule regarding the submission of appeals and applications for revision under the Act.

C. No. 725-Cus.-25, dated the 19th August, 1925.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 (o) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue makes the following rule regarding the submission of appeals and applications for revision under the Sea Customs Act :—

Rule.

Every appeal presented to the Chief Customs authority under section 188 of the Sea Customs Act, and every application made to the Governor General in Council under section 191 of the said Act, shall be accompanied by a copy of the decision or order by which the appellant or the applicant, as the case may be, is aggrieved.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 771.]

Cancellation of the Notification by the Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa, declaring False Point to be a Customs Port.

No. 5083, dated the 22nd October, 1924.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue is pleased to cancel the Notification by the Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa, No. 22-29-G, dated 1st February 1916, declaring False Point to be a Customs Port.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 926.]

Amendment of Madras Government Notification No. 48, dated the 15th January 1910, published at pages 94-103 of the Fort St. George Gazette, Pt. I, dated the 25th January 1910.

R. Dis. No. 860-Cus.-25, dated the 13th August, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue hereby makes the following amendments in Notification No. 48, dated the 15th January, 1910, issued by the Government of Madras and published at pages 94-103 of the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, Part I, dated the 25th January, 1910, so far as the notification relates to the undermentioned wharves at the port of Tuticorin :—

Delete entries relating to wharves Nos. 10 and 11.

Against wharf No. 12, in column 3, for the words "Messrs. Dymes & Co. (Lessees from Government)", substitute the words "Messrs. The Bombay Co., Ltd. (Lessees from Government)."

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 758.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Amendment of Madras Government Notification No. 48, dated 15th January 1910.

R. Dis. No. 1188-Cus.-25, dated the 3rd December, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue is pleased to make the following amendment in the schedule appended to the Notification of the Government of Madras, No. 48, dated the 15th January, 1910, namely:—

“For entries Nos. 1–26 relating to the wharves at the port of Cocanada, the following shall be substituted:—

Name of the port.	No. of wharf.	Name of the owner.	Limits of the wharf.	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with.	The manner of dealing with them.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cocanada	1	Government .	The northern bank of the Cocanada river from a point opposite the eastern limit of the premises of the Burmah Oil Co. to a point opposite the western wall of the Railway rest-house.	Kerosene oil, both dutiable and free Free Cargo	Landing, Landing and Shipping—special permission to be obtained on each occasion
	1(a)	Wooden jetty in the occupation of Messrs Shaw Wallace & Co (*Lessees from Government)	Opposite to the Burmah Oil Co's barge.	Ditto	Ditto.
	1(b)	Iron jetty in the occupation of Messrs Shaw Wallace & Co (*Lessees from Government)	Between the Burmah Oil Co and Asiatic Petroleum Co Installations.	Ditto	Ditto
	1(c)	Iron jetty in the occupation of Messrs Asiatic Petroleum Co. (*Lessees from Government).	Opposite the Pump house of the Asiatic Petroleum Co	Ditto	Ditto

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of the jetty or the site thereof

(G O No 306 Marine, dated 20th October 1908)

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Amendment of Madras Government Notification No. 48, dated 15th January 1910—*contd.*

Name of the port.	No. of wharf.	Name of the owner	Limits of the wharf.	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with.	The manner of dealing with them.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cocanada— <i>contd</i>	1(d)	Iron jetty in the occupation of Messrs. The Standard Oil Co. (*Lessees from Government).	Opposite house of Oil Co		
	2	Government	The foreshore of Cocanada river to the western limit wharf No 1 up to level crossing over river tank siding east of the railway goods shed		each instance
	3	Government	T		Landing.
	4	Government	<p>wards</p> <p>The northern bank of the Cocanada river from a point opposite the marine store-house up to a point opposite the eastern fence of the Post Office including from east to west</p> <p>(1) The Custom House jetty</p> <p>(2) The landing stage on the river bank on which are the Port conservancy cranes in the occupation of the Port Conservancy Board</p>	All goods other than combustibles and passengers.	Landing and Shipping and embarkation and landing of passengers

*Lessees of portions of the foreshore for the erection of jetties Customs Ports are granted by Government subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) That the jetties shall be kept in good and substantial repair to the satisfaction of the Presidency Port Officer and shall not be extended or altered in any way without the previous sanction of Government;

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Amendment of Madras Government Notification No. 48, dated 15th January 1810—*contd.*

Name of the port.	No. of wharf.	Name of the owner.	Limits of the wharf.	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with.	The manner of dealing with them.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cocanada— <i>contd.</i>	5	Wooden jetty in the occupation of M. R. Ry. Kovvuri Basavaraddi (*Lessee from Government)	Opposite to the godown of Messrs. Volkart Bros	All goods other than combustibles Free cargo not combustible from coasting vessels.	Shipping. Landing of free coast cargo and reloading of goods shipped from the wharf and sent out
	6	Wooden jetty in the occupation of the Coromandel Company (*Lessee from Government)	Opposite to the godown of the Coromandel Co	Ditto	Ditto.
	7	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	8	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	9	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	10	Wooden jetty in the occupation of the Chamber of Commerce, Cocanada (*Lessee from Government).	Opposite to the godown of the Chamber of Commerce, Cocanada	Ditto	Ditto
	11	Wooden jetty in the occupation of M. R. Ry. Faida Jagannadham (*Lessee from Government)	Opposite to the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Co.	Ditto	Ditto
	12	Wooden jetty in the occupation of M. R. Ry. Mamna Pillai Marakkayar (*Lessee from Government).	Opposite to the godown of M. R. Ry. Mamna Pillai Marakkayar (now shown as Volkart Bros.' godown).	Ditto	Ditto.

* Leases of portions of the foreshore for the erection of jetties at Customs Ports are granted by Government subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) That the jetties shall be kept in good and substantial repair to the satisfaction of the Presidency Port Officer and shall not be extended or altered in any way without the previous sanction of Government.
- (ii) That, when so required by Government, the jetties shall be removed and their site vacated within three months after receiving notice in writing and no other jetty or structure shall be erected on the foreshore without the previous further sanction of Government;
- (iii) That, in the event of any breach of the above terms, Government shall have the right to determine the agreement and to take possession of or otherwise dispose of all or any part of the jetty or the site thereof.

(G O No 306-Marloe, dated 20th October 1906)

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Amendment of Madras Government Notification No. 43, dated 15th January 1910—*contd.*

Name of the port.	No. of wharf.	Name of the owner.	Limits of the wharf	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with	The manner of dealing with them
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cocanada— <i>contd.</i>	13	Government)		All goods other than combustibles Free cargo, not combustibles, from coasting vessels Ditto	Shipping. Landing of free coast cargo and reloading of goods shipped from the wharf and shut out Ditto.
	14	Wooden jetty in the occupation of Messrs. Simeon Bros (*Lessees from Government)	Opposite to the rice factory godowns of Messrs Simeon Bros	Ditto	Ditto.
	15	Wooden jetty in the occupation of Messrs Innes and Co (*Lessees from Government)	Opposite to the Government Telegraph Office	Ditto	Ditto
	16	Wooden jetty in the occupation of Messrs Simeon Bros (*Lessees from Government)	Opposite to the godowns of Messrs. Simeon Bros	Ditto	Ditto.
	17	Wooden jetty in the occupation of M R Ry P C Annapparaiz (*Lessee from Government)	Opposite to the godowns of M R. Ry. P C Annapparaiz	Ditto	Ditto
	18	Wooden jetty in the occupation of M R Ry Ladam	Opposite to the Police Station	Ditto	Ditto
		see from Government).		Ditto	Ditto

*Lessee of portions of the foreshore for the erection of jetties at Customs Ports are granted by Government subject to the following conditions—

(a) That the jetties shall be kept in good and substantial repair to the satisfaction of the Presidency Port Officer and shall not be extended or altered in any way without the previous sanction of Government.

(b) T

(c) f

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Amendment of Madras Government Notification No. 48, dated 15th January 1910—*contd*

Name of the port.	No. of wharf	Name of the owner.	Limits of the wharf	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with	The manner of dealing with them.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cocanada— <i>contd.</i>	20	"	"	"	of free cargo and ng of shipped
	21	Wooden jetty in the occupation of M. R. Ry. Badam Krishna Moorti (*Lessee from Government).	Opposite to the upstairs building of M. R. Ry. Nalam Venkataraya	from coasting vessels. Ditto	from the wharf and shut out. Ditto.
	22	Government . . .	The southern bank of the Cocanada river opposite to wharf No 4 extending from the culvert opposite the Marine Store-house to a point 250 feet west of the same	Combustibles other than kerosene oil.	Landing and shipping.
	23	Wooden jetty erected by Messrs La Rive and Co. (*Lessees from Government).	Near the Hospital on the south side of the river.	All goods other than combustibles Free cargo, not combustibles, from coasting vessels.	Shipping. Landing of free coast cargo and reloading of goods shipped from the wharf and shut out.
	24	"	"	Free cargo other than combustibles on coasting vessels ditto	Landing and Shipping.
	25	"	"	"	Ditto.
		Kooturi Basirreddi (*Lessee from Government)	"	"	"

*Leases of portions of the foreshore for the erection of jetties at Customs Ports are granted by Government subject to the following conditions—

(i) That the jetties shall be kept in good and substantial repair to the satisfaction of the Presidency Port Officer and shall not be extended or altered in any way without the previous sanction of Government.

(ii)

(iii)

of the jetty or the site thereof

(O O No. 306-Marine, dated 20th October 1908)

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Amendment of Madras Government Notification No. 48, dated 15th January 1910—*contd*

Name of the port.	No. of wharf.	Name of the owner.	Limits of the wharf.	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with.	The manner of dealing with them.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cocanada— <i>contd.</i>	26	Wooden jetty in the occupation of Messrs Simeon Bros (*Lessee from Government)	Opposite to Messrs Simeon Bros' Baling Press.	Free Cargo other than combustibles from coasting vessels	Landing and Shipping
	27	Wooden jetty in the occupation of the Godavary Baling Press (*Lessee from Government)	Opposite to the Godavary Baling Press	Ditto	Ditto
	28	Wooden jetty in the occupation of M R R Uppu Venkatareddy Garu (*Lessee from Government)	Opposite to the shop belonging to Mr K M Nussurwanjee	Ditto	Ditto
	29	Wooden jetty in the occupation of M R R. Nalam Padmanabham Garu (*Lessee from Government).	Opposite to the house of M R R Uppu Venkatareddy (V. S. T tiled house).	Ditto	Ditto
	30	Wooden jetty in the occupation of M R. Ry. Narkadamilli Bathiah (*Lessee from Government).	Opposite to the road between the upstairs building of Puram Chma Venkata Narayana Garu and the godown of Kakeleti Madhava Rao Naidu Garu.	Ditto	Ditto
	31	Wooden jetty in the occupation of Barre bryanarayana (*Lessee from Government)	Opposite to the upstairs building of Messrs S. S. V Somasundaram Pillar's Company	Ditto	Ditto

* Leases of portions of the foreshore for the erection of jetties at Customs Ports are granted by Government subject to the following conditions—

(1) That the jetties shall be kept in good and substantial repair to the satisfaction of the Presidency Port Officer and shall not be extended or altered—

of the jetty or the site thereof. — or of the wharves or any part

(G O No 396 Marine, dated 29th October 1908)

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 1168.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Amendment of Madras Government Notification No. 48, dated 15th January 1910—*concl'd.*

D. Dis. No. 1298-Cus.-25, dated the 17th December, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878) the Central Board of Revenue is pleased to make the following amendment in the schedule appended to the Notification of the Government of Madras No. 48, dated the 15th January, 1910, namely:—

“For entries Nos. 1-2 relating to the wharves at the port of Mangalore, the following shall be substituted:—

Name of the port	No of wharf	Name of the owner.	Limits of the wharf.	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with	The manner of dealing with them.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mangalore	1	Government . .	The quay in front of the Custom House 91 ft North of Northern Customs wall	Free goods except firewood and kerosene oil	Landing and Shipping.
“	1(a)	“ . .	The quay in front of the Custom House 600 ft South of the Northern Customs wall	Free goods except firewood and kerosene oil	Ditto
“	1(b)	“ . .	The quay in front of the Custom House 600 ft South of the Southern Customs wall	Free goods except firewood and kerosene oil	Ditto.
“	1(c)	“ . .	Part of the above quay from a point 60 ft South of the Southern Customs wall to a point 1,00 ft from the same.	Firewood . .	Ditto.
“	2	“ . .	The Southernmost part of the same quay bounded on the North by a water-course and measuring 45 ft in length	Kerosene oil .	Ditto.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 1198.]

Amendment of the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, Notification No. 2392-G., dated the 12th April 1901.

No. 4135, dated the 9th September, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (a) and (b) of section 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Amendment of the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, Notification No. 2392-B., dated 12th April 1907—*contd.*

(VIII of 1878) the Central Board of Revenue is pleased to amend the Notification of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, No. 2392-C., dated the 12th April, 1901, as follows, namely:—

In columns 1 and 2 of the schedule annexed to the said Notification for Serial Nos. 33, 34 and 35 regarding the ports of Thana, Bhiwandi, and Kalyan, the following shall respectively be substituted, namely:—

Name of Port	Limits under Section 11(b) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878
23 Thana	From the North limit of Trombay harbour to the line marking the southern limit of the Thana Railway Bridge including the banks of the Thana river and creeks within those limits
33A Bhendi Bunder	From the line marking the Southern limit of the Thana Railway Bridge to the line marking the Northern limit of the new bridge bearing the Agra road, including the banks of the river and creeks within those limits
34 Bhiwandi	
35 Kalyan	

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 799.]

Amendment of the Government of Burma, Financial Department, Notification No. 54, dated the 13th July 1907.

R. Dis. No. 997-2-Cus.-25, dated the 8th October, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11, clauses (a) and (b), of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of its notification R. Dis. No. 341-2-Cus /25, dated the 21st May, 1925, the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Government of Burma, Financial Department, Notification No. 54, dated the 13th July, 1907:—

In clause (1) after the word "Sandoway" add the words "Andrew Bay," and after Schedule VII insert the following:—

Schedule VII-A.

North, East and South—From Natimaw Point situated in Latitude 18°-21'-35" N., and Longitude 94°-20'-25" E. along the coast of Andrew

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Amendment of the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, Notification No. 54, dated the 13th July, 1907—*contd.*

Bay in northerly, easterly and southerly direction to Money Point in Latitude 18°-18'-30" N. and Longitude 94°-19'-31" E.

West.—From Money Point a straight line drawn in a northeasterly direction to Natmaw Point.

The limits of the said port include all piers, jetties, landing places and so much of the shore as is within 50 yards of high-water mark at spring tides.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 930.]

Negapatam authorised as a port for the landing and shipping of goods.

No. 5840, dated the 3rd December, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11, clause (c), of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in modification of the Notification No. 48, dated the 15th January, 1910, published by the Government of Madras, at page 97 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated the 25th January, 1910, the Central Board of Revenue hereby authorizes the landing and shipping of the goods mentioned in column 5 of the Schedule hereto annexed at the places mentioned in column 4 of the Schedule at the port of Negapatam, subject to the conditions, if any, stated in column 7.

SCHEDULE.

Name of port.	No. of wharf.	Name of the owner.	Limits of the wharf	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with.	The manner of dealing with them.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Negapatam	2	Government	The beach on the northern side of the "Thangam" river.	Timber, free	Landing and shipping.	} Provided the goods are cleared immediately after landing.
	3	Do.	The North Quay	Lubricating oil Firewood and scantlings	Landing only Landing and shipping.	

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 1053.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Prescribing certain places in the Port of Bombay to be wharves for the landing of certain classes of goods.

No. 142, dated the 8th January, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11, clause (c), of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Central Board of Revenue is pleased to appoint the places in the Port of Bombay specified in the first column of the following table to be wharves for the landing of the classes of goods specified in respect of such wharves in the second column of the said table, and for the shipping of the classes of goods specified in respect of the said wharves in the third column of the said table.

Names of Wharves.	For the landing of	For the shipping of
1. Pilot Bunder . . .	Government Coal and Stores only of Customs.	Government Coal and Stores only.
2. Saatoon Dock . . .	From foreign and Customs Ports :— Military Stores, sand, chunam, stones, timber, bricks, tiles and other building materials.	All goods allowed on import.
3. Victoria Bunder . . .	From foreign or Customs Ports :— Cotton, wool, coal, and hay in pressed bales. From Customs Ports :— Sand, chunam, stones, firewood, green grass, bricks, tiles, seeds, fresh fish.	Cotton, wool, hemp, jute, rags, seeds, grain, myrabolams, bardans
4. Gun Carriage Bunder . . .	Railway materials, Government stores, timber and coals for Gun Carriage Department and Harbour Defences and fresh fish.	Coals, Railway materials, stores for the use of Harbour Defences
5. Jamsetjee Bunder . . .	Fresh fish, firewood and all building material from Customs Ports and coal from foreign and Customs Ports.	All goods allowed on import.
6. Arthur Bunder . . .	Bricks, tiles, sand, chunam, timber and other building materials from Customs Ports	Ditto.
7. Appollo Reclamation . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto.
8. Appollo Bunder . . .	Passengers' baggage except from the English mails, parcel post, treasure and all Government property.	Government property and treasure, fresh provisions sea stock for use of ships' crew, ice, passengers' baggage, mails and parcel post.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Amendment of the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, Notification No. 54, dated the 13th July, 1907—*contd.*

Bay in northerly, easterly and southerly direction to Money Point in Latitude 18°-18'-30" N. and Longitude 94°-19'-31" E.

West.—From Money Point a straight line drawn in a northeasterly direction to Natmaw Point.

The limits of the said port include all piers, jetties, landing places and so much of the shore as is within 50 yards of high-water mark at spring tides.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 930.]

Negapatam authorised as a port for the landing and shipping of goods.

No. 5840, dated the 3rd December, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11, clause (c), of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in modification of the Notification No. 48, dated the 15th January, 1910, published by the Government of Madras, at page 97 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated the 25th January, 1910, the Central Board of Revenue hereby authorizes the landing and shipping of the goods mentioned in column 5 of the Schedule hereto annexed at the places mentioned in column 4 of the Schedule at the port of Negapatam, subject to the conditions, if any, stated in column 7.

SCHEDULE.

Name of port.	No. of wharf.	Name of the owner.	Limits of the wharf.	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with.	The manner of dealing with them.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Negapatam	2	Government	The beach on the northern side of	Timber, free	Landing and shipping.	} Provided the goods are cleared immediately after landing.
	3	Do.	The North Quay	Lubricating oil Firewood and scantlings	Landing only. Landing and shipping.	

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 1053.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Prescribing certain places in the Port of Bombay to be wharves for the landing of certain classes of goods.

No. 142, dated the 8th January, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11, clause (c), of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Central Board of Revenue is pleased to appoint the places in the Port of Bombay specified in the first column of the following table to be wharves for the landing of the classes of goods specified in respect of such wharves in the second column of the said table, and for the shipping of the classes of goods specified in respect of the said wharves in the third column of the said table.

Names of Wharves.	For the landing of	For the shipping of
1. Pilot Bunder . . .	Government Coal and Stores only of Customs	Government Coal and Stores only.
2. Sassoon Dock . . .	From foreign and Customs Ports :— Military Stores, sand, chunam, stones, timber, bricks, tiles and other building materials.	All goods allowed on import.
3. Victoria Bunder . . .	From foreign or Customs Ports :— Cotton, wool, coal, and hay in pressed bales. From Customs Ports :— Sand, chunam, stones, firewood, green grass, bricks, tiles, seeds, fresh fish.	Cotton, wool, hemp, jute, rags, seeds, grain, myrabolams, bardans.
4. Gun Carriage Bunder . .	Railway materials, Government stores, timber and coals for Gun Carriage Department and Harbour Defences and fresh fish.	Coals, Railway materials, stores for the use of Harbour Defences.
5. Jamsetjee Bunder . . .	Fresh fish, firewood and all building material from Customs Ports and coal from foreign and Customs Ports	All goods allowed on import.
6. Arthur Bunder . . .	Bricks, tiles, sand, chunam, timber and other building materials from Customs Ports.	Ditto
7. Appollo Reclamation . .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto
8 Appollo Bunder . . .	Passengers' baggage except from the English mails, parcel post, treasure and all Government property.	Government property and treasure, fresh provisions sea stock for use of ships' crew, ice, passengers' baggage, mails and parcel post.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Prescribing certain places in the Port of Bombay to be wharves for the landing of certain classes of goods—*contd.*

Names of Wharves.	For the landing of	For the shipping of
9. Government Dock Yard	Government property only . . .	Government property only.
10. Arsenal Wharf . . .	Government Military Stores . . .	Government Military Stores.
11. Mint Wharf . . .	Mint Stores only	<i>Nil.</i>
12. Ballard Bunder . . .	Ships' Stores, passengers and their baggage from Customs Ports, bullion, sand, chunam and building materials.	All goods allowed on import.
13. Ballard Pier (The Mole Station).	Mails, passengers and all goods except dangerous explosives or inflammable substances.	<i>Ditto</i>
14. Alexandra Dock . . .	All goods including service ammunition, safety cartridges, fuses for shells and friction tubes for Government services, safety fuses for blasting, railway fog signals, percussion caps, shale oil exempted from the operation of the provisions of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, manufactured fire-works as defined in rule 10(b) of the Indian Explosive Rules, 1914, and as particularly specified in appendix D of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Bye-laws; ether, aeroplane, dope and turpentine, under conditions laid down in the Bombay Port Trust Docks Bye-laws; petroleum and liquid fuel in bulk and liquid fuel in receptacles and vehicles in such quantities and under conditions laid down in the Bombay Port Trust Docks Bye-laws; carbide of calcium, calcium sulphide and gases, under conditions laid down in the Bombay Port Trust Docks Bye-laws; coals under special conditions; excepting any other explosive or inflammable substances	All goods including petroleum in such quantities and under conditions laid down in the Port Trust Docks Bye-laws except explosives and inflammable substances
15. Victoria Dock . . .	<i>Ditto</i> . . . <i>ditto</i> . . .	<i>Ditto.</i>
16. Prince's Dock . . .	<i>Ditto</i> . . . <i>ditto</i> . . .	<i>Ditto.</i>

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Prescribing certain places in the Port of Bombay to be wharves for the landing of certain classes of goods—*contd.*

Names of Wharves	For the landing of	For the shipping of
17. Ferry Wharf . . .	Mails, passengers' baggage, provisions, household stores and all goods and animals to be carried on Ferry Steamers which are not otherwise prohibited	All goods allowed on import.
18. Mody Bunder (Old Passenger Wharf)	Passengers' baggage except from the English Mail Steamer, tents and camp equipage, treasure, Government Records and stores, Borha's and Pedlar's packs when accompanied by owners, horses, carriage and cattle, ice, provisions and household stores of all kinds intended <i>bona fide</i> not for sale but for private use and consumption eggs, fresh fruits, other than cocoanuts and fresh vegetables, Stevedore's gear for use in the Harbour.	<i>Idem.</i>
19. Mody Bunder	All free and unrestricted goods from Customs Ports.	<i>Nil.</i>
20. Carnac Bunder .	All goods from foreign ports and by steamers and square-rigged vessels from Customs Ports, except opium, explosives, and petroleum of any kind other than shale oil exempted from the operation of the provisions of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899.	All goods allowed on import
21. Malet Bunder	All free and unrestricted goods except fish (dried and salted) by country craft from Customs Ports	All free and unrestricted goods to Customs Ports by country craft, non-dangerous petroleum (Kerosene Oil in tins).
22. Frere Basin Bunder and East Wharf between Frere Basin and Clarke Basin.	Coal from Foreign and Customs Ports, materials and stores for use of the Bombay Port Trust	All goods allowed on import and manganese ore.
23. Clarke Basin North, South East and West wharves	Materials, stores and coal for use of the Bombay Port Trust.	All goods allowed on import

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Prescribing certain places in the Port of Bombay to be wharves for the landing of certain classes of goods—*contd.*

Names of Wharves.	For the landing of	For the shipping of
24. B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dock Yard (Now The Mazagaon Dock Company—South Yard).	Materials, stores and coals for the B. I. S. N. Co.'s use only.	All goods allowed on import
25. B. S. N. Co.'s Yard, Mazagaon.	Materials, stores and coals for the B. S. N. Co.'s use only.	Ditto.
26. Mazagaon Booder Pier	Passengers' baggage except from the English mails, livestock, fresh fish, fresh fruits and vegetables.	Fresh provisions, passengers' baggage, ships' stores and livestock.
27. P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard (Now The Mazagaon Dock Company—North Yard).	Materials, stores and coals for the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s use only.	Fresh provisions, materials, stores and coal for the P. & O., also baggage for the Co.'s steamers.
28. Kassar Bunder . . .	Coal and country building materials on special permission and dutiable timber.	Nil.
29. The Harbour Baseline Yard, Mazagaon.	Government property only . . .	Government property only.
30. Powder Works Bunder	Petroleum which is not dangerous as defined in Section 2 of the Petroleum Act, 1899, iron of all kinds, machinery, acids, turpentine, chemicals and medicines, resin, pitch, tar, dammer and all free and unrestricted goods by country craft from Customs Ports.	All free and unrestricted goods permitted on import.
31. Lakdi Bunder . . .	Firewood, timber, rafters, bamboo, bamboo-blinds, green grass, tiles, chunam, sand and ashes from Customs Ports.	All goods allowed on import.
32. Mazagaon Coal Bunder in place of Mazagaon North Reclamation and Old Tank Bunder Reclamation.	Coal and coke from Foreign and Customs Ports, charcoal and coal sahea from Customs Ports.	Ditto.
33. Tank Bunder (New Reclamation under construction).	Coal and coke from Foreign and Customs Ports, charcoal, coal ashes, tiles and timber from Customs Ports.	Ditto.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Prescribing certain places in the Port of Bombay to be wharves for the landing of certain classes of goods—*contd.*

Names of Wharves.	For the landing of	For the shipping of
34. Brick Bunder (South wall of the Reclamation to the Port Trust Engineer's wharf).	Bricks, country tiles, moulding clay and cotton and wool from Foreign and Customs Ports.	All goods allowed on import
35. Bombay Port Trust Chief Engineer's wharf.	Materials, stores and coals for use of the Bombay Port Trust only	Ditto.
36. Hay Bunder (From the Engineer's wharf to the G. I. P. Railway Yard).	Hay, ladders, and Forebunder stones, sand and building materials from Customs Ports.	Ditto
37. G. I. P. Railway wharf	G. I. P. Railway Co.'s railway materials, stores and coal Materials for other railways under working agreement	Ditto.
38. Hajee Bunder (Mazagon Sewree Reclamation, North East wharf).	Coal and coke from Foreign and Customs Ports, charcoal, coal, ashes, bricks, sand, chunam, tiles and all building materials from Customs Ports	Ditto
¹ [38a Hajee Bunder (South)]	American cotton after fumigation, between 1st November in any one calendar year and 1st May in the next year, or such other period as may be notified by Government from time to time.	All goods allowed on import except cotton.]
39. Sewree Timber Ponds	Log and square timber only	All goods allowed on import.
40. Timber Ponds Wharf (East)—		
(a) South End	Fish, salted and dry and fish maws	Ditto
(b) North End	Firewood, chunam, sand, stones, bricks, tiles, pottery, bones and fresh fish	Ditto.

¹ This item was inserted by Notification No. R. Dis. No. 1235-Cus./25, dated 3rd December 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 1172.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Prescribing certain places in the Port of Bombay to be wharves for the landing of certain classes of goods—*contd.*

Names of Wharves	For the landing of	For the shipping of
41. Sewree Bunder Petrol Wharf (South of cutting through Sewree Fort Hill).	Petroleum, dangerous and non-dangerous, and lubricating oil in tins, drums, casks and cases, empty tins, drums, casks or cases and materials for use in connection therewith, stone (ballast), phosphorus and inflammable or dangerous chemicals provided that dangerous and non-dangerous goods are not landed simultaneously.	All goods allowed on import under similar conditions.
42. Sewree Bunder Kerosene Wharf (North of cutting through Sewree Fort Hill)	Non-dangerous petroleum and lubricating oil in tins, drums, casks and cases, empty tins, drums, casks or cases and materials for use in connection therewith, stone (ballast), phosphorus and inflammable or dangerous chemicals provided that dangerous and non-dangerous goods are not landed simultaneously.	<i>Idio</i>
43. Salt Department Dockyard (Sewree).	Government property only	Government property only.
44. Bulk Oil Installation Depots (Sewree)	Petroleum (dangerous and non-dangerous) in bulk.	<i>Nil</i> .
45. Antop Hill (Kharip Creek Pier)	All explosives	All explosives.
46. Oil Pier Pir Pau .	Dangerous and non-dangerous petroleum in bulk.	<i>Nil</i>
47. Sion Bunder .	Batty, firewood, pottery, tattsas, dry fish and fishing stakes.	Dry fish
48. Mahim Bunder . .	Passengers' baggage except from the English mail steamer and all free and unrestricted goods by native craft from Customs Ports and fresh fish	Passengers' baggage and all free and unrestricted goods by native craft to Customs Ports.
49. Worlee Bander .	All free and unrestricted goods by native craft from Customs Ports and fresh fish.	All free and unrestricted goods by native craft to Customs Ports.
50. Chowpatty Bander .	Firewood, fresh fish, bricks, tiles, chunam, sand and stones by country craft from Customs Ports.	<i>Nil</i> .

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Appointment of certain places in the port of Calcutta as wharves for the landing and shipping of certain goods.

No. 176-2-Cus.-25, dated the 11th March, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 (c) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of Notifications No. 515-S. R., dated the 12th August, 1907, No. 489-S.R., dated the 29th July, 1910, No. 1065-S.R., dated the 14th December, 1912, No. 134-T S.R., dated the 26th May, 1909, Notification dated the 24th June, 1886, published in Part I, page 789 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 30th June, 1886 and No. 3362-S.R., dated the 3rd December, 1919, the Central Board of Revenue is pleased to appoint the following places in the port of Calcutta to be wharves for the landing and shipping of the goods specified against each.

1. For all kinds of goods, subject to any restrictions that may be lawfully imposed by any other authority —

(a) The Port Commissioners' Calcutta Import Jetties, for ocean-going steamers from Moti Lal Seal's Bathing Ghat to the boundary wall of the south end of Jetty No. 9.

(b) The Port Commissioners' Garden Reach Jetties lying west of the boundary of the Bengal Nagpur Railway property at Garden Reach.

(c) The Port Commissioners' Wharves, Tidal Basins and Wet Docks Nos. 1 and 2 at Kidderpore, extending from the south boundary of the Port Commissioners' North Workshop to the northern boundary of the premises of the Upper Hooghly Mills.

2 For all heavy lifts, Mullick's Wharf between Howrah Bridge and Armenians Ghat

3. For explosives and petrol only, the Port Commissioners' Powder Magazine, Petrol Depot, and Wharves at Moyapore within the boundary demarcated by the Port Commissioners' boundary marks

4. For molasses only, the portion of the Port Commissioners' Wharf at Ramkrishnapore, which lies between Chintamoney Day's Ghat on the north, and the Howrah Mills Jetty on the south

5. For petroleum, mineral oils and petrol, the Wharf and landing stages situated on the east bank of the river at Budge-Budge from the northern boundary of the premises of the Budge-Budge Jute Mills Company, on the south to the Ferry Ghat at the village of Budge-Budge on the north.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Cancellation of the Government of Bengal Notification, No. 464-S. R., dated the 21st February, 1918, declaring Messrs. Sonaton Nityanando Roy's jetty and premises at Chittagong to be a wharf for the landing of free cargo from coasting steamers.

D. Dis. No. 536-Cus.-25, dated the 21st May, 1925.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (c) of section 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue is pleased to cancel the Notification of the Government of Bengal, No. 464-S.R., dated the 21st February, 1918, published in Part I, page 338 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 27th February, 1918, declaring Messrs. Sonaton Nityanando Roy's jetty and premises at Chittagong to be a wharf for the landing of free cargo from coasting steamers.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 404.]

Amendment of the Government of Burma, Financial Department, Notification No. 26, dated the 15th June, 1910.

R. Dis. No. 997-1-Cus.-25, dated the 8th October, 1925.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11, clause (c), of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of its Notification R. Dis. No. 341-1-Cus.-25, dated the 21st May, 1925, the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Government of Burma, Financial Department, Notification No. 26, dated the 15th June, 1910:—

Between the words "Sandoway" and "Tavoy" add the words "Andrew Bay," and in the schedule after "Sandoway" insert the following:—

Andrew Bay.

Serial No.	Name or description of wharf, jetty, quay or landing place appointed to be a wharf.	Class of goods which may be landed.	Class of goods which may be shipped.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
..	The whole sea face of the port.	All goods . . .	General permission is granted by a separate notification under section 74, Sea Customs Act, for goods to be water-borne to be shipped.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 930.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Wharf No. 14-A at Coconada appointed to be a wharf for the landing and shipment of certain goods.

No. 2596, dated the 24th June, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred on it by section 11, clauses (c) and (d), of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue appoints the place specified in column 4 of the annexed schedule to be a wharf for the landing and shipment of the goods particularised in column 5 of the Schedule at the port of Cocanada.

SCHEDULE.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of port.	No. of wharf.	Name of owner	Limits of the wharf	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with	The manner of dealing with them.
Cocanada	14 (a)	Badam Surysan & Co. yams-murib	Opposite to the Police Station.	All goods other than combustibles Free cargo, not combustibles from coasting vessels	(1) Shipping (2) Landing of free coast cargo and reloading of goods shipped from the wharf and shut out

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p 579.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Wharf No. 1 and 1-A at the port of Malpe appointed as wharves for the landing and shipment of certain goods.

No. 4165, dated the 10th September, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (c) and (d) of section 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in modification of the Notification No. 48, dated the 15th January, 1910, published by the Government of Madras, at page 103 of the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, Part I, dated the 25th January, 1910, the Central Board of Revenue hereby appoints the places described in column (4) of the Schedule hereto annexed to be wharves for the landing and shipping of the goods mentioned in column (5) of the schedule at the port of Malpe.

SCHEDULE.

Name of port	Number of wharf.	Name of the owner.	Limits of the wharf	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with.	The manner of dealing with them
1	2	3	4	5	6
Malpe . . .	1	Government .	The northern bank of the Malpe river from the bar to the southern limit of the port, with the exception of the eastern portion measuring 150 ft. long and 100 ft. broad	All goods other than petroleum.	Landing and shipping
	1-A	Do			Do

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 799.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Appointment of certain limits of the foreshore at Calicut as a wharf for the landing and shipping of certain goods.

No. 225-I-Cuv.-25, dated the 5th March, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (c) and (d) of section 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in partial modification of Notification No. 48, dated 15th January, 1910, published by the Government of Madras at pages 94—103 of the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, Part I, dated 25th January, 1910, the Central Board of Revenue hereby appoints the place described in column (1) of the Schedule hereto annexed to be a wharf for the landing and shipping of goods mentioned in column (5) in the manner set forth in column (6).

SCHEDULE.

Name of port.	No. of wharf	Name of the owner	Limits of the wharf	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with	The manner of dealing with them.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Calicut	1	Government	The foreshore extending from the southern limit of wharf No. 2 to a point 550 feet north of the pier.	(a) Explosives, combustibles and other dangerous substances or articles, kerosene oil excepted (b) Free goods	Landing and shipping. Such landing and shipping to be permitted only if and when explosives, combustibles, etc., are not being landed or shipped or are not lying on the wharf pending removal or shipment.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 206.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Appointment of certain limits of the foreshore at Mangalore as a wharf for the landing and shipping of certain goods.

No. 255-1-Cus.-25, dated the 11th March, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (c) and (d) of section 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue appoints the place described in column (4) of the Schedule herennto annexed, for one year from the 15th March, 1925, to be a wharf for the landing and shipment of goods particularised in column (5) of the Schedule at the port of Mangalore:—

Name of port.	No. of wharf.	Name of owner.	Limits of the wharf.	Particulars of the classes of goods to be dealt with.	Manner of dealing with them.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Mangalore.						special permission been obtained in each case, provided that offensive goods are removed immediately after landed and not stored near upland houses, and that no person is exercised to keep the place clean.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 219.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Appointment of a portion of land between Wharf No. 2-A and Wharf No. 18, at Cochin as a wharf for the landing and shipping of certain goods.

No. 321-I-Cus.-25, dated the 8th April, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (c) and (d) of section 11 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue appoints the place described in column (4) of the Schedule hereto annexed to be a wharf for the landing and shipping of goods mentioned in column (5) in the manner and subject to the conditions specified in column (6).

SCHEDULE.

Name of port	No. of wharf	Name of the owner.	Limits of the wharf	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with	The manner of dealing with them.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cochin	2-B.	Government	Portion of land 9 ft. wide lying between wharf No. 2-A, and wharf No. 18	Free goods	Landing and shipping after special permission to be obtained on each occasion.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 300.]

Appointment of certain places to be wharves for the landing of certain goods.

D. Dis. No 992-Cus.]25, dated the 22nd October, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (c) and (d) of section 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in modification of the notification No. 48, dated the 15th January, 1910, published by the Government of Madras at pages 94 to 103 of the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, Part I, dated the 25th January, 1910, the Central Board of Revenue hereby appoints the places described in column (4) of the Schedule hereto annexed to be

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Appointment of certain places to be wharves for the landing of certain goods—
contd.

wharves for the landing of the goods mentioned in column (5) of the Schedule at the ports named in column (1) of the Schedule:—

Name of port.	No. of wharf	Name of the owner.	Limits of the wharf.	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with	The manner of dealing with them
1	2	3	4	5	6
Vizagapatam	3	Government	The beach east of the stone platform for the landing of dutiable goods.	Duty-paid kerosene oil in cases.	Landing. The cases to be cleared immediately after landing.
Suddalore	2	Do.	The western bank of the Uppanar back water from the dredger dock to a distance of 20 yards towards North.	Ditto.	Ditto.
..	2-A	Do.	The western bank of the Uppanar back water from a point 20 yards to the north of the dredger dock to a point where the Perinavalal branches from the Uppanar back water, 180 yards.	South Indian Railway Company's coal only.	Landing.
Porto Novo	1	Do.	The northern bank of the Vellar river extending from a point 142 feet east of the Customs jetty to a point 140 feet west of the same	All goods	Landing and Shipping.
Do.	1-A	Do.	T		Landing. The cases to be cleared immediately after landing
Nagapatam	4-A	Government	The space lying on the western bank of Kadavayar river, south of the southchekk weighment shed and north of the S. I. Railway premises (wharf No 6.)	Ditto.	Ditto.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Appointment of certain places to be wharves for the landing of certain goods—*contd.*

Name of port.	No of wharf	Name of the owner.	Limits of the wharf.	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with	The manner of dealing with them.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Coondapoor .	5	M. R. Ry Thimappa Naik.	The sand spit extending from the stone groynes to a point 100 yards south west of same.	Salted fish, Churnam, shells, empty gunnies, Government Salt, fish manure, fish guano, fish maws and fish fins, bones, hides and skins	Landing The cases to be cleared immediately after landing.
...	5-A	Do			Ditto
Baudur	3	Government	The foreshore along the eastern bank of the Baudur river from its mouth to a point of nearly 100 yards south of same.	Ditto	Ditto.
	3-A	Do.	The foreshore along the eastern bank of Baudur river from a point 50 yards south of wharf No 3 to a point 150 yards south of the same	Free goods	Landing and Shipping

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 1049]

Appointment of the special stronghold in His Majesty's Mint, Bombay, as a Customs House for the purposes of depositing specie and bullion.

No. 3900, dated the 28th August, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11, clause (f) of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of

1900)
the Commissioner of Customs and the 6th September, 1924, the Government of Bombay, in the Government Gazette, Part I, of November 1924 is pleased

to declare the special stronghold set apart for customs purposes in the building known as His Majesty's Mint near the Ballard Pier, Bombay, to be a Customs House for the purposes of depositing specie and bullion therein.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 770]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Travancore and Cochin Ports declared to be British Indian ports.

No. 1131, dated the 13th June, 1865.—Under the provisions of section 12 of ¹Act VI of 1863, and in the exercise of the power and authority therein reserved, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the ports of the Native States of Cochin and Travancore to be British Indian ports for the purposes of section 18, section 141, and sections 149 to 160 of the same Act, in so far as the said sections or any of them are capable of being applied with respect to such ports. This declaration is to have effect from the 1st June, 1865.

[*See Gazette of India, 1865, Pt. I, p. 780.*]

Gaekwar's Ports and ports of Bhownuggur declared to be British Indian Ports.

No. 1180, dated the 26th June, 1866.—Under the provisions of section 12 of ¹Act VI of 1863, and in the exercise of the power and authority therein reserved, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the ports of His Highness the Gaekwar, the Thekoor of Bhownuggur, and the Nawab of Cambay, to be British Indian ports for the purposes of section 18, section 141, and sections 149 to 160 of the same Act, in so far as the said sections or any of them are capable of being applied with respect to such ports.

[*See Gazette of India, 1866, Pt. I, p. 908.*]

Port of Cambay declared to be customs port for certain purposes.

No. 2559, dated the 1st August, 1884.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 13 of the ²Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, and in supersession of so much of Notification ³No. 1180, dated the 26th June, 1866, as relates to the Port of Cambay, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that all goods imported from, or exported to, the said port into or from any customs port in British India shall be treated, as regards the levy of customs duties and the payment of drawbacks under the said Act, as goods imported from, or exported to, a customs port, as the case may be.

[*See Gazette of India, 1884, Pt. I, p. 282.*]

¹ See now the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), by s. 2 of which these notifications are kept in force.

² Genl. Acts, Vol. II.

³ Printed above.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Ports in Habsan territories declared to be customs ports for certain purposes

No. 35-S., dated the 23rd January, 1855.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 13 of the 'Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that all goods imported from, or exported to, ports in the territory of the Nawab of Habsan into, or from, any customs port in British India, shall be treated, as regards the levy of customs duties and the payment of drawback under the said Act, as goods imported from, or exported to, a customs port, as the case may be.

[See Gazette of India, 1895, Pt. I, p. 142.]

Levy of customs duties on goods imported from or exported to the ports of Junagadh, Porbandar, Navanagar and Morvi.

No. 1794-D, dated the 22nd December, 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 13 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that all goods imported from, or exported to, the ports of Junagadh, Porbandar, Navanagar and Morvi into or from any customs-port in British India shall, with effect from the 1st January, 1918, be treated as regards the levy of customs duties and the payment of drawbacks under the said Act, as goods imported from, or exported to, a custom port, as the case may be

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Pt. I, p. 2024.]

Levy of customs duties on goods imported from or exported to the port of Jafarabad.

No. 508-D, dated the 7th December, 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 13 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that all goods imported from, or exported to, the port of Jafarabad in Kathiawar belonging to His Highness the Nawab of Janjira, into or from any customs port in British India shall be treated, as regards the levy of customs duties and the payment of drawbacks under the said Act, as goods imported from, or exported to, a customs port, as the case may be.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Pt. I, p. 1908.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Prohibition of import of cotton goods impressed with designs of Currency and other Notes into British India.

No. 4878, dated the 10th November, 1882.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the importation into ports in British India of cotton goods impressed with designs in imitation of Currency Notes, Promissory Notes, or Stock Notes of the Government of India. This order shall come into force from the 1st of March, 1883.

[See Gazette of India, 1882, Pt. I, p. 463.]

Prohibition as to import of dynamite, etc., into British India, except under certain conditions.

No. 1926, dated the 6th July, 1883.—The Notification of this Department, No. 666, dated the 4th May, 1883, is hereby cancelled, and the following issued in substitution thereof:—

Whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council desirable that precautions should be taken to prevent the importation of impure explosives into British India, His Excellency in Council, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, is pleased, as a temporary measure, pending legislation on the subject, to prohibit the bringing or taking by sea or land into British India of dynamite and of all analogous preparations of nitroglycerine, unless—

- (a) the custom-house authorities are satisfied on the report of the Chemical Examiner or of some other chemist appointed in this behalf by the Local Government that the explosives comprised in the consignment are free from exudation, and satisfy the "heat test" applied by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in England; or
- (b) that the consignment is covered by a certificate of one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in England showing that samples were taken from bulk before shipment and satisfied the tests applied by such Inspectors.

[See Gazette of India, 1883, Pt. I, p. 285.]

Prohibition of import into British India of pieces of metal resembling Indian silver Currency.

No. 88-S., dated the 22nd March, 1887.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

prohibition of import into British India of pieces of metal resembling Indian silver
Currency—*contd*

General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India by sea or by land of pieces of metal resembling in shape and in size, and stamped either on the obverse or on the reverse in imitation of rupees, half-rupees, quarter-rupees and eighth-rupees. This order shall come into force from the 1st June next.

[See Gazette of India, 1887, Pt. I, p. 171.]

Prohibition of import into British India of pieces of metal, other than coin to be used as money except under certain conditions.

No. 625, dated the 1st February, 1889—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India by sea or by land of pieces of copper or mixed metal which, not being coin as defined in the Indian Penal Code, are intended to be used as money:

Provided that the bringing of such pieces into British India by a traveller in quantity not exceeding one hundred pieces and in good faith for his own use, shall not be deemed to be prohibited by this notification.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the 'Metal Tokens Act, I of 1889, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct—

- (a) that any person bringing pieces of copper into British India in contravention of the foregoing prohibition under section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878, shall be liable to the punishment to which he would be liable if he were convicted under the 'Metal Tokens Act, I of 1889, of making in British India, in contravention of section 3 of that Act, any such piece as is mentioned in that section, and
- (b) that the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 4, and sub-section (1) of section 5 of the 'Metal Tokens Act, I of 1889, in relation to the offence of making in British India, in contravention of section 3 of that Act, any such piece as is mentioned in that section, shall apply to any such piece as they can be made by the foregoing provisions of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878.

[See Gazette of India, 1889, Pt. I, p. 76.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Prohibition of import of intoxicating drugs prepared from hemp into the Madras Presidency—*contd.*

by sea or by land, into the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, of intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa*, variety *Indica*).

[See Gazette of India, 1897, Pt. I, p. 121.]

Prohibition of importation into British India of sovereigns or half-sovereigns.

No. 2365-S.R., dated the 16th May, 1900.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India by sea or by land of pieces of metal resembling in shape and in size, and stamped either on the obverse or on the reverse in imitation of sovereigns and half-sovereigns.

[See Gazette of India, 1900, Pt. I, p. 305.]

Import into British India of Buddhist remains from Dir, Swat, Chitral and Gilgit.

No. 438-F., dated the 22nd February, 1901.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India, from any part of the Dir, Swat and Chitral Agency or of the Gilgit Agency, or from any of the tribal areas which lie between those two Agencies and the border of British India of any Buddhist sculptures, carvings or inscriptions save under the authority in writing of the Chief Political Officer of the said territories.

[See Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 125.]

Prohibiting the export from British India of certain skins and feathers.

No. 5028-S.R., dated the 19th September, 1902—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking by sea or by land out of British India of skins and feathers of all birds other than domestic birds, except (a) feathers of ostriches and (b) skins and feathers exported *bonâ fide* as specimens illustrative of natural history.

[See Gazette of India, 1902, Pt. I, p. 697.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Prohibition of import of an Arabic newspaper into British India.

No. 6302-S.R., dated the 28th November, 1902.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or land into British India of any copy, whether heretofore or hereafter issued, of the Arabic newspaper called "Murshid Al Albab," or "the Guide to Wisdom."

[See Gazette of India, 1902, Pt. I, p. 862.]

Prohibition of import of Sugar to parts of the Bombay Presidency contiguous to certain Kathiawar States.

No. 4762-S.R., dated the 5th August, 1903.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by land of any sugar into those districts of the Province of Bombay which are contiguous to any of the following States and talukas of Kathiawar, namely:—

Bhavnagar.
Limbdi.
Wadhwan.
Lakhtar.
Chuda.
Vala.
Jasdan.
Bajana.
Patri.

Vanod.
Wadhwan Thana.
Vithalgadb Thanā.
Bhoika Thana.
Dasada Thana.
Chotila Thana.
Jbinjhawada Thana.
Paliad Thana.

[See Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 666.]

Prohibition of Import of Arabic publications issued by Abdul Mohamed bin Abdul Allah.

No. 483-S.R., dated the 20th January, 1904.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or land into British India of any copy of Arabic books, leaflets, or pamphlets, published by Abdul Mohamed bin Abdul Allah.

[See Gazette of India, 1904, Pt. I, p. 81.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)

Prohibition of import into British India of copper coin issued by the State of Baroda.

No. 4860-G., dated the 8th September, 1905.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1698-A., dated the 19th April, 1893, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India by sea or by land of copper or bronze coin, not being King's coin or coin issued by any Native State in India other than the State of Baroda.

2. Provided that the bringing of such coin into British India by a traveller, in any quantity not exceeding one rupee's worth at any one time, in good faith, for his own use, shall not be deemed to be prohibited by this Notification.

[See Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 660.]

Prohibition of import into British India of dies containing devices of coin or imitations thereof.

No. 6796, dated the 23rd November, 1905.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India by sea or by land of dies stamped or engraved with the device of coin, as defined by section 230 of the 'Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860, as amended by Act XIX of 1872), or with any colourable imitation of such device.

[See Gazette of India, 1905, Pt. I, p. 841.]

Import into British India of American or West Indian unfumigated Cotton Seed.

No. 5103—79, dated the 3rd July, 1906.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of American or West Indian Cotton Seed, except such as has been fumigated to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector.

[See Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 456.]

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol. II

² Genl. Acts, Vol. I.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Import into British India of pink quinine.

No. 6462--78, dated the 1st August 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of quinine which has been coloured pink.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 661.]

Import into British India of certain publications.

No. 8003—103, dated the 19th September, 1907.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy, whether heretofore or hereafter issued, of the following publications:—

1. The "Gaelic American."
2. The "Indian Sociologist."
3. "Justice."

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 850.]

Export of Mhowra flowers from British India to Portuguese Possessions in India.

No. 127—1, dated the 9th January 1908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Governor General of the land of Mhow Indian Possessions of His Majesty the King of Portugal and Algarves.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 32.]

Import into British India of the "Sufvatul Akhbar."

No. 2040—32, dated the 19th March, 1908.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy, whether heretofore or hereafter issued, of the Arabic newspaper called "Sufvatul Akhbar."

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 218.]

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol. II.

² Cancelled by Notification No. 10704-103, dated 17th December, 1907, Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 1143

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Import into British India of Mr. Sarvakar's pamphlet on the Indian Mutiny.

No. 5345—81, dated the 23rd July, 1909.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the book or pamphlet in Maratbi on the subject of the Indian Mutiny by Binayek Damodar Sarvakar, or any English translation or version of the same.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 604.]

Import into British India of magazine entitled "Svaraj."

No. 6467—96, dated the 1st September, 1909—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the magazine entitled "Svaraj": "*The Indian Nationalist*."

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 782.]

Import into British India of "The Bande Mataram."

No. 7936—108, dated the 21st October, 1909.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the paper entitled "The Bande Mataram," a monthly organ of Indian Independence and printed at Geneva.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1074.]

Import of "The Talvar" into British India.

No. 9148—128, dated the 13th December, 1909.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land into British India, of any copy of the paper entitled "The Talvar" (or "Sbamsher").

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1695.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Import of the "Satsang" from Goa into British India.

No. 82—133, dated the 4th January, 1910.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of the paper entitled "Satsang," which is printed and published at Goa.

Import of "The Methods of the Indian Police" into British India.

No. 3937—61, dated the 27th May, 1910.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878) the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "The methods of the Indian Police in the 20th Century," published by Mr. F. C. Mackarness and printed by the National Press Agency, Limited, Whitefrinrs House, Carmelite Street, London.

[See Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 411.]

Import of "Indian Home Rule" into British India.

No. 5348—81, dated the 30th July, 1910.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of the booklet entitled "Indian Home Rule" by M. K. Gandhi of Johannesburg, South Africa.

[See Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 723.]

Import into British India of Cinematograph films of the Johnson-Jeffries fight.

No. 5421, dated the 6th August, 1910.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any cinematograph films of the Johnson-Jeffries fight.

[See Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 759.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Import into British India of "Maro Firinghi Ko."

No. 5700—89, dated the 13th August, 1910.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of the paper entitled "Maro Firinghi Ko."

[See Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 772.]

Import into British India of "The Infamies of Liberal Rule in India."

No. 6418—101, dated the 10th September, 1910.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of the pamphlet or leaflet, in whatever language printed, entitled "The infamies of Liberal Rule in India," issued by the executive council of the Social Democratic Party in England and at present printed at the 20 Century Press, Limited, 37 A, Clerkenwell Green, London, E.C.

[See Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 945.]

Import into British India of a collection of Arabic poems called Wataniyati.

No. 7044—113, dated the 8th October, 1910.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of a book of poems in Arabic entitled *Wataniyati*, purporting to have been published by Ali Al Ghayati of the *Al Alam* newspaper, at the Costalryula Press at Cairo, Egypt.

[See Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 1025.]

Import of the pamphlet "Ek Hindu pratye Mahan Tolstoy no Kagal" into British India

No. 8544—129, dated the 3rd December, 1910.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "Ek Hindu pratye Mahan Tolstoy no Kagal" printed in Gujarati at the International Printing Press, Phoenix, Natal.

[See Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 1165.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Import of certain newspapers and publications into British India.

No. 8623-133, dated the 3rd December, 1910.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the following publications:—

- (1) The "Free Hindustan" a bi-monthly newspaper in English edited by Taraknath Das and printed in New York by the Free Hindustan Publication Committee.
- (2) "Khalasaor Khalsa," a leaflet in English printed in and circulated from London.
- (3) The "Liberator" a monthly paper in English edited by Edward Holton James and printed in Paris.
- (4) "Ca Ira" a paper in English edited by Edward Holton James and printed in Paris.
- (5) "Hind Swarajya," a book in Gujrati by M. K. Gandhi and printed in Natal by the International Printing Press.
- (6) "Social conquest of the Hindu race" a booklet in English by Har Dayal, M.A.
- (7) The "Challenge Statement" a leaflet in English printed in Paris containing a copy of the statement found on Madanlal Dhingra on his arrest.
- (8) "Oh Martyrs" a leaflet in English celebrating the martyrs of 1857.
- (9) "Choose—Oh Indian Princes" a pamphlet in English.
- (10) "Bande Mataram" a leaflet reproducing the speech of Madame Cama at Caxton Hall in May 1909.
- (11) "Marna Bhala hai" a leaflet in Gurmukhi published in England.
- (12) "Kumar Singh, May 1910—In Memoriam," a leaflet in English.
- (13) "Beware—Oh Traitors," a leaflet in English.

[See Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 1165.]

Import into British India of pamphlet called "Pagans and Christians or the Black Spot in the East."

No. 272, dated the 14th January, 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878)

Import into British India of Pamphlet called "Pagans and Christians or the Black Spot in the East"—*contd.*

Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land into British India, of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "Pagans and Christians or the Black Spot in the East," purporting to be an open letter to Lady Arthur Somerset by Thelgar Vanicore (W. W. Strickland, B.A.), printed in English and published by George Standing, Finsbury Street, London, E.C.

[See Gazette of India, 1911, Pt. I, p. 31.]

Imports into British India of certain goods specified in the schedule attached.

No. 720—79, dated 4th February, 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit, with effect from the 1st June, 1911, the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, by means of the post, of the goods specified in the attached schedule, and to restrict the importation of these goods by other means to cases in which they are imported by persons, or their authorised agents, who have been permitted to import them by a Local Government or Administration or by an officer authorised in this behalf by a Local Government or Administration: Provided that the Collector of Customs shall have power to admit import by sea or by land in exceptional cases or when he is satisfied that the proportion of the prohibited drug in any article is so small as to be negligible or that other reasons render it impossible for the article to be used as an intoxicant.

²2. The Notifications of the Government of India in this Department, No. 3566, dated the 9th April, 1908, No. 8963-117, dated the 9th December, 1909, and No. 8555-119, dated the 18th November, 1909 (as amended by Notifications No. 742-119, dated the 28th January, 1910, and No. 3024-32, dated the 23rd April, 1910), are hereby cancelled, with effect from the 1st June, 1911.

Schedule.

- (1) Opium and all alkaloids of opium and all intoxicating drugs made from the poppy.
- (2) Ganja, bhang and charas and every intoxicating drink or substance prepared from any part of the hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa*).

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol II

² Paragraph 2 was substituted by Notification No. 1501-79, dated the 4th March, 1911, see Gazette of India, 1911, Pt I, p 159.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Imports into British India of certain goods specified in the schedule attached—*contd.*

- (3) Coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*Erythroxylum coca*) and all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine.
- (4) All preparations and admixtures of any of the above.

[See Gazette of India, 1911, Pt. I, p. 83.]

Import of the "Swadesh Sevak" into British India.

No. 2008—37, dated the 18th March, 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of the "Swadesh Sevak," a Gurmukhi newspaper published at Vancouver, British Columbia.

[See Gazette of India, 1911, Pt. I, p. 207.]

Import of the pamphlet "The 10th of May" into British India.

No. 5032—74, dated the 8th July, 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of the leaflet in English entitled "The 10th of May" and dated the 10th May, 1911.

[See Gazette of India, 1911, Pt. I, p. 564.]

Import of the pamphlet called "An open letter to Count Leo Tolstoy."

No. 7911—97, dated the 28th October, 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "An open letter to Count Leo Tolstoy in reply to his 'letter to a Hindoo'" by the editor of *Free Hindusthan*.

[See Gazette of India, 1911, Pt. I, p. 858.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Import into British India of the "Star of the East."

No. 8374—101, dated the 11th November, 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of the publication entitled "Star of the East," published by the Rama Krishna Vedanta Mission in Melbourne, Australia.

[See Gazette of India, 1911, Pt. I, p. 962.]

Import of the "Kanavu" into British India.

No. 9188—107, dated the 23rd December, 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the pamphlets in Tamil entitled "Kanavu, a poem and other songs" and "Arilorupangu, a short story," published by C. Subramanya Bharati and printed at Pondicherry.

[See Gazette of India, 1911, Pt. I, p. 1169.]

Export from British India of dates to the pargana of Nagar Aveli in the Portuguese possessions in India.

No. 117—47, dated the 6th January, 1912.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking of dates from any part of British India into that portion of the Indian possessions of the Government of Portugal which is known as the Pargana of Nagar Aveli.

[See Gazette of India, 1912, Pt. I, p. 23.]

Import of the Arabic Journal "Al-Balague" into British India.

No. 2440—29, dated the 23rd March, 1912.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of the Arabic journal entitled "Al-Balague" published at Beyrout, Syria.

[See Gazette of India, 1912, Pt. I, p. 370.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Import into British India of the paper "The Islamic Fraternity."

No. 5099—48, dated the 6th July, 1912.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the paper entitled "The Islamic Fraternity" which is printed and published at Tokio, Japan.

[See Gazette of India, 1912, Pt. I, p. 742.]

Import into British India of "British Justice and Honesty."

No. 6237—69, dated the 17th August, 1912.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "British Justice and Honesty" addressed to the people of England and India by Sir Walter Strickland, Bart, and printed at Zurich, Art Institut Orell Fussli.

[See Gazette of India, 1912, Pt. I, p. 833.]

Export from British India of Jagri into that part of the Portuguese possessions in India known as Pargana of Nagar Aveli.

No. 7668—212, dated the 12th October, 1912.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking of jagri from any part of British India into that portion of the Indian possessions of the Government of Portugal which is known as the Pargana of Nagar Aveli.

[See Gazette of India, 1912, Pt. I, p. 1136.]

Import into British India of "The Herald of Revolt."

No. 7903, dated the 21st October, 1912.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of the paper entitled "The Herald of Revolt," for October, 1912, printed and published in London by Guy A. Aldred.

[See Gazette of India, 1912, Pt. I, p. 1163.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Export of molasses from British India to the Pargana of Nagar Aveli in Portuguese India

No. 9540—212, dated the 4th January, 1913.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking of molasses wherever manufactured from any part of British India into that portion of the Indian possessions of the Government of Portugal which is known as the Pargana of Nagar Aveli.

[See Gazette of India, 1913, Pt. I, p. 24.]

Import into British India of the pamphlet called "The Russian Atrocities in Tabriz."

No. 74-Camp, dated the 15th February, 1913.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the anonymous pamphlet of six pages, made up of five pages of lithographed Urdu writing and one illustrated page of English print, headed "The Russian Atrocities in Tabriz."

[See Gazette of India, 1913, Pt. I, p. 147.]

Prohibition of import of any copy of the leaflet entitled "Yugantar Circular, The Delhi Bomb" and subscribed "Bande Mataram."

No. 189-C., dated the 11th March, 1913.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the leaflet entitled "Yugantar Circular, The Delhi Bomb" and subscribed "Bande Mataram."

[See Gazette of India, 1913, Pt. I, p. 220.]

Prohibition of import of the paper entitled "El-Islam."

No. 237-C., dated the 22nd March, 1913.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of the paper entitled "El-Islam" which is printed and published at Tokio, Japan.

[See Gazette of India, 1913, Pt. I, p. 258.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Prohibition of the import of the pamphlet in English entitled "Proclamation of Liberty."

No. 5249—74, dated the 5th July, 1913.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of the pamphlet in English entitled "Proclamation of Liberty."

[See Gazette of India, 1913, Pt. I, p. 683.]

Prohibition of the import of the pamphlet in Urdu entitled "The Sword in the Last Resort" (Akhir-ul-Hilasaifo).

No. 5487, dated the 11th July, 1913.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of the pamphlet in Urdu entitled "The Sword in the Last Resort (Akhir-ul-Hilasaifo)."

[See Gazette of India, 1913, Pt. I, p. 692.]

Prohibition of the import of the pamphlet entitled "Come over into Macedonia and help us."

No. 5632, dated the 16th July, 1913.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "Come over into Macedonia and help us," published by "Le Comité de Publication D.A.C.B.," 15, Rue Djagal Oglou, Constantinople.

[See Gazette of India, 1913, Pt. I, p. 703.]

Restriction on the taking of certain goods by sea out of British India from the port of Dhanushkodi.

No. 1235-71-C., dated the 21st March, 1914.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878) the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking by sea out of British India from the port of Dhanushkodi of goods of the description specified in Schedule I annexed hereto and to restrict the taking by sea out of British India from the said port of the goods specified in Schedule II annexed hereto in the manner therein provided:—

Schedule 1.

Books wherein the copyright shall be first subsisting, first composed, or written or printed in the United Kingdom, and printed or re-printed

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Restriction on the taking of certain goods by sea out of British India from the port of Dhanushkodi—*contd.*

in any other country, and of which notice that copyright subsists shall have been given by the proprietor to the Commissioners of Customs, London.

Coin, viz., counterfeit coin, or any coin, not being of the established standard in weight or fineness.

Dogs.

Indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographs, photographs, engravings or any other indecent or obscene articles.

Infected cattle, sheep, or other animals, also hides, skins, horns, hoofs, or any part of cattle or other animals which have died as the result of infectious disease.

Goods which if imported into Ceylon would be liable to forfeiture under "The Merchandise Marks Ordinance 1888," Ceylon

Ganja and Bhang or any substance containing ganja or bhang.

Lottery proposals, circulars, or tickets

Spurious or re-constructed gems.

Water Hyacinth plant (*Eichhornia crassipes*).

Schedule II.

Goods.	Restrictions imposed.
Earth oil or mineral naphtha, fulminating powder, gun-cotton, nitroglycerine.	Shall not be taken out unless a license is produced from authority in place to which consigned permitting their import
Cocoanuts in husk	Shall not be taken out unless under seal for transport direct to Colombo.
Tea seed	Shall not be taken out— (1) if it is packed in soil, and (2) unless under seal for transport direct to Colombo
Opium	Shall not be taken out unless by a public officer specially authorized by the Government of the place to which it is consigned.
Horses	Shall not be taken out unless accompanied by a certificate from the

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Pt. I, p. 786.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Import of "La Patrie Egyptienne" into British India.

No. 1315-28-C., dated the 28th March, 1914.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "La Patrie Egyptienne" published by M. M. Rifat at Geneva.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Pt. I, p. 820.]

Import of "Zulm, Zulm, Gore Shahi Zulm" into British India.

No. 3178, dated the 28th April, 1914.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of a pamphlet in Gurmukhi entitled "Zulm, Zulm, Gore Shahi Zulm" (Tyranny, Tyranny, Tyranny of the White rule).

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Pt. I, p. 931.]

Import of "Faringi ka Fareb" into British India.

No. 3532, dated the 7th May, 1914.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of a leaflet in Urdu entitled "Faringi ka fareb."

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Pt. I, p. 961.]

Import of "Shabash" into British India.

No. 3753, dated the 13th May, 1914.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of an Urdu pamphlet entitled "Shabashb."

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Pt. I, p. 973.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Import of "The Hindusthani" into British India.

No. 4570-52, dated the 13th June, 1914.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of a weekly Hindi paper called the *Hindusthani*, printed and published in Mauritius.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Pt. I, p. 1121.]

Import of "The Hindustanee" into British India.

No. 4948-64, dated the 20th June, 1914.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the monthly paper entitled "The Hindustanee—the official organ of the United India League," published in Vancouver, British Columbia.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Pt. I, p. 1140]

Import of "Gadr di Gunj" into British India.

No. 4981, dated the 20th June, 1914.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "Gadr di Gunj" (Echo of Mutiny) published (in Gurmukhi and in any other Indian language) by the Yugantar Ashram, San Francisco.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Pt. I, p. 1170.]

Import of the "Ghadr" into British India.

No. 5247-69, dated the 29th June, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 212-C, dated the 22nd December, 1913, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy in any language of a paper called the "Ghadr" (mutiny) or "Hindustan Ghadr" published at San Francisco, United States of America.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Pt. I, p. 1191.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Import of labels impressed with designs in imitation of full or half currency notes and of goods bearing such labels into British India.

No. 5896-73, dated the 18th July, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit, with effect from the 15th October, 1914, the bringing into British India, by sea or by land, of labels impressed with designs in imitation of full or half currency notes and of goods bearing such labels.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Pt. I, p. 1241.]

Import of "Pro India" into British India.

No. 6048-77, dated the 18th July, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of the journal entitled "Pro India" published by the "International Committee Pro India" of Zurich.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Pt. I, p. 1241.]

Import of "Jehan-i-Islam" into British India.

No. 7688, dated the 22nd August, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the weekly newspaper entitled "Jehan-i-Islam," published in Urdu at Constantinople.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Pt. I, p. 1365.]

Import of the paper "Shamsher-ki-Khalsa" into India.

No. 10627, dated the 1st October, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of the paper called the *Shamsher-i-Khalsa*, published in Gurmukhi at Stockton, California.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Pt. I, p. 1621.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878)

Import of the publication "Revolutionary Almanac, 1914" into British India.

No. 12163, dated the 26th October, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the publication in English entitled "Revolutionary Almanac, 1914" published in New York.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Pt. I, p. 1743.]

Import of "The New Era" into British India.

No. 2051-20, dated the 27th February, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "The New Era New ideals of the New Era" by L. Har Dyal, published in Urdu and Gurmukhi by the Ghadr Press, San Francisco.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p. 349.]

Export of manurial mixtures from British India.

No. 9222, dated the 19th June, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking of manurial mixtures containing saltpetre by sea or by land out of British India

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p. 792.]

Import of the pamphlet "Angan di Gawahi" into India.

No. 14640-193, dated the 11th September, 1915—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet, whatever may be the language in which it may be printed, entitled "Angan di Gawahi" published by the Yugantar Ashram, San Francisco, United States of America.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p. 1788.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Restriction on the export of saltpetre to countries other than the United Kingdom.

No. 14953-56, dated the 20th September, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking of saltpetre by sea or by land out of British India to countries other than the United Kingdom.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p. 1836.]

Import of the pamphlet "A Few Facts about British Rule in India" into British India.

No. 15670, dated the 9th October, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "A Few Facts about British Rule in India," published from the Hindustan Gadar Office, San Francisco, United States of America.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p. 1894.]

Export of Tungsten and Wolframite from British India.

No. 16393, dated the 30th October, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in modification of Notification No. 8395-W., dated the 12th June, 1915, to prohibit the taking out of British India of Tungsten and Wolframite or any other ore of Tungsten unless a permit in this behalf signed by the Chief Customs Officer is produced to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such Tungsten and Wolframite or any other ore of Tungsten and unless such Tungsten and Wolframite or any other ore of Tungsten is shipped in accordance with the terms of such permit.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p. 1962.]

Import of the "Infiquam" into British India.

No. 16395, dated the 30th October, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Import of the "Intiqam" into British India—*contd.*

amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the Urdu newspaper called *Intiqam* (Revenge).

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p. 1962.]

Import of the paper "Intiquam (Revenge)" into British India.

No. 441, dated the 18th January, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the newspaper "Intiquam (Revenge)" in Persian or in any other language.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Pt. I, p. 106.]

Import of the pamphlet "Reflections on the Political Situation in India" into British India.

No. 868, dated the 11th March, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "Reflections on the Political Situation in India with a Personal Note and Extracts from Indian and English newspapers, etcetera, by Lajpat Rai of Lahore, India."

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Pt. 1, p. 283.]

Import of the article "British Rule in India" into British India.

No. 2245, dated the 25th March, 1916—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (Act VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of an article in English by William Jennings Bryan entitled "British Rule in India" or of any part of it, or of any translation thereof in part or in full in any of the Indian languages.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Pt. I, p. 363.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Import of the pamphlet "Ghadr di Gunj" into British India.

No. 3923, dated the 13th May, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act of 1878 (Act VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of a publication entitled "Ghadr di Gunj, No. 2" (Echo of Mutiny, No. 2) issued by the Hindustan Gbndr Press, San Francisco, in Gurmukhi or any other Indian language.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Pt. I, p. 579.]

Import of the book "Rusi Baghion ki Dastanen" into British India.

No. 3025, dated the 13th May, 1916.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (Act VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of a book entitled "Rusi Baghion ki Dastanen" (Stories of Russian Revolutionaries), published by the Yugantar Ashram, San Francisco, in Urdu or in any other language.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Pt. I, p. 579.]

Import of "The Methods of the Indian Police in the 20th Century" into British India.

No. 4569, dated the 17th June, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "The Methods of the Indian Police in the 20th Century" by Mr. Frederic Mackarness, published with an Introductory Note and an appendix by the Hindustan Gadar Office, San Francisco, in November, 1915.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Pt. I, p. 765.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Import of the pamphlet "India's Loyalty to England" into British India.

No. 4562, dated the 17th June, 1916.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act of 1878 (Act VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "India's Loyalty to England" published by the Indian National Party in September, 1915.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Pt I, p. 765.]

Import of the pamphlet "Lakshmi Bai, leader of the Mutiny of 1857" into British India.

No. 6227, dated the 22nd July, 1916 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of a leaflet entitled "Lakshmi Bai, leader of the Mutiny of 1857," published by the Yugantar Ashram, San Francisco, in Urdu or in any other language.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Pt. I, p. 1011.]

Import of the pamphlet "Why India is in revolt against the British Rule" into India.

No. 6714, dated the 5th August, 1916.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "Why India is in revolt against British rule."

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Pt. I, p 1129.]

Import of "Young India" into British India.

No. 9192, dated the 30th September, 1916.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Import of "Young India" into British India—*contd.*

amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased
 by sea or by land, into British India of any copy
 of "India" published by Lajpat Rai from the
 New York, with a foreword by J. T. Sunderland.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Pt. I, p. 1466.]

Import of the pamphlet "Deshbhagti ki Git" into British India.

No. 12154-C, dated the 9th December, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act of 1878 (Act VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or land, into British India of any copy of a publication entitled "Deshbhagti ki Git" (Songs of Patriotism) issued by the Yugantar Ashram, San Francisco, in Hindi or any other language.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Pt. I, p. 1837.]

Import of the publication "Ghadar ki Gunj No. 2" into India.

No. 12156-C, dated the 9th December, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act of 1878 (Act VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or land, into British India of any copy of a publication entitled "Ghadar ki Gunj No. 2" (Echo of Mutiny No. 2) issued by the Yugantar Ashram, San Francisco, in Urdu or in any other language.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Pt. I, p. 1837.]

Import of the pamphlet "India against Britain" into British India.

No. 1218-C. D., dated the 17th March, 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "India against Britain."

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Pt. I, p. 447.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Import of the book "Is Japan a menace to Asia" into British India.

No. 5324-C. II., dated the 12th May, 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the book entitled "Is Japan a menace to Asia," by Tarak Nath Dass, printed at Commercial Press, Shanghai.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Pt. I, p. 842.]

Import of the pamphlet "Yugantar" into British India.

No. 9317, dated the 11th August, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the publication entitled "Yugantar" issued by the Ghadr Press, San Francisco, in Urdu, Gurmukhi, or any other language.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Pt. I, p. 1343.]

Import of the pamphlet "For India" into British India.

No. 12363, dated the 13th October, 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "For India" by W. W. Pearson, with an Introduction by Paul Richard, published by the Asiatic Association of Japan, Tokio.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Pt. I, p. 1666.]

Import of the pamphlet "America on British Rule in India" into British India.

No. 13031, dated the 27th October, 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "America on British Rule in India" by Andrew Carnegie, Mark Twain, Bishop Henry Potter and others, published in the United States of America by the Indian National Party.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Pt. I, p. 1762.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Import of the pamphlet "An open letter to the Right Hon'ble David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of England" into British India.

No. 794-D, dated the 24th November, 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of a booklet entitled "An open letter to the Right Hon'ble David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain," by Lajpat Rai, published by B. W. Huebsch of New York.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Pt. I, p. 1889.]

Import of the "Young India" into British India.

No. 1828-D, dated the 22nd December, 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the book entitled "Young India" by Lajpat Rai, as republished in London by the Home Rule League, with a foreword by J. C. Wedgwood, M.P.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Pt. I, p. 2024.]

Import of the pamphlet "Self Government for India" into British India.

No. 1926-D, dated the 29th December, 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "Self-Government for India," published by Aktiebolaget Chelius and Company, Stockholm, and issued by the Indian Nationalist Committee (European Centre).

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Pt. I, p. 2053.]

Import of the pamphlet "Roger Casement and India" into British India.

No. 1934-D, dated the 29th December, 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Import of the pamphlet "Roger Casement and India" into British India—*contd.*

of the pamphlet entitled "Roger Casement and India" issued by the Indian National Committee (European Centre) and published by A. B. Dahlberg's forlags, Stockholm.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Pt. I, p. 2053.]

Import of the booklet "An open letter to the Right Hon'ble E. S. Montagu, His Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for India" into India.

No. 41-D, dated the 5th January, 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of a booklet entitled "An open letter to the Right Honourable Edwin Samuel Montagu, His Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for India," by Lajpat Rai.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Pt. I, p. 7.]

Import of the book "England's debt to India" into British India.

No. 389-D, dated the 12th January, 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the book by Lajpat Rai entitled "England's debt to India," published by W. B. Huebsch, New York.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Pt. I, p. 26.]

Import of certain pamphlets into British India.

No. 987-D, dated the 26th January, 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlets specified below:—

1. "The Indian National Congress and the British Government."

by Sodartforms Tidn A. B. Sodartalije 1917.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Import of certain pamphlets into British India—*contd.*

2. *Opinions of English Socialist Leaders on British Rule in India* issued by the Indian National Committee at Stockholm.
3. *Some American Opinions on British Rule in India* edited by the Indian Nationalist Committee, published by Dablbergs Forlags, A. B., Stockholm

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Pt. I, p. 97.]

Import of "The Indian Liberator" into British India.

No. 212-D, dated the 9th March, 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the monthly magazine entitled "The Indian Liberator," published at Berkeley, California, United States of America.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Pt. I, p. 357.]

Import of the pamphlet "Demand of India for Self Government" into British India.

No. 2395, dated the 26th April, 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "Demand of India for Self-Government" published by the Central Committee of the Indian Muslim Patriots League, Stockholm, and printed by Hj. Brolins Boktryckeri, Stockholm.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Pt. I, p. 632.]

Import of the "Young India" into British India.

No. 3748, dated the 25th May, 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of issue No. 3 (March 1918) [or of any subsequent issue] of the pamphlet entitled "Young India," published by the India Home Rule League of America, 1400 Broadway, New York.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Pt. I, p. 813.]

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol. II.

² These words were inserted by Notification No. 4957, dated 15th June, 1918, see Gazette of India, 1918, Pt. I, p. 923

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Import of "The Finished Mystery" into British India.

No. 872, dated the 24th August, 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the book entitled "The Finished Mystery."

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Pt. I, p. 1316.]

Restriction on the taking of ganja and bhang from any port in the Madras Presidency to Ceylon.

No. 769-D, dated the 1st February, 1919.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking of ganja and bhang from any port in the Madras Presidency to Ceylon.

[See Gazette of India, 1919, Pt. I, p. 262.]

Import of the book "Islam, a challenge to Faith," into British India.

No. 2216-D, dated the 8th March, 1919.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the book entitled "Islam, a challenge to Faith" published by S. M. Zwemer.

[See Gazette of India, 1919, Pt. I, p. 588.]

Import of the pamphlet "The future of the Muslim Empire, Turkey" into British India.

No. 2316, dated the 26th April, 1919.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "The future of the Muslim Empire Turkey" written by Mushir Hussain Kidwai and published by the Central Islamic Society.

[See Gazette of India, 1919, Pt. I, p. 883.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Import of the book "The Awakening of Asia" into British India.

No. 3044, dated the 17th May, 1919.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the book entitled "The Awakening of Asia" by H. M. Hyndman, published by Messrs. Cassell and Company, London.

[See Gazette of India, 1919, Pt. I, p. 1023.]

Restriction on the export of hashish from British India to Egypt.

No. 4567, dated the 28th June, 1919.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of hashish from British India to Egypt.

[See Gazette of India, 1919, Pt. I, p. 1289.]

Import of the pamphlet "Bolshevism and the Islamic body-politic" into British India.

No. 9053, dated the 1st November, 1919.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the Persian pamphlet entitled "Bolshevism and the Islamic body-politic" written by Mohamed Barakatullah.

[See Gazette of India, 1919, Pt. I, p. 2119.]

Import of the pamphlet "The Tragedy of India" into British India.

No. 250-D, dated the 22nd November, 1919.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the leaflet entitled "The Tragedy of India" issued from San Francisco by Edward Gannons.

[See Gazette of India, 1919, Pt. I, p. 2241.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Import of the book "The True Verdict of India" into British India.

No. 296-D, dated the 17th January, 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the book in German entitled "Indiens Elend," and of its translation into English with the title "The True Verdict of India," issued by the Indian Nationalist Committee (European Centre) and published by Ferdinand Wyss, Berne.

[See Gazette of India, 1920, Pt. I, p. 95.]

Import of "Gale's Journal of Revolutionary Communism" into British India.

No. 2360-D, dated the 20th March, 1920 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the monthly magazine entitled "Gale's Journal of Revolutionary Communism," published in Mexico by Linn A. E. Gale.

[See Gazette of India, 1920, Pt. I, p. 538.]

Import of the pamphlet "India News Service of the Friends of Freedom for India" into British India.

No. 4175, dated the 17th July, 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the leaflets entitled "India News Service of the Friends of Freedom for India" published in New York, United States of America.

[See Gazette of India, 1920, Pt. I, p. 1372.]

Import of the pamphlet "Invincible India" into British India.

No. 4249, dated the 17th July, 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet by Edward Gammons entitled "Invincible India" issued by the Hindustan Ghadr Party of San Francisco, California.

[See Gazette of India, 1920, Pt. I, p. 1372.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Import of certain pamphlets into British India.

No. 4825, dated the 7th August, 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlets entitled "The Day of the Martyr" and "The Present Time" in the vernacular issued by the Hindustan Ghadr Party of San Francisco, California.

[See Gazette of India, 1920, Pt. I, p. 1502.]

Import of certain publications into British India.

No. 4863, dated the 7th August, 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the following publications:—

- (1) Leaflet by Edward Gammons entitled "India in Revolt," issued by the Hindustan Ghadr Party of San Francisco, California.
- (2) Leaflet entitled "India—A Graveyard," published by the India Labour Union of America, New York.
- (3) Book by Hyndman entitled "The Awakening of Asia," whether published by Boni and Liveright, New York, or by any other publisher.

[See Gazette of India, 1920, Pt. I, p. 1502.]

Import of the pamphlet "British Barbarities in India" into British India.

No. 5799, dated the 4th September, 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the leaflet entitled "British Barbarities in India" published by the "Young India" in New York.

[See Gazette of India, 1920, Pt. I, p. 1709.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Import of certain pamphlets into British India.

No. 6026, dated the 11th September, 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the following pamphlets:—

- (1) "British Terror in India," issued by the Hindustan Gadar Party of San Francisco, California;
- (2) "The Labour Revolt in India," issued by the Friends of Freedom for India, New York; and
- (3) "Excusable Massacres and Atrocities," a reprint from the "Gaelic American" of July 3rd, 1920.

[See Gazette of India, 1920, Pt I, p. 1748.]

Import of copies of E. de Valera's speech on "India and Ireland" into British India.

No. 6101, dated the 11th September, 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the Speech, in whatever form it is issued, on "India and Ireland" made by E. De Valera at a meeting of the "Friends of Freedom for India," New York, on the 28th February, 1920.

[See Gazette of India, 1920. Pt. I, p 1748.]

Import of the pamphlet "Hindustan and Ireland" into British India.

No. 6226, dated the 18th September, 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet "Hindustan and Ireland," in whatever language it may be printed, issued by the Hindustan Ghadr Party of San Francisco, California

[See Gazette of India, 1920, Pt I, p 1814.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Import of the "Muslim Outlook" into British India.

No. 6429, dated the 25th September, 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the weekly newspaper entitled the "Muslim Outlook" published by the Islamic Information Bureau, London.

[See Gazette of India, 1920, Pt. I, p. 1841.]

Import of "The Sinn Feiner" into British India.

No. 6527, dated the 2nd October, 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the newspaper entitled "The Sinn Feiner" published by the Sinn Fein Publishing Company, New York.

[See Gazette of India, 1920, Pt. I, p. 1875.]

Restriction on the export of charas from British India to Egypt, Palestine, Turkey and Mesopotamia.

No. 7483, dated the 30th October, 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of charas from British India to Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, and Mesopotamia.

[See Gazette of India, 1920, Pt. I, p. 2065.]

Import of certain publications into British India.

No. 7684, dated the 6th November, 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the publications issued by the following Societies:—

- (1) all publications issued by the Friends of Freedom for India, New York;
 - (2) all publications issued by the Hindustan Ghadr Party, San Francisco, California.
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Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Import of certain publications into British India—*contd.*

- (3) all publications issued by the Friends of Irish Freedom, New York;
 (4) the publication entitled the "Worker's Dreadnought" * * *

[See Gazette of India, 1920, Pt. I, p. 2093.]

Restriction on the export of poppy seed from British India to China.

No. 2377, dated the 19th March, 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the ²Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of poppy seed from British India to China.

[See Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 446.]

Import of the "Islamic News" into British India.

No. 4621, dated the 23rd July, 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the ²Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the weekly newspaper entitled the "Islamic News" published by the Islamic Information Bureau, London.

[See Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 986.]

Import of the pamphlet "Bande Mataram" into British India.

No. 4937, dated the 13th August, 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the ²Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the leaflet, lithographed in the Gurmukhi script, entitled "Bande Mataram," issued from South Vancouver, British Columbia.

[See Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1106.]

* * * * *
 "Bande Mataram" issued by the Communist Party (British Columbia) Ltd.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Import of the publication "Rosta Wien" into British India.

No. 5909, dated the 13th August, 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the Bolshevik bulletin entitled "Rosta Wien," published at Vienna, Austria.

[See Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1106.]

Import of the pamphlet "India's Problem is International" into British India.

No. 5106, dated the 10th September, 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the leaflet entitled "India's Problem is International" issued by N. S. Hardiker from Los Angeles, California.

[See Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1252.]

Import of the "Muslim Standard" into British India.

No. 5543, dated the 17th September, 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the weekly newspaper entitled the "Muslim Standard" published by the Islamic Information Bureau, London.

[See Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1272.]

Import of the "Hind" into British India.

No. 6269, dated the 29th October, 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the weekly newspaper entitled "Hind" published by G. S. Dara at London.

[See Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1466.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Import of the "Azadi Sharq" into British India.

No. 760, dated the 11th February, 1922.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of a fortnightly journal entitled "Azadi Sharq" (Independence of the East) published at Berlin-Charlottenburg by Shaikh Abdul Rahaman Saif, partly in German and partly in Arabic, Persian, English and Urdu.

[See Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 154.]

Import of the "International Press Correspondence" into British India.

No. 1456, dated the 18th March, 1922.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of a journal entitled "International Press Correspondence" (or "International Presse Correspondance" or "International Presse Korrespondanz") printed by the Friedrichstadt Druckerei, Berlin, and issued from the Friedrichstrasse, Berlin, in German, French and English.

[See Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 272.]

Import of publications issued by the "Communist International" into British India.

No. 2026, dated the 22nd April, 1922.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in modification of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 7684, dated the 6th November, 1920, in so far as it relates to the publications issued by the Communist Party (British Section of the Third International), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of any publications issued by the "Communist International" wherever and in whatever language they may be printed.

[See Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 491.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Import of "The Vanguard of Indian Independence" into British India.

No. 3063, dated the 17th June, 1922.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the paper entitled "The Vanguard of Indian Independence" purporting to be issued by B. L. Sing, and published at Berlin, Paris, London, Zurich and Rome.

[See Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 681.]

Import of publications issued by the Kaveh Press, Berlin, into British India.

No. 3875, dated the 29th July, 1922.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 694, dated the 11th February, 1922, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of any publication issued by the Kaveh Press, Berlin, in whatever language it may be printed.

[See Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 918.]

Import of the publication "India in Transition" into British India.

No. 4909, dated the 23rd September, 1922.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the book entitled "India in Transition" by M. N. Roy and published at Geneva.

[See Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 1167.]

Import of "The Advance Guard" into British India.

No. 5597, dated the 28th October, 1922.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the paper entitled "The Advance Guard" purporting to be printed by the Emerald Press, 22 St. Patrick Road, Dublin, and published in London.

[See Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 1278.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Restriction on the taking of cattle by sea out of the Madras Presidency to any place beyond the limits of British India.

No. 5820, dated the 11th November, 1922.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Commerce Department, No 1197, dated the 4th March, 1922, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking of cattle by sea out of the Madras Presidency to any place beyond the limits of British India:

Provided that nothing in this notification shall be deemed to prohibit the export of cattle of other than the Ongole breed from the ports of Madras, Negapatam, Adirampatnam, ²[Tuticorin, Point Calimere and Cuddalore].

[See Gazette of India, 1922, Pt I, p 1308.]

Import of the pamphlet "India's problem and its solution" into British India.

No. 6391, dated the 9th December, 1922.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "India's problem and its solution" by Manabendra Nath Roy

[See Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 1474]

Import of the pamphlet "What do we want" into British India

No 6757, dated the 23rd December, 1922 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878) the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "What do we want" by Manabendra Nath Roy

[See Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p 1512.]

¹ Genl. Acts Vol II

² These words were substituted for the words "Tuticorin and Point Calimere" by Notification No 1574, dated 9th May, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p 360.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Import of publications issued by the "Red International of Labour Unions" into British India.

No. 967, dated the 10th February, 1923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of any publications issued by the "Red International of Labour Unions," wherever and in whatever language they may be printed.

[See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 128.]

Import of the publication "Economics and the problem of national revolutions in the countries of the Near and Far East" into British India.

No. 934, dated the 10th February, 1923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the book entitled "Economics and the problem of national revolutions in the countries of the Near and Far East" published by Sultan-Zado at Soviet State Publishing Office (Gosizdatelstro), Moscow.

[See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 128.]

Import of publications issued by "The Indian Labour Bureau, Berlin" into British India.

No. 1448, dated the 10th March, 1923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of any publications issued by "the Indian Labour Bureau, Berlin," in whatever language they may be printed.

[See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 238.]

Import of publications issued by the International Working Men's Association into British India.

No. 1702 dated the 21th March, 1923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Import of publications issued by the International Working Men's Association into British India—*contd.*

sea or by land, into British India of any copy of any publications issued by the International Working Men's Association (Internationale Arbeiter Assoziation), Berlin, in whatever language they may be printed.

[See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 277.]

Import of publications issued by the Indian Mujahidin Association into British India.

No. 577, dated the 7th July, 1923—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of any publication issued by the Indian Mujahidin Association, Chamaikand, otherwise known as the Chamaikand colony of the Hindustani Fanatics, wherever and in whatever language it may be printed.

[See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 635.]

Restriction on the taking by sea or by land out of British India of certain goods.

No. 579, dated the 7th July, 1923—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 6821, dated the 30th December, 1922, the Governor General in Council is pleased to restrict the taking by sea or by land out of British India of the following goods, namely:—

- (a) the derivatives of opium, namely medicinal opium, morphine and its salts, and heroin; and
- (b) cocaine and its salts;

to cases in which the consignment to be exported is covered by a completed certificate in the form hereto annexed issued under the authority of the Government of the country of destination

IMPORT CERTIFICATE

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION, 1912

Certificate of Official Approval of Import.

I hereby certify that the Ministry of _____ being the Ministry charged with the administration of the law relating to the

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Restriction on the taking by sea or by land out of British India of certain goods—*contd.*

dangerous drugs to which the International Opium Convention of 1912 applies, has approved the importation by

(Name, address and business of importer)_____

(a)_____ (Exact description and amount of drug to be imported.)

of (b)_____ (Name and address of firm in exporting country from which the drug is to be obtained.)

from (c)_____ (State any special conditions to be observed, *e.g.*, not to be imported through the post.)

subject to the following conditions (d)_____ and is satisfied that the consignment proposed to be imported is required:—

- (1) for legitimate purposes (in the case of raw opium).*
- (2) solely for medicinal or scientific purposes (in the case of drugs to which Chapter III of the Convention applies).

Signed on behalf of the Ministry of_____

Signature_____

Official rank_____

Date_____

[See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 636.]

and it is desired
to effect that it
pending com-

Import of publications issued by M. N. Roy into British India.

No. 551, dated the 7th July, 1923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of any publications issued by M. N. Roy or Evelyn Roy, wherever and in whatever language they may be printed.

[See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 635.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Import of publications issued by the Pacific Coast Hindustani Association into British India.

No. 941, dated the 1st September, 1923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of all publications issued by the Pacific Coast Hindustani Association, 5, Wood Street, San Francisco, United States of America.

[See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 1117.]

Import of the publication "Indian Independence" into British India.

No. 986, dated the 8th September, 1923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No. 503, dated the 20th January, 1923, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of all copies of the publication entitled "the Indian Independence" published at Berlin.

[See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 1153.]

Import of publications issued by the Kaviani Press, Berlin, into British India.

No. 989, dated the 8th September, 1923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of any publication issued by the Kaviani Press, Berlin, in whatever language it may be printed.

[See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 1153.]

Restriction on the import into Burma of Saccharine other than Saccharine manufactured in China.

No. 1176, dated the 6th October, 1923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into Burma by land of saccharine other than saccharine manufactured in China and imported *via* Manwyne or Sansi.

[See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 1307.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Import of the book "Kanaifat" into British India.

No. 1218, dated the 6th October, 1923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of a book entitled "Kanaifat" by Moti Lal Ray of Chandernagore, published by Rameswar De of the Prabartak Publishing House, Chandernagore, and printed at the Sadhana Press in Chandernagore.

[See Gazette of India, Extraordinary, 1923, p. 779.]

Import of the book "Biplaber Bati, Jatindra Mukherji" into British India.

No. 1770, dated the 22nd December, 1923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of a book entitled "Biplaber Bati, Jatindra Mukherji" printed at the Bi Pra Press and published in Chandernagore by Basanta Kumar Banarji.

[See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 1712.]

Import of hypodermic syringes, etc., into British India.

No. 511, dated the 1st March 1924—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 1548-258 (Excise), dated the 24th February, 1912, the Governor General in Council is pleased to restrict the bringing, by sea or by land, into Burma of hypodermic syringes or of needles for hypodermic injections to cases in which such syringes or needles are imported—

- (a) by means of the post, by a medical practitioner as defined in the rules under the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), which were published with the Notification of the Government of Burma in the Financial Department No. 21, dated the 17th May, 1910, or
- (b) otherwise than by means of the post, by a medical practitioner or a licensed pharmacist as defined in the said rules.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 181.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Restriction on the taking by sea out of Burma of cigarettes, matches and saccharine.

No. 611, dated the 8th March, 1924.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking by sea out of Burma of cigarettes, matches and saccharine:

Provided that nothing in this notification shall be deemed to apply to goods—

(a) on which import duty has been paid or which are being transhipped or removed under bond or cleared out of bond under the provisions of the said Act; or

²[(b) which have been manufactured in India,]

and which are taken out of Burma under permit of the Collector of Customs.

[*See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 106*]

Import of the publication "How England acquired India" into British India.

No. 728, dated the 22nd March, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of all copies of the publication entitled "How England acquired India" published at Stockholm by the European Central Committee of Indian Nationalists.

[*See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 236.*]

Import of the "Yad-e-Watan" into British India.

No. 925, dated the 12th April, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of an Urdu fortnightly, the "Yad-e-Watan" published in New York under the editorship of Syed Hussain.

[*See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 283.*]

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol II.

² This clause was substituted by Notification No. 1969, dated 27th May, 1924, *see* Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 409.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Import of "The Crescent" into British India.

No. 1410, dated the 2nd May, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the periodical entitled "The Crescent" published at Berlin by M. Walikhan.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 349.]

Import of arms, ammunition or military stores into British India.

No. 2112, dated the 2nd June, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No 5377, dated the 26th July, 1919, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit:—

- (1) the bringing by sea or by land into British India through the medium of the Post Office, of arms, ammunition or military stores, as defined in the 'Indian Arms Act, 1878 (AI of 1878).

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to the bringing of arms, ammunition or military stores into British India—

- (a) from Berar, or
- (b) by or on behalf of Government:
- (2) the bringing or taking by sea or by land into or out of British India of arms, ammunition or military stores, as defined in the 'Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), save in accordance with the provisions of that Act and of the rules and orders for the time being in force thereunder.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 474.]

Import of Saccharine into British India from certain Foreign European Settlements.

No. 2145, dated the 2nd June, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing of Saccharine by land into British India from any of the foreign European Settlements, namely, Pondicherry, Karikal, Goa and Daman.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 474.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Import of apparatus for wireless telegraphs into British India.

No. 5559, dated the 20th November, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 6081, dated the 22nd October, 1921, and in the Finance Department (Customs), No. 775, dated the 29th March, 1924 and No 1230, dated the 25th April, 1924, the Governor General in Council is pleased to restrict, with effect from 1st January, 1925, the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any apparatus for wireless telegraphs to cases in which a license to import such apparatus has been granted by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in the form set out in the annexed Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Import (Wireless Telegraphs).

Registered No.

Dated 192 .

TELEGRAPHS.

License to import apparatus for wireless telegraphs into British India.

1. In pursuance of Notification No., dated the 1924, issued under section 19 of the 'Indian Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in India (hereinafter called the Director-General) hereby grants to of (hereinafter called the Licensee), during the term or period commencing on the day of the date hereof, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 192 , when the license expires and becomes invalid unless renewed by endorsement thereon under the hand of the Director-General, license and permission to import such apparatus for wireless telegraphs (hereinafter called the licensed apparatus) as is specified in the schedule annexed hereto, or as may be specified in any supplemental license given from time to time under the hand of the Director-General.

Director of Wireless,

for Director-General of Posts & Telegraphs.

The day of 192 .
Signed by the Licensee in the presence of

The day of 192 .

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Import of "The Crescent" into British India.

No. 1410, dated the 2nd May, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the periodical entitled "The Crescent" published at Berlin by M. Walikhan.

[*See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 349.*]

Import of arms, ammunition or military stores into British India.

No. 2112, dated the 2nd June, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 5377, dated the 26th July, 1919, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit:—

- (1) the bringing by sea or by land into British India through the medium of the Post Office, of arms, ammunition or military stores, as defined in the 'Indian Arms Act, 1878 (AI of 1878).

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to the bringing of arms, ammunition or military stores into British India—

- (a) from Berar, or
- (b) by or on behalf of Government:
- (2) the bringing or taking by sea or by land into or out of British India of arms, ammunition or military stores, as defined in the 'Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), save in accordance with the provisions of that Act and of the rules and orders for the time being in force thereunder.

[*See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 474.*]

Import of Saccharine into British India from certain Foreign European Settlements.

No. 2145, dated the 2nd June, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing of Saccharine by land into British India from any of the foreign European Settlements, namely, Pondicherry, Karikal, Goa and Daman.

[*See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 474.*]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Import of apparatus for wireless telegraphs into British India.

No. 5559, dated the 20th November, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 6081, dated the 22nd October, 1921, and in the Finance Department (Customs), No. 775, dated the 29th March, 1924 and No. 1230, dated the 25th April, 1924, the Governor General in Council is pleased to restrict, with effect from 1st January, 1925, the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any apparatus for wireless telegraphs to cases in which a license to import such apparatus has been granted by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in the form set out in the annexed Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Import (Wireless Telegraphs)

Registered No.

Dated 192 .

TELEGRAPHS

License to import apparatus for wireless telegraphs into British India.

1. In pursuance of Notification No., dated the 1924, issued under section 19 of the 'Indian Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in India (hereinafter called the Director-General) hereby grants to of (hereinafter called the Licensee), during the term or period commencing on the day of the date hereof, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 192 , when the license expires and becomes invalid unless renewed by endorsement thereon under the hand of the Director-General, license and permission to import such apparatus for wireless telegraphs (hereinafter called the licensed apparatus) as is specified in the schedule annexed hereto, or as may be specified in any supplemental license given from time to time under the hand of the Director-General.

*Director of Wireless,
for Director-General of Posts & Telegraphs.*

The day of 192 .
Signed by the Licensee in the presence of

The day of 192 .

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Import of apparatus for wireless telegraphs into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE No. annexed to

Import (Wireless Telegraphs) License, Registered No. , dated
192 .

1. Name of Licensee.

2. Address of Licensee.

3. Places at which licensed apparatus may be imported.

4. Description of licensed apparatus to be imported.

*Director of Wireless,
for Director-General of Posts & Telegraphs.*

This day of 192 .

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 1023.]

Import of opium into British India.

No. 5634, dated the 24th November, 1924.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in partial modification of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 720-79, dated the 4th February, 1911, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing of opium by land into British India from any country situate on the land frontier of India.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 1039.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Import of "The Muslim Standard" into British India.

No. 6344, dated the 24th December, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the paper entitled "The Muslim Standard" published in Berlin by M. Wali Khan.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 1275.]

Prohibition of the import of cigarettes, matches and sugar into British India from Cutch.

No. 298, dated the 17th January, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by land, of cigarettes, matches and sugar into British India from Cutch.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 75.]

Import of the newspapers "Hind Jagawa" and the "Pardesi Sewak" into British India.

No. 399, dated the 20th January, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of either of the following weekly newspapers published in Shanghai, namely the "Hind Jagawa" and the "Pardesi Sewak."

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 88.]

Restriction on the import of all liquors into British India from Cutch.

No. 585, dated the 31st January, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by land of all liquors into British India from Cutch.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 102.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Import of the periodical "The Masses of India" into British India.

No. 236-1-Cus.-25, dated the 5th March, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea, or by land, into British India of any copy of the periodical entitled "The Masses of India" published in Paris.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 205.]

Import of books, newspapers or periodicals printed at the Sadhana Press in Chandernagore or published at the Prabartak Publishing House in Chandernagore, into British India.

No. 245-1-Cus.-25, dated the 6th March, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of any book, newspaper or periodical printed at the Sadhana Press in Chandernagore, or published at the Prabartak Publishing House in Chandernagore.

[See Gazette of India, Extraordinary, 1925, p. 63.]

Restriction on the import of shaving brushes manufactured in or exported from Japan into British India.

No. 1-2-Cus.-25, dated the 13th March, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 8480, dated the 4th December, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of shaving brushes manufactured in or exported from the Empire of Japan.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 259.]

Import of the Journal "The Workers' Monthly" into British India.

No. 322-1-Cus.-25, dated the 16th April, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the Journal entitled "The Workers' Monthly" published by the Daily Worker Publishing Company, Chicago.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 310.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)

Import of the pamphlet "The Second Phase of the Movement for the Freedom of India in the National Congress or the Organisation of the Congress Committee of Kabul and the Programme of the Mahabharata Swarajya Party," into British India.

No. D.-487-Cus.-25, dated the 12th May, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet, in Urdu or in any other language, entitled "The Second Phase of the Movement for the Freedom of India in the National Congress, or the Organisation of the Congress Committee of Kabul and the Programme of the Mahabharata Swarajya Party," printed at the Mahmud Bey Press, Constantinople, 1924, and signed by Oheidulla and Zafar Hasan, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Committee

[See Oazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 389]

Restriction on the import into British India of any goods marked with the heraldic emblem of the Red Cross on a white ground formed by reversing the Federal Colours of Switzerland, or with the words "Red Cross" or "Geneva Cross."

R. Dis. No. 323-Cus.-25, dated the 21st May, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit, with effect from the 1st August, 1925, the bringing into British India of any goods marked with the heraldic emblem of the Red Cross on a white ground, formed by reversing the Federal Colours of Switzerland, or with the words "Red Cross" or "Geneva Cross":

Provided that nothing in this notification shall be deemed to apply to goods marked as aforesaid with the authority of the Army Council in England or of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 403.]

Import of the pamphlet "Le Bulletin du Comité Pro-Hindu" into British India.

D. Dis. No. 712-Cus.-25, dated the 9th July, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of any copy of a monthly Bulletin entitled "Le Bulletin du Comité Pro-Hindou," published in French and edited by Henri Barbusse, 26, Rue Henri Monnier, Paris.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 596.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Import of goods marked with the Royal Arms into British India.

C. No. 262-Cus.-25, dated the 11th July, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Customs) No. 1677, dated the 15th May, 1924, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India save from the United Kingdom of any goods manufactured in any place outside His Majesty's Dominions and marked by a person not holding a Royal Warrant with the Royal Arms or with Arms so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 596.]

Restriction on the taking of copper out of the North-West Frontier Province to tribal territories adjoining that Province.

R. Dis. No. 670-Cus.-25, dated the 27th August, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking of copper out of the North-West Frontier Province to the tribal territories adjoining that Province.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall be deemed to apply to copper taken out of the said Province to the said territories under a permit issued by the District Magistrate of the district from which it is so taken.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 783.]

Import into British India of any goods manufactured outside His Majesty's dominions and bearing as a mark or label a portrait of H. M. the King Emperor or any member of the Royal Family of England.

R. Dis. No. 871-Cus.-25, dated the 27th August 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department R. Dis. No. 368-Cus.-25, dated the 9th July, 1925, published on page 596 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 11th July, 1925, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit, with effect from the 1st January, 1926, the bringing into British India of any goods manufactured in any place outside
mark or label a portrait
of His Majesty the King Emperor or
the Queen-Emress or
any member of the Royal Family of England who was alive on the date
of this notification or who died not more than thirty years before the said date.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 783.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Import of certain newspapers into British India.

D. Dis. No. 907-Cus.-25, dated the 29th August 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of any copy of—

- (1) any issue of the weekly newspaper entitled "The Union," published by the Shanghai Students' Union;
- (2) any of the leaflets issued by "The Whole Body of Chinese Seamen, Wharf and Tug Workers and General Labourers," and published at Shanghai; and
- (3) the leaflet entitled "Get out of China" reproduced from "The Daily Worker" published at Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

[See Gazette of India, 1925. Pt. I, p. 783.]

Import of the magazine "Industrial and Trade Review for India" into British India.

D. Dis. No. 948-Cus.-25, dated the 10th September, 1925—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of any copy of the monthly magazine entitled "Industrial and Trade Review for India" published in Germany.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 807.]

Import of the book "L'Union des Nations Asiatiques contre L'Imperialisme Britannique" into British India.

D. Dis. No. 1001-Cus.-25, dated the 23rd September, 1925—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of any copy of the French book entitled "L'Union des Nations Asiatiques contre L'Imperialisme Britannique," by one Jozico Jorge.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 886.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Rules as to cotton goods ordinarily sold by length or by the piece.

No. 1430, dated the 6th April, 1891.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19A, sub-section (2), of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878, (as amended by section 11 of the 'Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889), and sections 19 and 20 of the 'Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (as amended by 'Act IX of 1891), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the subjoined rules and orders:

³[1. Piece-goods, such as are ordinarily sold by length or by the piece, shall be deemed to include woollen goods of all kinds and the under-mentioned descriptions of cotton goods, namely:—

Book-binding cloth.	Meltons, dyed and printed.
Brocades.	Mulls.
Comhries.	Muslins.
Canvas.	Nainsooks.
Crimps.	Net.
Checks, spots and stripes.	Oxfords.
Chudders.	Printers.
Coatings, including tweeds, coshmeres and serges.	Prints.
Crape.	Saris, single or in pairs.
Denims.	Scarves, including cotton shawls and dupetos.
Dhotis, single or in pairs.	Sheetings.
Domestics.	Shirtings, including dyed shirtings.
Dorios.	Silecia.
Drills.	Spanish stripes.
Flannel and flannellettes.	Tanjibs.
Gouze.	Ticks.
Grenadines.	Trouserings.
Horwards.	Tussores.
Itolian cloth.	Twills.
Jaconets.	T. cloth and Mexicana.
Jeans.	Umbrella cloth.
Lappets.	Velvets and velveteen.
Lawns, including allovers.	Venetian cloth.
Lenos.	Vestings including matings and piques.
Long cloth.	Waist coatings.
Madapollams.	

Zephyr cloth.]

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol. II.

² Genl. Acts, Vol. IV.

³ Substituted by Notification No 4023-5, dated 10th June, 1916, see Gazette of India, 1916, Pt 1, p. 725.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Rules as to cotton goods ordinarily sold by length or by the piece—*contd.*

¹² Other classes of piece-goods shall not be detained if unstamped; and unstamped cotton and woollen piece-goods imported for the personal use of individuals or private associations of individuals and not for trade purposes shall not be detained.

3. Examinations of packages to ascertain whether the goods mentioned in rule 1 are stamped shall be made at frequent intervals at the discretion of the Customs Collector, and either under his personal instructions, or under general orders and instructions given by him to an Assistant Collector.

4. The piece-goods contained in the packages so examined need not be examined when found to be stamped to test the accuracy of the stamping except on information received, or when the Customs Collector has reason to suspect, that the stamping is false

5 All measurements of piece-goods shall be made on the table.

6. Yarns need not be examined or measured except on information received, or when the Collector has reason to suspect that the trade-description is false.

²⁷ An examination of yarns to test the accuracy of the description of count or length shall be made, in the first instance, up to the limit of one bundle in every one hundred bales or fraction of one hundred bales in the consignment.

²⁸ If on such examination the difference between the average count or length and the described count or length is in excess of the variations permitted in paragraphs III and IV of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1474 (Judicial), dated the 13th November, 1891, the importer may require a further examination to be made up to the limit and on the conditions stated in rule 9.

²⁹ The test to determine length of yarns shall be applied as follows:—

From every one hundred hales, or fraction of one hundred bales in a consignment one hundle should be selected at random. The hanks in this bundle should then be measured on the wrap-reel, one after the other, in the presence of a representative of the importer, and the lengths noted, the process being continued (within the limit of the bundle) until either the importer is satisfied that the yarn is short, or the average of the lengths noted shows that it is of full length

When the importer is dissatisfied with this test, he may, on payment of the cost, require the Customs Collector to measure more hanks, up to

see on No 4610-4, dated the 31st March, 1907,

61 'S R, dated 30th June, 1893, see Gazette

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Rules as to cotton goods ordinarily sold by length or by the piece—concl'd.

1 per cent. of the total number of hanks in the consignment, such hanks being taken at random, by an officer of Customs out of any bundles in the consignment.

10. The Customs Collector may require from any informant a security not exceeding five hundred rupees. If the Collector should be satisfied that the information given is wilfully false, the security shall be forfeited.

[See Gazette of India, 1891, Pt. I, p. 187.]

Exemption from duty of guns brought into British India from certain French Settlements.

No. 2001-S., dated the 12th May, 1893.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from customs duty all guns brought into British India from the French Settlements of Pondicherry, Karikal, or Mahe by residents of any of those settlements being Europeans:

Provided that the guns are covered by a pass issued under the authority of the Government of the settlement from which they are brought, and countersigned by a British Magistrate, certifying that the holders are entitled to carry the guns for sporting purposes.

2. Notification No. 2257, dated the 15th December, 1879, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is hereby cancelled.

[See Gazette of India, 1893, Pt. I, p. 265.]

Exemption from Customs duty of salt imported under rules for use in any manufacture.

No. 2114-S. R., dated 29th April, 1903.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 150, dated the 12th July, 1877, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from Customs duty salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture.

[See Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 289.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Exemption from duty of articles required by officers of the Army as such.

No. 583-S. R., dated the 30th January, 1904.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under Schedules II, III and IV of the 'Indian Tariff Act (1894), Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896), the articles mentioned in the following list when imported direct by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces serving in India for his own use; provided that under the regulations and orders for the time being in force the officer is required to maintain the articles in question for the due performance of his military duty.

List of articles.

Rifles of regulation military pattern, and parts and appurtenances thereof

Ammunition for ditto.

Uniform and accoutrements appertaining thereto

Saddlery of regulation military pattern.

Binoculars.

Telescopes.

Medicines and drugs.

Medical, Surgical, and Veterinary instruments and appliances.

Range finders.

Drawing and Surveying instruments.

Medals and decorations.

[See Gazette of India, 1904, Pt I, p. 99]

Exemption of oil-seeds imported by sea from Native States from duty.

No. 2088—118, dated the 30th September, 1908.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the 'Sea Customs Act 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India from the import duty leviable thereon under the 'Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 892.]

¹ Genl Acts, Vol II.

² Genl. Acts, Vol IV

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Exempting pepper exported by sea from Cochin from duty under section 4 of the Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894).

No. 4227—38, dated the 9th June, 1910.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt all pepper exported by sea from the port of Cochin from the export duty leviable thereon under section 4 of the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended.

[See Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 468.]

Exemption from duty of challenge cups or trophies won by Military units.

No. 6174-97, dated the 3rd September, 1910.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), all challenge cups or trophies which have been won by any Military unit (including Volunteer Corps) or by a particular member or members of any such unit in India or which have been sent by donors resident abroad for presentation or competition in India; provided that the articles for which free entry is claimed are certified by the Officer Commanding the unit or Brigade or any higher Military authority or any of their Staff Officers as having been offered for competition or presented with the sole or main object of encouraging Military efficiency. The cups or trophies must have had engraved on them before being shipped the object for which presented and, except in the case of those sent by donors resident abroad for competition in India, the name of the winner or winners

[See Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 830.]

Exempting certain accessories of sporting guns from so much of the duty leviable on them as is in excess of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

No. 3798—90, dated the 27th May, 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 3838-S. R., dated the 26th June, 1903, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt all

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol. II.
² Genl. Acts, Vol. IV.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Exempting certain accessories of sporting guns from so much of the duty leviable on them as is in excess of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*—*contd.*

articles, other than those specified in the list hereto annexed, liable to duty under head 5, 6, 8, 9 or 10, as the case may be, of the Second Schedule to the ¹Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the ¹Indian Tariff Act, 1894, Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896), from so much of the duty leviable thereunder on importation into British India as is in excess of a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* :

List above referred to.

Main springs and Magazine springs.

Gun-stocks and Breech blocks.

Actions (including skeleton and waster).

Breech bolts and their heads.

Cocking pieces.

Locks (for Muzzle-Loading arms).

Machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for rifled arms.

[See Gazette of India, 1911, Pt. J p. 3687.]

Exemption of Indian tea exported from any Customs port in Burma to any port beyond the limits of British India or to Aden from the Customs duty leviable under section 3 of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903.

No. 4700—49, dated the 21st June, 1913.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the ²Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt all Indian tea exported from any Customs port in Burma to any port beyond the limits of British India or to Aden from the Customs duty leviable thereon under section 3 of the ³Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903.

[See Gazette of India, 1913, Pt. I, p. 648.]

Exemption from Customs duty of springs used for air-guns.

No. 2080—79, dated the 6th March, 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the ²Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878),

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol. IV.

² Genl. Acts, Vol. II.

³ Genl. Acts, Vol. V.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Exemption from Customs duty of springs used for air-guns—*contd.*

the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt springs used for air-guns from the duty leviable thereon the importation into British India, under head 5 of the Second Schedule to the 'Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896).

[*See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, p. 406.*]

Exemption of unset pearls from import duty.

No. 2102-W., dated the 16th March, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt pearls unset from the import duty leviable thereon under item No. 88 of Schedule II, Part IV of the 'Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, IV of 1916.

[*See Gazette of India, 1916, Pt. I, p. 332.*]

Exemption of uncut and unset precious stones from import duty.

No. 7955—213, dated the 2nd September, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt unset precious stones imported uncut from the import duty leviable thereon under item No. 88 of Schedule II, Part IV, of the 'Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act IV of 1916.

[*See Gazette of India, 1916, Pt. I, p. 1345.*]

Exemption of tea sent from Travancore to British India for shipment to foreign countries from export duty.

No. 9223, dated the 26th September, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt tea sent from Travancore by land to British Indian ports for shipment thence to foreign countries from the export duty leviable thereon under Schedule III of the 'Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended,

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol. IV.

² Genl. Acts, Vol. II.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Exemption of tea sent from Travancore to British India for shipment to foreign countries from export duty—*contd.*

provided that export duty at the rate of Rs. 1-8 per 100 lbs. has already been paid on such tea to the Travancore Darbar.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Pt. I, p. 1468.]

Exemption of silver plate, silver thread and wire, etc., from import duty

No. 9378, dated the 30th September, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt silver plate, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures of all sorts, from so much of the import duty leviable thereon under item 50 of Schedule II, Part II, of the 'Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended, as is in excess of a duty of 10 per cent, *ad valorem*, provided that if at any time the duty leviable under the proviso to the said item 50 is less than 10 per cent. *ad valorem* then the lesser duty shall be the duty leviable.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Pt. I, p. 1467.]

Exemption of sulphate of ammonia and mineral phosphates from import duty.

No. 330-C. D., dated the 23rd December, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt sulphate of ammonia and mineral phosphates from import duty leviable thereon under item No. 93 of Schedule II, Part IV. of the 'Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended.

Exemption of silver bullion and silver coin from import duty.

No. 745-D, dated the 2nd February, 1920—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in this Department No. 8156, dated the 14th July, 1917, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt all silver bullion and silver coin from the import duty leviable thereon under item 49 of Schedule II of the 'Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended

[See Gazette of India, Extraordinary, 1920, p. 114.]

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol. II.

² Genl. Acts, Vol. IV.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Exemption of nitrate of ammonia from import duty.

No. 1927-D., dated the 6th March, 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt nitrate of ammonia from import duty leviable thereon under item No. 93 of Schedule II, Part IV, of the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended.

[See Gazette of India, 1920, Pt. I, p. 464.]

Exemption of aeroplanes and aeroplane parts from import duty.

No. 3444, dated the 26th June, 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt aeroplanes, aeroplane parts, and aeroplane engine and engine parts, from so much of the import duty leviable thereon under item 92 of Schedule II, Part IV, of the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended, as is in excess of a duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

[See Gazette of India, 1920, Pt. I, p. 1240.]

Exemption of certain articles used for Printing and Lithographing from Import duty.

No. 5753, dated the 4th September, 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the undermentioned articles used for Printing and Lithographing purposes, namely:—

- Galley Presses,
- Proof Presses,
- Arming Presses,
- Copper Plate Printing Presses,
- Ruling Machines,
- Ruling Pen Making Machines,
- Lead and Rule Cutters,
- Type Casting Machines,
- Type Setting and Casting Machines,
- Rule Bending Machines,
- Rule Mitreing Machines,

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol. II.

² Genl. Acts, Vol. IV.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Exemption of certain articles used for Printing and Lithographing from import duty—*contd.*

Bronzing Machines,
 Leads,
 Wooden and Metal Quoins,
 Shooting Sticks,
 Galleys,

from so much of the import duty leviable thereon under Schedule II, Part IV, of the ¹Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as is in excess of a duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

[See Gazette of India, 1920, Pt. I, p. 1709.]

Exemption of certain agricultural implements from import duty.

No 6573, dated the 2nd October, 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the ²Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the payment of import duty leviable under Parts III and IV of Schedule II to the ¹Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the following agricultural implements when so constructed as to be worked by power, other than manual or animal, namely:—

Winnowers.
 Threshers.
 Mowing and reaping machines.
 Elevators.
 Seed-crushers.
 Chaff-cutters.
 Root-cutters.
 Ploughs
 Cultivators.
 Scarifiers.
 Harrows.
 Cold-crushers.
 Seed-drills.
 Hay-tedders and rakes.

[See Gazette of India, 1920, Pt. I, p. 1875.]

¹ Genl Acts, Vol IV.

² Genl Acts, Vol II.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Exemption of binding machines used for agricultural purposes from import duty.

No. 3204, dated the 23rd April, 1921.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt binding machines used for agricultural purposes, and component parts thereof which can readily be fitted in their proper places in the machines and cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture, from the payment of import duty leviable on them under Schedule II, Parts III and IV, of the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Finance Act, 1921 (VI of 1921).

[See Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 588.]

Exemption of pearls imported pierced from import duty.

No. 3442, dated the 7th May, 1921.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased, with effect from the 1st March, 1921, to exempt from the import duty leviable under item 82 of Schedule II, Part IV, of the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Finance Act, 1921 (VI of 1921), pearls imported pierced.

[See Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 673.]

Exemption of unmanufactured mica from import duty.

No. 4317, dated the 2nd July, 1921.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt unmanufactured mica from the payment of import duty leviable thereon under Part IV of Schedule II to the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894).

[See Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 917.]

Exemption of certain electrical instruments, apparatus and appliances from import duty.

No. 6362, dated the 5th November, 1921.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the electrical

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol. II.

² Genl. Acts, Vol. IV.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878)

Exemption of certain electrical instruments, apparatus and appliances from import duty—*contd.*

instruments, apparatus and appliances hereinafter specified, when imported into British India, from so much of the duty leviable thereon under the 'Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as is in excess of the duty leviable on machinery under Part III of the Second Schedule to the last named Act:—

1. Switchboards imported complete or in parts provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that they are for use on high pressure circuits.

Explanation.—The expression "high pressure" has the meaning assigned to it in the Indian Electricity Rules, 1911

2. Oil switches and oil circuit breakers.
3. Motor starters and controllers of all types with their accessories and resistances, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that they are for use with machinery and not for motor vehicles, tramcars, lifts or the like.
4. Regulators and rheostats of all types with their accessories and resistances, except regulators for fans (other than induced or forced draft fans) and resistances intended for purposes other than the control of machinery.
5. Transformers, with their accessories or parts, static converters and static condensers of 3 K. V. A. capacity or over.

[See Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1483.]

Exemption of Ensilage cutters used for agricultural purposes from import duty.

No. 7149, dated the 17th December, 1921.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt Ensilage cutters used for agricultural purposes, and component parts thereof which can readily be fitted into their proper places in the machines and cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture, from the payment of import duty leviable on them under Schedule II, Parts III and IV, of the 'Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894).

[See Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1661.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Exemption of motor omnibuses from import duty.

No. 660, dated the 4th February, 1922.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt motor omnibuses, when imported into British India, from so much of the duty leviable thereon under the 'Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as is in excess of the duty leviable on motor vans and motor lorries under Part IV of the second schedule to the last named Act.

[See Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 132.]

Exemption of bicycles, tricycles and parts thereof from import duty.

No. 1776, dated the 1st April, 1922.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt bicycles and tricycles and articles adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof, including pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes from so much of the import duty leviable thereon under items 127 and 139 of Schedule II, Part VI, of the 'Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as is in excess of a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used as parts and accessories of motor cars, motor cycles or motor scooters shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such vehicles.

[See Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 348.]

Exemption of urea from import duty.

No. 1796, dated the 1st April, 1922.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt urea from import duty leviable thereon under item 88 of Schedule II, Part V, of the 'Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894).

[See Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 348.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)

Exemption of certain specially prepared fireworks from import duty.

No. 4467, dated the 2nd September, 1922.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt such fireworks as are specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships from so much of the import duty leviable thereon under item 135 of Schedule II, Part VI, of the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as is in excess of a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

[See Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 1102.]

Exemption of used gunny cloth from import duty.

No. 281, dated the 26th May, 1923.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt used gunny cloth made of jute from the payment of import duty leviable thereon under Part V of Schedule II to the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894).

[See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 456.]

Exemption of raw rubber from import duty.

No. 385, dated the 9th June, 1923.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt raw rubber from the payment of import duty leviable thereon under Part V of Schedule II to the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894).

[See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 530.]

Exemption of Carbo Limo from import duty.

No. 1380, dated the 10th November, 1923.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt Carbo Limo from import duty leviable thereon under item 88 of Schedule II, Part V, of the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894).

[See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 1601.]

¹ Genl Acts, Vol. II.

² Genl Acts, Vol. IV.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Exemption of jute rags from export duty.

No. 1428, dated the 17th November, 1923.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the export duty leviable under item 2 (2) of Schedule III of the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), jute rags such as are used for paper making provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are useless for any purpose to which cloth or rope is ordinarily put.

[See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 1624.]

Exemption of certain goods from customs duty.

No. 1818, dated the 27th December, 1923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the whole of the customs duties leviable thereon goods imported into British India before the 31st March, 1925 in respect of which an officer authorised in this behalf by the High Commissioner for India certifies that they were previously imported into the United Kingdom from British India and have been exhibited at the British Empire Exhibition and are being returned to British India in the condition in which they were so imported.

[See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 1754.]

Exemption of spraying machines from import duty.

No. 239, dated the 2nd February, 1924.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt spraying machines used for agricultural purposes, and component parts thereof which can readily be fitted into their proper places in the machines and cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture, from the import duty leviable thereon under Schedule II to the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894).

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 108.]

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol. II.

² Genl. Acts, Vol. IV.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Exemption of rubber tyres and tubes for aeroplanes from import duty.

No. 308, dated the 9th February, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes from so much of the import duty leviable thereon under item 115 of Schedule II, Part V, of the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as is in excess of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

[*See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 123.*]

Exemption from duty of aeroplanes and certain other articles,

No. 788, dated the 1st April, 1924—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the customs duty leviable under Schedule II to the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the following articles, namely—

- (1) aeroplanes, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines and aeroplane engine parts,
- (2) such arms, ammunition and military stores, as are dutiable under items 42, 125 and 126 of the said Schedule,
- (3) currency notes, and
- (4) stamps intended to be used for * * * revenue purposes,

when such articles are imported into British India by the Government of India or a local Government and are the property of such Government at the time of importation.

[*See Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated 1st April 1924.*]

Exemption of stores imported by the Royal Indian Marine from import duty.

No. 2007, dated the 28th May, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt stores imported by the Royal Indian Marine for the repair and refitting of vessels of His Majesty's Navy from the import duty leviable thereon under the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894).

[*See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 409.*]

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol. II.

² Genl. Acts, Vol. IV.

³ The words "postal or" were omitted by Notification No. 2963, dated 10th July, 1924, *see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 640.*

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Exemption of sulphur from import duty.

No. 2238, dated the 9th June, 1924.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt sulphur from the import duty leviable thereon under item 88 of Schedule II to the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894, (VIII of 1894).

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 485.]

Exemption of postage stamps from customs duty.

No. 2966, dated the 10th July, 1924.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt postage stamps imported into British India, whether used or unused, from the customs duty leviable thereon under Schedule II of the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894).

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 640.]

Exemption of band instruments from import duty.

No. 2970, dated the 10th July, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, Nos. 3983-24 and 9624-24, dated the 23rd April, and 20th October, 1908, respectively, and in the Department of Commerce No. 599, dated the 4th February, 1922, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), all band instruments (other than stringed instruments), and such accessories thereto as are specified in the annexed list, when such instruments or accessories are imported by an Indian regiment of His Majesty's regular forces serving in India, by a Military Police Battalion, by a unit of the Auxiliary Force, India, or by any unit of Indian State Forces, and are certified by the Officer Commanding the regiment, the Officer in charge of the Military Police Battalion, the Officer Commanding the unit of the Auxiliary Force, or the ³[Circle Military Adviser of the Indian State

¹ Genl Acts, Vol. II.

² Genl Acts, Vol. IV.

³ These words were substituted for the words "Military Adviser in Chief, Indian State Forces" by Notification No. 366-Cus.-25, dated 4th May 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 373.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Exemption of band instruments from import duty—*contd.*

Forces concerned] to be intended for the *bonâ fide* exclusive use of the regimental band, the band attached to the Military Police Battalion, the band attached to the unit of the Auxiliary Force or the band attached to the unit of Indian State Forces as the case may be.

List of Accessories.

Bags for bagpipes.	Key pads for reed instruments.
Cardholders.	Ligatures for reed instruments.
Carriages (brown or black).	Mouthpieces and caps therefor.
Cases for reeds and mouthpieces.	Mutes for brass instruments
Cases (leather or wooden).	Pipe tassels for bagpipes.
Chanter, pipe and practice.	Reeds.
Cleaners for brass and reed instruments.	Ribbons for bagpipes.
Cord for bagpipes.	Ropes for drums.
Crooks.	Sbanks and slides for brass instruments.
Drones for bagpipes.	Silver buckles for drums.
Drum flesh hoops.	Silver buttons for drums.
Drum heads.	Springs.
Drum sticks.	Snares.
Fingertops.	Taps for brass instruments.
Green broad cloth for drums.	Valve corks.
Green silk ribbon for drums.	Valve tops and needles.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 640.]

Exemption of certain articles from import duty.

No 2971, dated the 10th July, 1924 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, the Department of Commerce and Industry, and the Department of Commerce, Nos. 582-S R, 6311-85, and 2530, dated the 26th January, 1904, the 25th August, 1909, and the 20th May, 1922, respectively, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the articles specified in the annexed list from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), when

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol. II.

² Genl. Acts, Vol. IV.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Exemption of certain articles from import duty—*contd.*

such articles are imported direct by and for the use of (a) any unit of His Majesty's regular forces serving in India, or of the Auxiliary Force, India, or (b) any unit of Indian State Forces:

Provided that the articles are covered by a certificate from the Officer Commanding the unit or, in the case of import by a unit of Indian State Forces, from the '[Circle Military Adviser of the Indian State Forces concerned], to the effect that they are necessary for the unit and will be used solely for military purposes.

List of articles.

Arms (including rifles, guns, pistols and revolvers, lances, lance heads, swords) and parts and appurtenances thereof.

Ammunition.

Uniforms and parts thereof and materials for their manufacture and repair.

Accoutrements and parts thereof and materials for their manufacture and repair.

Bicycles.

Typewriters.

Instruments for telegraphic or visual signalling and their appurtenances.

Telephones and appurtenances. •

Binoculars.

Range-finders and parts thereof.

Telescopes.

Drawing, surveying and educational instruments and appliances and parts thereof.

Veterinary instruments and appliances.

Tools and machinery for regimental workshops.

Saddlery of a military pattern.

Medals and decorations, including medal ribbons.

Appliances for games and gymnastic appliances.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 641.]

State Forces" by Notification No. 366-Cus.-25, dated 4th May 1925, see Gazette of State Forces" by Notification No. 366-Cus.-25, dated 4th May 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 373.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Exemption of galvanised latex spouts from import duty.

No. 4257, dated the 15th September, 1924.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt galvanised latex spouts used on rubber plantations for insertion in rubber trees from the import duty leviable thereon under Schedule II to the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894).

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 841.]

Exemption of certain articles from import duty.

No. 4375, dated the 22nd September, 1924 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the following articles when imported into British India from so much of the import duty leviable thereon under the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as is in excess of 15 per cent *ad valorem*, namely:—

- (1) Silk ligatures.
- (2) Elastic silk hosiery required for medical purposes, comprising elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks or anklets, stockings and suspensory bandages.
- (3) Silk abdominal belts.
- (4) Silkweb catheter tubes.
- (5) Oiled silk used solely for medical purposes.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 855.]

Exemption of iron and steel from import duty.

No. 6272, dated the 22nd December 1924 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt iron and steel designed for the reinforcing of concrete (other than bar and rod or expanded metal) from so much of the import duty leviable thereon under the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as is in excess of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 1275.]

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol. II.

² Genl. Acts, Vol. IV.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Exemption of certain apparatus for wireless telegraphs from import duty.

No. 96-I-Cus.-25, dated the 28th February, 1925.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Customs), No. 245, dated the 19th May, 1923, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt apparatus for wireless telegraphs designed either for transmission or reception whether by telegraphy or telephony, when imported in accordance with the orders for the time being governing the importation of such apparatus, from so much of the import duty leviable thereon under the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as is in excess of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 190.]

Exemption of insignia and badges of official British and Foreign Orders from import duty.

No. 109-I-Cus.-25, dated the 17th March, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt insignia and badges of official British and Foreign Orders from the import duty leviable thereon under the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894).

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 259.]

Exemption of all opium imported by Government from any customs port into certain customs ports from import duty.

No. 245-I.E.O.-25, dated the 14th April, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under the ²Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), all opium imported by Government from any customs port into any of the following customs ports, namely:—

- (1) Calcutta;
- (2) Madras;
- (3) Bombay;
- (4) Karachi;
- (5) Alihag;
- (6) Ratnagiri;
- (7) Karwar; and
- (8) All ports in Burma.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 310.]

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol. II.

² Genl. Acts, Vol. IV.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Exemption from duty of the effects of any person who dies or is wounded, missing or taken prisoner of war.

R. Dis. No. 808-Cus.-25, dated the 18th November, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the duty leviable under the 'Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the effects of any person who dies or is wounded, missing or taken prisoner of war while on duty out of India with His Majesty's naval, military or air forces or with the Royal Indian Marine, when such effects are imported into British India for delivery to his next of kin.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 1098.]

Exemption from duty of cinders imported into British India by land from Goa.

R. Dis. No. 1062-Cus.-25, dated the 26th November, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), read with sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Land Customs Act, 1924 (XIX of 1924), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the duty leviable under the 'Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), cinders imported into British India by land from Goa by the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway Company, and certified by a duly authorised officer of the said Railway to be cinders from Indian coal consumed in Goa.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 1110.]

Prohibition of payment of drawback on re-exportation of goods to foreign ports in India; of transhipment of such goods and of exportation of warehoused goods to such ports.

No 77, dated the 7th May, 1879.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 49 (b) of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the payment of drawback upon the re-exportation of goods to any of the undermentioned foreign ports in India; and in exercise of the power conferred by section 134 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is also pleased to prohibit

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol. II.

² Genl. Acts, Vol. IV.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Prohibition of payment of drawback on re-exportation of goods to foreign ports in India; of transhipment of such goods and of exportation of warehoused goods to such ports—*contd.*

at all Customs ports transhipment of goods liable to Customs duties on importation when such goods are destined for any of the said foreign ports in India; and in exercise of the power conferred by section 111 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to prohibit the shipment for exportation to any of the said foreign ports in India of warehoused goods in respect of which payment of drawback and transhipment are hereby prohibited under sections 49 and 134 of the said Act, respectively.

List of the foreign ports to which this notification applies:—

<i>In Cutch.</i>	<i>In Kattywar.</i>
Jakhawu.	1* * * *
Kotesbur.	
Lakhpur.	
Mandvi.	2* * *
Mundra.	
Madhavpur.	
Mahuwa.	
Mangrol.	
Miani.	
Nawahandar (under Junagarh).	
Nawabandar (under Nawalnagar).	
Nawi-handar.	
Pimpawao.	
Rohar.	
Tuna.	

Foreign European Port.

Diu.

3* * *

[See Gazette of India, 1879, Pt. I, p. 344.]

* Deleted by Notification No. 4301, dated 15th June, 1918, see Gazette of India, 1918, Pt. I, p. 923.

* Deleted by Notification No. 509-D., dated 7th December, 1918, see Gazette of India, 1918, Pt. I, p. 1909.

* Cancelled by Notification No. 2547-S. R., dated 23rd June, 1899, see Gazette of India, 1899, Pt. I, p. 603.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Identification of certain gums for purposes of section 49 (a) of Act VIII of 1878.

No. 1117, dated the 10th June, 1881.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 49, clause (u) of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that gum arabic, gum benjamin, and gum olihanum or frankincense shall not for the purpose of Chapter VI of the said Act be deemed to be capable of being easily identified.

[See Gazette of India, 1881, Pt. I, p. 227.]

Appointment of certain hours for discharge of goods from vessels.

No. 1309, dated the 26th April, 1924.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue appoints the hours named in the second column of the attached schedule to be the hours between which goods, other than passengers' baggage, may in the ports named in the first column of the schedule be discharged from any vessel, or be shipped or waterborne to be shipped ²without the written permission of the Customs Collector.

1	2
All Customs-ports in Sind	From 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.
All other Customs-ports, except those in respect of which the powers of the Chief Customs-authority under the said section have been transferred to the Local Government under clause (a) of section 3 of the same Act	From 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. 1, p. 333.]

Amendment of the Notification by the Financial Commissioner, Burma, No. 115, dated the 22nd June, 1919.

R. Dis. No. 997-3-Cus -25, dated the 8th October, 1925.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 74 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of its Notification R. Dis. No. 341-3-Cus.-25, dated the 21st May, 1925, the Central Board of Revenue directs that the

¹ Genl Acts, Vol II.

² The word "except" was deleted by Notification No 1519, dated 7th May 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 349.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Amendment of the Notification by the Financial Commissioner, Burma, No. 115, dated the 22nd June 1910—*contd.*

following amendment shall be made in Notification No. 115, dated the 22nd June 1910, issued by the Financial Commissioner, Burma:—

Between the words "Sandoway" and "Bassein" add the words "Andrew Bay."

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 930.]

Exemption of salt from the operation of section 96 of the Act in the ports of Rangoon and Chittagong.

No. 189-2-Cus.-25, dated the 22nd April, 1925.—In exercise of the power conferred by the last paragraph of section 96 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue is pleased to exempt salt from the operation of that section in the ports of Rangoon and Chittagong.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 331.]

Exemption of goods transhipped at Negapatam from payment of duty.

No. 93-S. R., dated the 5th January, 1901.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 128 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Negapatam, in the District of Tanjore in the Madras Presidency, shall be added to the list of ports mentioned in that section in which the Customs Collector may, on application by the owner of any goods imported into such port and specially and distinctly manifested at the time of importation as for transhipment to some other Customs or foreign port, grant leave to tranship the same without payment of the duty (if any) leviable at such port of transhipment and without any security or bond for the due arrival and entry of the goods at the port of destination.

[See Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 31.]

Amendment of the rules regarding transhipment in the Port of Bombay, published with Bombay Government Notification No. 6358, dated the 30th July, 1894.

R. Dis. No. 658-Cus.-25, dated the 2nd September, 1925.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 130 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878)

Amendment of the rules regarding transhipment in the Port of Bombay, published with Bombay Government Notification No. 6368, dated the 30th July, 1894—*contd.*

of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, Bombay, No. 1513, dated the 18th August, 1919, the Central Board of Revenue is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules regarding transhipment in the Port of Bombay, published with the notification of the Government of Bombay, No. 6368, dated the 30th July, 1894, namely:—

Rule 1 of the said rules shall be numbered 1 (1) and—

- (i) in that rule as so numbered the words “in triplicate” shall be omitted;
- (ii) to that rule as so numbered the following sub-rule shall be added, namely:—

“(2) The application shall be in duplicate if transhipment is to a foreign port, and in triplicate, if transhipment is to a Customs port or to a foreign port *via* a Customs port.”

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 798.]

Transhipment of dutiable goods without payment of duty from any port in British India to any port in Kathiawar by steamers

R. Dis. No 4-Cus.-25, dated the 1st October, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 130 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notifications by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, Bombay, No. C. R.-107, dated the 29th October 1918 and No. 200, dated the 5th March, 1919, and of the Notification by the Commissioner in Sind, No. Cus.-134, dated the 8th March, 1919, the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that transhipment of dutiable goods without payment of duty from any port in British India to any port in Kachiawar shall be permitted by steamers only.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 908.]

Amendment of the rules regarding the levy of transhipment fee on goods transhipped under the Act at the ports of Bombay and Karachi.

No 1082, dated the 19th April, 1921.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 133 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue is pleased to amend the rules relating to the levy of transhipment fee on goods transhipped under the said Act at

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Amendment of the rules regarding the levy of transhipment fee on goods transhipped under the Act at the ports of Bombay and Karachi—*contd.*

each of the ports of Bombay and Karachi prescribed in the Notification of the Government of Bombay, No. 8902, dated the 16th December, 1902, published on page 2083 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, as follows, namely:—

In the list of goods contained in the said Notification between the items "loose marble slabs" and "Wood and Timber" the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

"Coal, Coke and patent fuel."

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 318.]

Revision of the rates of transhipment fee on goods transhipped under the Act, at the ports of Madras and Negapatam.

No. 1909, dated the 28th May, 1924.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 133 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue is pleased to revise the rates of transhipment fee on goods transhipped under the said Act at each of the ports of Madras and Negapatam prescribed in the Notification of the Government of Madras, No. 119, dated the 23rd September, 1921, published on page 987 of the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, Part I, dated the 4th October, 1921, as follows:—

For paragraph 2 of the said Notification the following shall be substituted:—

"2. It is hereby further notified that each ton of iron, oil, timber or other article in bulk or any fraction thereof shall be taken as representing one package."

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 409.]

Amendment of the rules regarding the levy of transhipment fee on goods transhipped under the Act, at the ports of Bombay and Karachi.

R. Dis. No. 729-Cus.-25, dated the 1st October, 1925—In exercise of the power conferred by section 133 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue is pleased further to amend the rules relating to the levy of transhipment fee on goods transhipped under the said Act at each of the ports of Bombay and Karachi prescribed in the Notification of the Government of Bombay, No. 8902, dated the 16th

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Amendment of the rules regarding the levy of transhipment fee on goods transhipped under the Act, at the ports of Bombay and Karachi—*contd.*

December, 1902, published on page 2083 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* as follows, namely:—

In the list of goods contained in the said Notification between the items "Petroleum, in bulk" and "Silver" the following item shall be inserted, *viz.*:

"Liquid fuel" "1 anna per ton (250 gallons) or fraction of a ton."

[*See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 908.*]

Transhipment of salt at Aden.

No. 3713-S. R., dated the 22nd June, 1896—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 134 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit, except in special cases with the written permission of the Political Resident, Aden, the transhipment of salt at the Port of Aden.

[*See Gazette of India, 1896, Pt. I, p. 478.*]

Transhipment at Bombay or Karachi of petroleum unless duty has been paid.

No. 2276, dated the 2nd May, 1888—In exercise of the power conferred by section 134 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the transhipment, under the provisions of Chapter XII of the said Act, at the Ports of Bombay and Karachi, for conveyance to any Customs port, of petroleum which under Act II of 1888 is liable to Customs duty, unless and until Customs duty has been paid upon such petroleum at either of the said Ports of Bombay or Karachi.

[*See Gazette of India, 1888, Pt. I, p. 208.*]

Transhipment of sugar from Karachi and shipment of warehoused sugar intended for certain ports.

No. 1248-S. R., dated the 3rd March, 1903.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 134 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the transhipment at Karachi of sugar destined for any of the ports specified below; and

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Amendment of the rules regarding the levy of transhipment fee on goods transhipped under the Act at the ports of Bombay and Karachi—contd.

each of the ports of Bombay and Karachi prescribed in the Notification of the Government of Bombay, No. 8902, dated the 16th December, 1902, published on page 2083 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, as follows, namely:—

In the list of goods contained in the said Notification between the items "loose marble slabs" and "Wood and Timber" the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

"Coal, Coke and patent fuel."

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 318.]

Revision of the rates of transhipment fee on goods transhipped under the Act, at the ports of Madras and Negapatam.

No. 1900, dated the 28th May, 1924.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 133 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue is pleased to revise the rates of transhipment fee on goods transhipped under the said Act at each of the ports of Madras and Negapatam prescribed in the Notification of the Government of Madras, No. 119, dated the 23rd September, 1921, published on page 987 of the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, Part I, dated the 4th October, 1921, as follows:—

For paragraph 2 of the said Notification the following shall be substituted:—

"2. It is hereby further notified that each ton of iron, oil, timber or other article in bulk or any fraction thereof shall be taken as representing one package."

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 409.]

Amendment of the rules regarding the levy of transhipment fee on goods transhipped under the Act, at the ports of Bombay and Karachi.

R. Dis. No. 729-Cus.-25, dated the 1st October, 1925.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 133 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue is pleased further to amend the rules relating to the levy of transhipment fee on goods transhipped under the said Act at each of the ports of Bombay and Karachi prescribed in the Notification of the Government of Bombay, No. 8902, dated the 16th

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Amendment of the rules regarding the levy of transhipment fee on goods transhipped under the Act, at the ports of Bombay and Karachi—*contd.*

December, 1902, published on page 2083 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* as follows, namely:—

In the list of goods contained in the said Notification between the items "Petroleum, in bulk" and "Silver" the following item shall be inserted, *viz.* :

"Liquid fuel" "1 anna per ton (250 gallons) or fraction of a ton."

[*See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 908.*]

Transhipment of salt at Aden.

No. 3713-S. R., dated the 22nd June, 1896.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 134 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit, except in special cases with the written permission of the Political Resident, Aden, the transhipment of salt at the Port of Aden.

[*See Gazette of India, 1896, Pt. I, p. 478.*]

Transhipment at Bombay or Karachi of petroleum unless duty has been paid.

No. 2276, dated the 2nd May, 1888—In exercise of the power conferred by section 134 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the transhipment, under the provisions of Chapter XII of the said Act, at the Ports of Bombay and Karachi, for conveyance to any Customs port, of petroleum which under Act II of 1888 is liable to Customs duty, unless and until Customs duty has been paid upon such petroleum at either of the said Ports of Bombay or Karachi

[*See Gazette of India, 1888, Pt. I, p. 208.*]

Transhipment of sugar from Karachi and shipment of warehoused sugar intended for certain ports.

No. 1248-S. R., dated the 3rd March, 1903.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 134 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the transhipment at Karachi of sugar destined for any of the ports specified below; and

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Transhipment of sugar from Karachi and shipment of warehoused sugar intended for certain ports—*contd.*

in exercise of the power conferred by section III of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to prohibit the shipment at Karachi of warehoused sugar for exportation to any of the said ports.

Ports.

On the Mekran Coast.

Sonmiani.
Lyari.
Gagoo.
Ormara.
Pansi.
Gwadar.
Gwatar.
Charbar.
Girishk.
Jask.

On the Persian Coast.

Kishm.
Bandar Abbas.
Lingah.
Bushire.
Mohammerah.

In Asiatic Turkey.

Fao.
Basra.
Bagdad.
Koweit.
Katif.

On the Arabian Coast.

Bahrein.
Abu-Dthabi.
Debaye.
Shargah.
Ejnan.
Ras-el-Khaima.
Muscat.
Soor.
Makallah

[See Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 180.]

Restriction on the transhipment at any port in British India of certain goods.

No. 33-1-E. O.-25, dated the 19th March, 1925.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 134 of the 'Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the transhipment at any port in British India of any of the goods specified in the attached schedule:—

Provided that the Customs Collector may permit the transhipment of any such goods if they are covered by an export license or diversion certificate granted by or under the authority of the Government of the country from which they have been shipped.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Restriction on the transshipment at any port in British India of certain goods—*contd.*

Schedule.

(1) Opium and all alkaloids of opium and all intoxicating drugs made from the poppy;

(2) Coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*erythroxylum coca*) and all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine;

(3) All preparations and admixtures of any of the above except morphine, heroine or cocaine; and all preparations and admixtures of morphine, heroine or cocaine containing more than 0.2 per cent. of morphine or 0.1 per cent. of heroine or cocaine.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 259.]

Restriction on the transshipment of Salt, Opium, Spirits and other excisable articles from any port in British India to any port in Kathiawar.

R. Dis. No. 4-1-Cus.-25, dated the 1st October, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 134 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the transshipment of salt, opium, spirits and other excisable articles from any port in British India to any port in Kathiawar.

[See Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 903.]

Appointment of Collector of Customs, Calcutta, as the person to hear appeals against orders or decisions passed by the Collector of Customs, Chittagong.

No. 795, dated the 29th March, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 188 of the ¹Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), [as amended by the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924 (IV of 1924)], and by section 22 of the ²General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), and in supersession of Notification No. 2135-R of the Government of Bengal, dated the 3rd December, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that appeals under the first named section from any decision or order passed by the Collector of Customs, Chittagong, shall be made to the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, who is hereby empowered in that behalf.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 257.]

¹ Genl. Acts, Vol. II
² Genl. Acts, Vol. IV

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

Date of operation of Act.

No. 1169, dated the 27th June, 1878.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct under section 2 of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," that the said Act shall come into force on the 1st October, 1878.

[See Gazette of India, 1878, Pt. I, p. 389.]

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

No. F.-329.-I.-22, dated the 3rd November 1923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4, 10, 17, and 27 of the 'Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.
- (2) They shall come into force on the 1st January, 1924:
2. (1) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"District Magistrate" means, in the case of Aden, the Assistant Political Resident; in the case of the suburbs of Calcutta, as defined in the Government of Bengal Notification, dated the 21st September, 1880, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and, in cases where the Local Government so directs in respect of any district or part thereof, an Additional District Magistrate;

"Form" means a Form as set out in Schedule VIII; and

"the Act" means the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

XI of 1878.

(2) The General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of these rules in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of the Governor General in Council.

Application of the Act.

3. (1) The persons and classes of persons, the arms and ammunition, and the parts of British India specified or described in Schedules I to IV are, respectively, exempted, excluded and withdrawn to the extent and subject to the conditions therein specified from the operation or prohibitions and directions contained in the Act:

Provided that the exemptions specified in Schedule I are made subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (a) they shall not be deemed to render lawful the import of arms or ammunition, save from Berar, or the transport within

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

the Province of Burma of arms, ammunition or military stores, through the medium of the Post Office;

¹[(b) save in the case of persons included in entry 1 (b), entry 2 or entry 6 (e) of the said Schedule, any person so exempted shall register, in such manner as the local Government may prescribe, any firearm or ammunition for the same in respect of which he is exempted from the operation of any provision of the Act.]

(c) every person shall, on the loss or theft of any arm in respect of which he is so exempted, forthwith report the occurrence at the nearest police-station; and

(d) the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that any such exemption conferred on a class of persons shall cease to extend to any person included in that class who may be named in the notification.

(2) Any person failing to comply with any condition of exemption set out in provisos (b) and (c) to sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to have violated these rules.

4. For the purposes of the definition of "military stores" in section 4 Extension of the Act all sections of the Act are extended throughout British India to all lead, sulphur and saltpetre.

Import.

5. (1) A licence for the import of—

- (a) cannon,
- (b) articles designed for torpedo service,
- (c) war rockets, or
- (d) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition,

may be granted in Form I only by the Governor General in Council.

(2) A copy of every licence granted in accordance with sub-rule (1) shall forthwith be sent—

(a) where the articles are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) where they are consigned to any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

¹ This rule was substituted by Notification No F-21-LXXVI-24, dated 16th March, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 256

Restrictions upon import of cannon and other

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

Restriction upon import of arms, ammunition and military stores from Portuguese India.

6. A licence shall not be granted for the import of any arms, ammunition or military stores from Portuguese India:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any power conferred by these rules to grant a licence for the import of ammunition which, in the opinion of the authority granting the licence, is intended in good faith for blasting purposes.

Restriction upon import of certain rifles.

7. (1) A licence shall not be granted for the import by sea or by river or land, save from Berar,

- (a) of rifles of '303 or of '450 bore or of [pistols or revolvers of 441-455 or any intermediate bore]¹ or of parts of or fittings for rifles, pistols or revolvers of such bores or, save as otherwise provided by rule 38, of ammunition which can be fired from such rifles, pistols or revolvers or of appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms; or
- (b) save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, of any other bore; or
- (c) of any arms or ammunition through the medium of the Post Office.

(2) Nothing in clause (b) of sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any power conferred by these rules to grant, save as otherwise provided by rule 6, a licence for the import of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, which, in the opinion of the authority granting the licence, are intended in good faith for sporting purposes.

Import of arms, ammunition or military stores into certain ports.

8. Save as otherwise provided by rules 5 to 7, a licence may be granted in Form II for the import by sea—

- (a) of arms, ammunition or military stores, at a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police;
- (b) of arms, ammunition or military stores, at the ports of Calicut, Karachi and Aden—by the District Magistrate;
- (c) of saltpetre or lead, at the ports of Akyab and Moulmein—by the District Magistrate; and
- (d) of sulphur by the local authority of Tuticorin—that the sulphur is for manufacturing or agricultural purposes:

¹ These words were substituted for the words "pistols or revolvers of '450 bore" by Notification No. F-21-XXX-23, dated 23rd April 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 328.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

Provided that all arms, ammunition or military stores imported into Aden shall be landed at the Abkari Pier at Tawahi only, and removed thence by the importer to such Government warehouse as the Political Resident may appoint in that behalf.

9. Save as otherwise provided by rules 5 to 7, a licence for the import by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores—

Import of arms, ammunition or military stores by sea from Madras, Rangoon or Bombay into certain ports.

- (a) from the port of Madras into the port of Tuticorin, Cochin, Bimlipatam, Coranada, Negapatam, Mangalore, Gopalpore, Vizagapatam, Pamban, or Masulipatam, or
- (b) from the port of Rangoon into the port of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyaukpyu, Tavoy, Mergui, or Victoria Point, or
- (c) from the port of Bombay into the port of Cochin or Mangalore,

may be granted in Form II by the District Magistrate of the district in which the port of import is situated.

10. (1) Save as otherwise provided by rules 5 to 7, a licence for the import by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form III—

Import by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores

- (a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) where they are consigned to any other place—by the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

(2) Such a licence may be granted for the import of arms which—

- (a) belong to any person who resides in a State in India and is exempted under Schedule I from the necessity of taking out a licence for going armed with, or for possessing, such arms, and
- (b) are imported solely for the purpose of repair,

by the Political Officer for such State; and such licence shall also cover the re-export of such arms to the State from which they were imported.

(3) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported from a State in India otherwise than under sub-rule (2), a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent to the Political Officer for such State.

(4) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by road or river from elsewhere than Berar and are consigned to a district not on the frontier of British India, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent to the Political Officer of the district into which they cross such frontier; and, in all cases, at the discretion, require the licensee to produce the arms, ammunition or stores, allowing them to be taken out of the district.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

(5) (a) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by land or river from Berar under a licence, the importer shall deliver the licence, within six days of the arrival of the consignment at its destination,—

(i) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(ii) in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which the place of destination is situated, or such other Magistrate as the District Magistrate may appoint for this purpose.

(b) Any officer to whom a licence is delivered under clause (a) shall satisfy himself—

(i) that the arms, ammunition or military stores correspond with the description given in the licence, and

(ii) that any deficiency is properly accounted for,

and any subordinate Magistrate to whom a licence is delivered under sub-clause (ii) of that clause shall forward it to the District Magistrate.

(6) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by rail, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent by the authority granting it to the railway authorities at the place to which such arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

11. A certified copy of a licence to export from Berar into British India arms, ammunition or military stores granted under [the Berar Arms Rules, 1924] shall be deemed to be a licence for import into British India granted under these rules.

12. (1) The railway authorities to whom a copy of a licence has been sent under sub-rule (6) of rule 10 shall require the consignee to produce the original licence and shall satisfy themselves—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or stores claimed by him correspond with the description given in such licence, and

(b) that such licence is identical in substance with the copy sent to them.

(3) Where, in any case referred to in sub-rule (1)—

(a) the consignee fails to produce the original licence, or

(b) the arms, ammunition or stores claimed by him do not correspond with the description given in such licence, or

(c) the licence is not identical in substance with the copy sent to the railway authorities,

¹ These words were substituted for the words "the Berar Arms Rules, 1921" by Notification No. F-21-XI-24, dated 16th July, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 654.

Import from
Berar.

Scrutiny by
railway
authorities of
consign-
ments.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

such authorities shall not deliver the consignment and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

13. (1) The consignee of arms, ammunition or military stores imported under a licence from elsewhere than Beas shall—

Production and delivery of import licences

(a) where the consignment crosses the frontier by land or river, produce the licence within six days of such crossing before the District Magistrate of the district into which the consignment so crosses, or before such other officer as the District Magistrate may appoint in that behalf; and

(b) in any case in which the consignment is imported by land or river, deliver the licence within six days of the arrival of such consignment at its destination—

(i) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(ii) in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

(2) Every officer before whom a licence is produced or to whom a licence is delivered under sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the licence; and

(b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Export.

14. (1) A licence for the export by sea of—

(a) cannon, or

(b) rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles,

Restriction upon export by sea of cannon and certain rifles.

* may be granted in Form IV or Form V only by, or with the previous sanction of, the Governor General in Council.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any power conferred by these rules to grant a licence for the export by sea of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, which, in the opinion of the authority granting the licence, are intended in good faith for sporting purposes.

15. (1) Subject to the provisions of rule 14, a licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form IV—

Export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from and to certain ports.

(a) at a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) at the port of Calicut, Karachi or Aden—by the District Magistrate.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

(2) Save as otherwise provided in sub-rule (3), every licence granted under sub-rule (1) shall be for export either—

(a) to such one of the ports specified in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-rule (1), or

(b) in the case of export from the port of Madras—to such one of the ports mentioned in clause (a) of rule 9, or

(c) in the case of export from the port of Rangoon—to such one of the ports mentioned in clause (b) of rule 9, or

(d) in the case of export from the port of Bombay—to such one of the ports mentioned in clause (c) of rule 9, or

(e) to such other place in His Majesty's dominions outside India,

as may be specified or described in the licence.

(3) A licence may be granted at any of the ports mentioned in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-rule (1) for the export by sea of saltpetre or lead to the port of Akryab or Moulmein.

(4) A copy of every licence of the nature referred to in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of sub-rule (2) and in sub-rule (3) shall forthwith be sent—

(a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) where they are consigned to any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

Export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from certain ports to ports in States in India or foreign territory.

16. (1) (a) A licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from any of the ports of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi or Aden to any port in a State in India or other foreign territory may be granted in Form V by the Governor General in Council:

Provided that a licence shall not be granted for export to a port on the sea-board of Arabia other than a port in the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden or of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

(b) A licence for the export by sea of arms (other than arms in respect of which the restriction imposed by rule 14 applies), ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form V by any of the officers specified in the first column of Schedule V when the arms, ammunition or stores are to be exported from a port specified in the corresponding entry of the second column to a port specified in the corresponding entry of the third column thereof, subject in each case to the conditions specified in the fourth column.

(2) A copy of every licence issued under this rule for the export of arms, ammunition or military stores to any port in a State in India or

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

to any port in the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden or of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf shall forthwith be sent by the authority granting it to the Political Officer or the Political Resident concerned.

(3) The authority granting a licence under this rule shall also send a copy of such licence to the agent or master of the vessel by which it is intended that the arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence shall be shipped, and such agent or master shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless such case or package is accompanied by the original licence, and shall satisfy himself—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such licence, and

(b) that such licence is identical in substance with the copy sent to him.

(4) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (3)—

(a) the case or package is not accompanied by the original licence, or

(b) the arms, ammunition or stores contained therein do not correspond with the description given in such licence, or

(c) the licence is not identical in substance with the copy sent to him,

such agent or master shall not receive the consignment for despatch, and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

17. (1) A licence for the export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores to any place outside British India may be granted in Form VI—

Export by
land or river
of arms,
ammunition
or military
stores.

(a) by the Governor General in Council, or

(b) by any of the officers specified in the first column of Schedule VI when the arms, ammunition or stores are to be exported to a place specified in the corresponding entry of the second column, subject in each case to the conditions specified in the third column

(2) A licence for the export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores to a State in India in political relations with a local Government may be granted under the signature of a Secretary to such Government, or by such other officer as may be empowered by the Governor General in Council in that behalf.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

(3) Where any arms, ammunition or stores are exported to a State in India under a licence granted under this rule by any authority other than the Political Officer for such State, a copy of such licence shall forthwith be sent to such Political Officer.

(4) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by road or river, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent to the District Magistrate of the district out of which they cross the frontier of British India; and such Magistrate may, in his discretion, require the licensee to produce them for his inspection before allowing them to leave the district.

(5) (a) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by rail, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent by the authority granting it,—

(i) in the case of a consignment despatched from a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, and

(ii) in all other cases—to the District Magistrate of the district from which the consignment is to be despatched.

(b) The Commissioner of Police or District Magistrate shall forthwith send a copy to the railway authorities at the place from which the consignment is to be despatched; and the railway authorities shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless accompanied by the original licence, and shall satisfy themselves—

(i) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such licence, and

(ii) that such licence is identical in substance with the copy sent to them.

(c) Where in any case referred to in clause (b)—

(i) the case or package is not accompanied by the original licence, or

(ii) the arms, ammunition or stores contained therein do not correspond with the description given in such licence, or

(iii) the licence is not identical in substance with the copy sent to them,

such authorities shall not receive the consignment for despatch, and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

(d) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by rail to Benar, a copy of the licence shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice, as the case may be, and telegraphic advice of every such consignment shall be sent by the railway authorities from the forwarding to the receiving station.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

18. A certified copy of a licence to import from British India into Berar arms, ammunition or military stores, granted under ¹[the Berar Arms Rules, 1924] shall be deemed to be a licence for export from British India granted under these rules. Export to Berar.

19. (1) Where any arms, ammunition or military stores are exported by road or river, the licence shall, within six days of the arrival of the consignment in the district out of which it is to cross the frontier and before it so crosses, be delivered to the District Magistrate of such district, or to such other officer as the District Magistrate may appoint for this purpose. Delivery of export licences.

(2) Every officer to whom a licence is delivered under sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself—

- (a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the licence, and
- (b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Import and Re-export.

20. Where a vessel bound for a port other than a port in British India calls at any port in British India in the course of its voyage, and there remains for a period exceeding forty-eight hours, any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any passenger not exempted from liability to take out a licence in respect of such possession shall be delivered by him to the Customs-collector to be detained until the departure by sea of such passenger, and it shall not be necessary for such passenger to take out any licence in respect of arms, ammunition or military stores so delivered and detained. Import and re-export by sea of arms, ammunition and military stores

Transport.

21. The transmission by post within the Province of Burma of arms ammunition or military stores is prohibited. Prohibition of transport by post of arms, ammunition or military stores within the Province of Burma.

¹ These words were substituted for the words "the Berar Arms Rules, 1921" by Notification No. F.-21-XL-24, dated 16th July, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 654.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

Prohibition of transport of arms, ammunition or military stores otherwise than under licence

22. (1) Save as herein otherwise provided, the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores is prohibited over the whole of British India, except under a licence and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such licence.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to apply—

(a) to arms and ammunition transported personally or as personal luggage in reasonable quantities for his own use by any person lawfully entitled to possess arms or go armed;

or, subject to the provisions of rule 39 and save in the case of arms or ammunition consigned to any place in the province of Ajmer-Merwara from outside the province,

(b) to arms, ammunition or military stores which are covered by a licence for their export or import and are being transported by a licensed dealer in accordance with such licence—

(i) from the place of despatch in British India to the port or other place of export or from the port or other place of import to the place of destination; or

(ii) by transshipment in the port of import for re-export by sea; or

(c) to arms, ammunition or military stores transported—

¹[(i) by any person licensed to possess such articles or exempted from the liability to obtain such licence, where such articles are transported in reasonable quantities for his own use from the premises of a licensed dealer, or are transported for purposes of examination or repair to or from any such premises, or are transported to any other person so licensed or exempted as aforesaid;]

(ii) by a licensed dealer, where such articles are transported in a case or package legibly addressed to such a person as is referred to in sub-clause (i), in compliance with an order given by such person for the supply of such articles in reasonable quantities for his own use.

Restriction upon transport of cannon and certain other articles.

23. (1) A licence for the transport of—

(a) cannon,

(b) articles designed for torpedo service,

(c) war-rockets, or

(d) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition,

may be granted in Form I only by the Governor General in Council.

¹ This sub-clause was substituted by Notification No. F-21-XVIII-21, dated 11th June, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 543.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

(2) A copy of every licence granted in accordance with sub-rule (1) shall forthwith be sent—

- (a) where the articles are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) where they are consigned to any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

24. (1) Save as otherwise provided by rule 23, and subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), rule 39, a licence for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form VII—

Transport of arms, ammunition or military stores

- (a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned from a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police;
- (b) where they are consigned from any other place—by the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

(2) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (1) for transport beyond the local limits of the authority of the officer granting it shall forthwith be sent—

- (a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) where they are consigned to any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

(3) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (1) by a District Magistrate for transport within the limits of his district shall forthwith be sent to the subordinate Magistrate (if any) having authority at the place to which the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

(4) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are transported by rail, a copy of the licence shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice, as the case may be, and telegraphic advice of every such consignment shall be sent by the station; and unless the receiving premises are railway authorities, have satisfied themselves that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the licence

25. (1) The consignee of any arms, ammunition or military stores transported by land or river under a licence shall deliver the licence within six days of the arrival of the consignment at its destination—

Delivery of transport licence.

- (a) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

(b) in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which the place of destination is situated, or to such other Magistrate as the District Magistrate may appoint in that behalf.

(2) Any officer to whom a licence is delivered under sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or military stores correspond with the description given in the licence, and

(b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for,

and any subordinate Magistrate, to whom a licence is delivered under clause (b) of that sub-rule, shall forward it to the District Magistrate.

Import, Transport and Re-export.

Licence for
import,
transport
and re-export
of arms,
ammunition
and military
stores

20. (1) Save as otherwise provided by rules 5, 7 and 23, a comprehensive licence for the import by sea, land or river, of arms, ammunition or military stores and for their re-export may be granted in Form VIII—

(a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned from one Indian State to another separated therefrom by British Indian territory—by the Political Officer for either State;

(b) where they are consigned from any place in one Indian State to any other place in the same State separated therefrom by British Indian territory—by the Political Officer of such State:

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply to import from, or export to, Berar.

(2) (a) Where under the authority of the licence granted under sub-rule (1), the arms, ammunition or stores are to be transported across British Indian territory entirely by rail, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent by the Political Officer granting it to the other Political Officer concerned, and to the railway authorities at the place from which the consignment is to be despatched.

(b) The railway authorities shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless accompanied by the original licence and shall satisfy themselves—

(i) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such licence, and

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

(ii) that such licence is identical with the copy sent to them.

(c) Where in any case—

(i) the consignment is not accompanied by the original licence, or

(ii) the arms, ammunition or stores contained therein do not correspond with the description given in such licence, or

(iii) the licence is not identical with the copy sent to them,

the railway authorities shall not receive the consignment for despatch and shall forthwith inform the Political Officer granting the licence.

(3) Where under the authority of a licence granted under sub-rule (1) arms, ammunition or stores are to be transported across British Indian territory and re-exported by road or river,—

(i) a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent by the Political Officer granting it to the District Magistrate of the district out of which the consignment is to cross the frontier of British India into the State to which it is exported; and

(ii) the licence shall, within 6 days of the arrival of the consignment in the district out of which it is to cross the frontier of British India into the State to which it is exported, and before it so crosses, be delivered to the District Magistrate of such district; or to such other officer as the District Magistrate may appoint for this purpose.

(4) Every officer to whom a licence is delivered under clause (ii) of sub-rule (3) shall satisfy himself—

(a) that such licence is identical in substance with the copy sent to him under clause (i) of that sub-rule, or to the District Magistrate in case he is not the District Magistrate himself;

(b) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the licence; and

(c) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Export and re-import.

27. (1) Save as otherwise provided by rules 5 and 7 a comprehensive Licence for the export by sea, land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores and for their re-import where such arms, ammunition or stores are consigned from any place in British India to any other place in British India separated therefrom by Indian State territory may be granted in Form VIII by the licensing authority of either such place;

Licence
export
to any
of arms
ammunition
and stores.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

[that is to say, by the authority empowered under these rules to grant a licence for the export of such arms, ammunition or military stores when consigned from, or, as the case may be, for their import when consigned to, such place:]

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply to export to, or import from, Berar.

(2) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (1) shall forthwith be sent by the licensing authority granting it to the other licensing authority concerned and also—

(a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are to be transported entirely by rail to the railway authorities at the place from which the consignment is to be despatched; and

(b) where the arms, ammunition or stores are to be transported by road or river to the District Magistrate of the district into which the consignment is to cross the frontier of British India on re-importation.

(3) The railway authorities shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless accompanied by the original licence and shall satisfy themselves—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such licence, and

(b) that such licence is identical with the copy sent to them.

(4) Where in any case—

(a) the consignment is not accompanied by the original licence, or

(b) the arms, ammunition or stores contained therein do not correspond with the description given in such licence, or

(c) the licence is not identical with the copy sent to them,

the railway authorities shall not receive the consignment for despatch and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction at the place where the consignment is tendered for despatch.

Manufacture and Sale.

28. (1) A licence—

(a) in Form IX to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale, or

Manufacture,
conversion,
sale and
keeping
for sale
of arms,
ammunition
or military
stores.

* These words were inserted by Notification No. F.-829-1-22, dated 27th December, 1923, see Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. 1, p. 1751.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

(b) in Form X to sell and keep for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores may, save as otherwise provided by sub-rule (2), be granted—

(i) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or

(ii) in any other place—by the District Magistrate.

(2) A licence—

(a) in Form XI to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale, or

(b) in Form XII to sell or keep for sale,

breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles shall be granted only—

(i) by the local Government, or

(ii) in Sind, by the Commissioner in Sind.

(3) The local Government or, in Sind, the Commissioner in Sind may, by licences granted by it or him under this rule, authorize selected dealers to sell and keep for sale a specified amount of ammunition for rifles of .303 or of .450 bore and for [pistols and revolvers of .441, .455 or any intermediate bore]:¹

Provided that the licensee shall not sell from his stock to any person who does not hold—

(a) a licence to possess such ammunition, or

(b) a licence for the export of halled ammunition to a State in India granted by a Political Officer empowered, under sub-rule (1) of rule 16 or sub-rule (1) of rule 17, to grant licences for export to such State.

(4) Every Magistrate and every Police-officer not below the rank of Inspector, or, if the local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector, may, within the local limits of his authority,—

(a) enter and inspect any premises in which arms, ammunition or military stores are manufactured, converted, sold, or kept for sale, and

(b) examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition or military stores.

¹ These words were substituted for the words "pistols and revolvers of .450 bore" by Notification No. F.-21-XXX-23, dated 23rd April, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 323.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

Keeping for safe custody.

Licence to keep for safe custody fire-arms and ammunition

29. A licence to keep for safe custody firearms and ammunition deposited by their owners for that purpose may be granted in Form XIII to the holder of a licence in Form IX, Form X, Form XI, or Form XII—

- (a) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the local Government in that behalf.

Possession.

Restriction upon possession of cannon and certain other articles.

30. (1) A licence for the possession of—

- (a) cannon,
- (b) articles designed for torpedo service,
- (c) war-rockets, or
- (d) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition,

may be granted in Form I only by the Governor General in Council.

(2) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (1) shall forthwith be sent—

- (a) where the articles are to be kept in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) where they are to be kept in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

Possession of arms, ammunition or military stores

31. Save as otherwise provided by rule 30, a licence for the possession only of arms (other than pistols or revolvers), ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form XIV—

- (a) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police; or
- (b) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf.

Licence for the possession and use of firearms for purposes of target practice.

32. A licence for the possession and use of firearms, for the purposes of target practice, by the members of any military mess or of any club or association may, with the sanction of the local Government, be granted in Form XV in the name of the mess, club or association—

- (a) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police; or
- (b) in :

Sub-Gov-

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

Possession and Going Armed.

33. (1) Save as otherwise provided by rule 30, a licence for the possession of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for going armed for the purposes of sport, protection or display may be granted in Form XVI—

Possession of arms and ammunition and going armed for sport, protection or display.

¹[(a) in Madras and Bombay—by the Commissioner of Police; in Calcutta—by the Deputy Commissioner of Police at headquarters; and in Rangoon—by the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Rangoon;]

(b) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf; and

(c) in the case of a person residing in a State in India—by the Political Officer for such State.

Provided that—

(i) no licence shall be granted for the possession of rifles of 303 or 450 bore or of ²[pistols or revolvers of .441, .455 or any intermediate bore] or of ammunition for the same or for going armed with such rifles, pistols or revolvers unless such rifles, pistols or revolvers or such ammunition have been lawfully imported into British India; and

(ii) no licence shall be granted in respect of ball'd ammunition for rifles, pistols or revolvers of such bores, unless the authority granting the licence is satisfied that such rifle is lawfully possessed by the owner thereof for sporting purposes or that such pistol or revolver has been lawfully imported into British India, as the case may be, and the amount of ball'd ammunition which such licensee may possess during the period of twelve months next ensuing shall be entered in the licence

(2) Any licence granted under sub-rule (1) may be made valid by the licensing authority as follows —

(a) throughout the Province in which it is granted or any specified part thereof, or throughout British India, and

(b) when granted by a Political Officer under clause (c) of the sub-rule, throughout the whole or any specified part of British India.

¹ This clause was substituted by Notification No F-21-XVI-24, dated 12th June, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924 Pt I, p 548.

² These words were substituted for the words "pistols and revolvers of 450 bore" by Notification No F-21-XXX-23, dated 23rd April, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 328.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

(3) Any such licence having effect outside the Province in which it is granted shall be granted subject to any restrictions which may be imposed by any general or special order of a local Government in regard to its own Province.

¹[(4) The District Magistrate, South Arcot, may, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India, endorse a licence granted in Pondicherry for the possession of arms and ammunition or for going armed as valid (for a period not exceeding one year)² throughout British India or any specified part thereof, and such licence shall, when so endorsed, be deemed for such period to be a licence granted under sub-rule (1).]

34. (1) Save as otherwise provided by rule 30, a licence may be granted in Form XVII to a *bonâ fide* traveller proceeding from a port of arrival in British India to his place of destination and for the possession of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities during the period occupied in so proceeding and for going armed during such period—

- (a) if the port of arrival is a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, and
- (b) in other cases by the District Magistrate ³[or by any other officer specially empowered by the local Government in that behalf:]

Provided that—

- (a) no licence shall be granted for the possession of rifles of .303 or .450 bore or of “[pistols or revolvers of .441, .455 or any intermediate bore] or of ammunition for the same or for going armed with such rifles, pistols or revolvers unless such rifles, pistols, revolvers or ammunition have been lawfully imported into British India; and
- (b) no licence shall be granted in respect of ball ammunition for rifles, pistols or revolvers of such bores, unless the authority granting the licence is satisfied that such rifle is lawfully possessed by the owner thereof for sporting purposes or that such pistol or revolver has been lawfully imported into British India, as the case may be.

¹ This sub-rule was inserted by Notification No D-875, dated 30th April 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 328.

² The words “for a period of one month” by 18th September, 1924, see Gazette of India,

³ These words were inserted by Notification No F-21-XXVI-24, dated 23rd April, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 328.

⁴ These words were substituted for the words “pistols and revolvers of .450 bore” by Notification No. F-21-XXX-23, dated 23rd April, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 328.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

(2) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (1) shall forthwith be sent—

- (a) where the licensee's place of destination is a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police,
- (b) where his place of destination is elsewhere in British India or Berar—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated,
- (c) where his place of destination is in an Indian State—to the Political Officer for such State

(3) Any officer to whom a copy of such licence has been sent under sub-rule (2), shall satisfy himself when necessary that the licensee has complied with condition 6 entered on the form of licence.

35. A licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle may be granted in Form XVIII by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the local Government in that behalf.

Possession of arms and ammunition and going armed for the destruction of wild animals

36. A licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to crops or cattle may be granted in Form XIX by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the local Government in that behalf:

Possession of arms and ammunition and going armed for the protection of crops

Provided that such licence—

- (a) shall only be granted to *bonâ fide* cultivators; and
- (b) shall be valid only in the place or area specified in the licence by the licensing officer.

37. (1) A licence for going armed on a journey in or through any Province may be granted in Form XX—

Going armed on a journey.

- (a) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police;
- (b) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the local Government in that behalf; or
- (c) in the case of a person residing in a State in India—by the Political Officer for such State.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

Application for, and grant of, Licences.

39. (1) Save as provided by rule 26, a licence, having effect beyond the local limits of the authority of the officer granting it, shall not be granted— Previous sanction in certain cases.

- (a) for the export of any arms, ammunition or military stores to a State in India without the previous sanction of the Political Officer for such State, or to any place in Berar without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated:

Provided that the previous sanction of such Political Officer shall not be necessary in cases where the consignee is—

- (i) a Ruling Prince or Chief,
- (ii) a gazetted officer in civil employ or an officer holding His Majesty's commission in His Majesty's naval, military or air forces,
- (iii) a member of the family of a Ruling Prince or Chief or a noble or an official of a State in India who has been designated in this behalf by the local Government or Political Officer concerned, or
- (iv) one of the persons or a person belonging to one of the classes of persons specified in Schedule I.

and the consignment is intended for the personal use only of the consignee; or

- (b) for the import or transport of any arms, ammunition or military stores—

- (i) to a Presidency-town or Rangoon without the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Police; or
- (ii) to any other place in British India, without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated; or
- (iii) to any port within the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden or the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, without the previous sanction of such Political Resident.

(2) Save by the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, a licence shall not be granted under rule 24 for the transport of any breech-loading rifle or ball ammunition to any place in—

- (a) the North-West Frontier Province, or

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

(b) the Rawalpindi, Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali or Attock Districts of the Punjab, without the previous sanction of the local Government.

(3) The previous sanction referred to in this rule may be obtained either—

(a) by the applicant for the licence, or

(b) by the officer to whom application for the grant of such licence is made.

(4) Where the previous sanction is sought by the officer to whom application for the grant of the licence is made, he shall send a copy of the proposed licence to the authority whose previous sanction is required; and, on receipt of the reply of such authority, he shall either grant the licence or inform the applicant that his application is refused.

Applications
for licences.

40. (1) Every person who wishes to obtain a licence under these rules shall apply in writing, through the medium of the post office or otherwise at his option, to the nearest authority empowered to grant such licence, and shall in such application furnish all such particulars as may be necessary to enable such licence to be granted:

Provided that an application on behalf of a person subject to the provisions of the Indian Army Act, 1911, shall be made to the authority VIII of so empowered in respect of the place where such person permanently resides.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of sub-rule (1) every person applying for a licence—

(a) for the import by land or river,

(b) for the export, or

(c) for the transport,

of any arms, ammunition or military stores shall specify in his application—

(i) the place of destination,

(ii) the route,

(iii) the time likely to be occupied in the journey, and

(iv) the quantity, description and price of each kind of arms, ammunition or stores in respect of which the licence is required and the purpose for which they are intended.

(3) Where the grant of the licence requires the previous sanction of some other authority specified in rule 39, the application shall state

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

whether such previous sanction has been obtained and, if so, shall be supported by evidence thereof.

41. (1) Every licence shall be granted or renewed in the appropriate Form, and subject to the conditions set forth in such Form, and, save as therein otherwise expressly provided, the arms, ammunition or military stores specified and the persons named in the licence shall alone be covered thereby. Form and language of licences

(2) Every such licence shall be written or printed—

(a) wh here
' the
licer

(b) where it is granted in a district and is intended for use only within the limits of such district, in English or in the vernacular as the licensing officer may direct.

42. (1) Save as herein otherwise provided, every licence under these rules shall, unless previously cancelled, be in force for such period and expire on such day as, subject to any restrictions or limitations provided in the appropriate Form, the authority granting it may enter thereon. Duration and renewal of licences.

(2) A licence for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores shall not, save for special reasons to be recorded by the authority granting it, be granted for a period longer than twice the time likely to be occupied in the journey to the place of destination by the route indicated in the licence.

(3) Every licence may, at its expiration and subject to the same conditions (if any) as to previous sanction as would apply in the granting thereof, be renewed by the authority who granted it, or by any other authority empowered to grant a licence of the description in question :

Provided as follows—

- (a) licences in Form XI or Form XII may, where the local Government so directs, be renewed by the Commissioner of the division in which the licensee resides or carries on business;
- (b) any Sub-divisional Magistrate may renew a licence in '[Form XVI]; and
- (c) where a licence is renewed by an authority other than the authority who granted it, the former shall forthwith inform the

¹ The word and figures "Form XVI" were substituted for the word and figures "Form XV" by Notification No. F.-829-I-23, dated 27th December, 1923, see Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 1751

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

latter of the fact of renewal and the period for which such renewal is valid.

Discretion and control of authorities empowered to grant licences

43. (1) Every authority empowered to grant or renew a licence or to give his previous sanction to such grant or renewal may, in his discretion,—

(a) refuse to grant or renew such licence or to give such sanction, or

(b) where the authority is subordinate to a local Government, refer the application for orders to such local Government:

Provided that in any case in which such authority refuses to grant or renew a licence, the applicant for such grant or renewal may appeal to the immediate official superior of the authority so refusing.

(2) Every such authority shall exercise all powers and perform all duties, conferred or imposed by these rules, subject to the control of the executive authorities to whom he is subordinate.

Obligation to produce licences

44. (1) Any person who—

(a) holds a licence granted or renewed or a pass granted under these rules, or

(b) is acting under colour of such licence or pass,

shall forthwith produce such licence or pass upon the demand of any Magistrate or of any Police-officer of a rank not below that of officer in charge of a police-station.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the power of any authority empowered to grant or renew a licence to grant or renew it upon any condition, not inconsistent with that sub-rule, with respect to the production of such licence.

Production of arms.

45. The authority by whom any licence has been granted under rule 31, rule 33, rule 35 or rule 36 may, for the purpose of satisfying himself that any arms covered by such licence are still in the possession of the licensee, at any time while the licence is in force, by order in writing require the licensee to produce the arms at such time and place and for the inspection of such person as may be specified in the order.

Fees payable for licences.

46. (1) Every licence granted or renewed under these rules shall, save as herein otherwise expressly provided, be chargeable with the fee (if any) indicated in the Form in which it is granted or renewed.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

(2) Where any arms, other than—

(a) cannon, or

(b) rifles, [revolvers or pistols]¹ in respect of which the prohibition imposed by rule 7 applies,

or any ammunition or military stores are imported under a licence into any British port and re-exported thence and re-imported into any of the ports specified in rule 8 or in rule 9, the necessary licences for such re-export under rule 15 and for such re-import under rule 8 or rule 9 shall be respectively chargeable with a fee of one rupee only.

(3) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, grant exemption from, or reduction of, the fee payable in respect of any licence.

(4) The local Government may, by general or special order, remit or reduce the fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence—

(a) for the import, transport or possession of sulphur in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the local Government to be required in good faith for medicinal, agricultural, manufacturing or industrial purposes other than the manufacture of ammunition, or

(b) granted under rule 10 to any person for the import of any arms, ammunition or military stores in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the authority granting the licence to be required in good faith for the protection of persons or property.

(5) Any Political Officer authorised under rule 17 to grant licences in Form VI may remit the fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any such licence in the case of arms and ammunition exported for personal use, or in the case of ammunition exported for the use for blasting purposes, whether on a public work or not, of the Government of the State for which he is the Political Officer

(6) The fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence in Form VI shall be remitted in the case of all licences in that Form granted under rule 17 by the Commissioner of Police in Madras or Bombay, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, or by the District Magistrate of Delhi, Meerut, [Lahore,]¹ Rawalpindi or Karachi.

(7) The fee payable in respect of a licence in Form VI granted under rule 17 by the District Magistrate of Malabar for export to Mahe shall

¹ These words were inserted by Notification No. F-829-1-22, dated 27th December, 1923, see Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 1751

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

be reduced to one rupee in every case in which the value of the consignment does not exceed twenty rupees.

(8) No fee shall be chargeable in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence in Form XVI to any member of any of the classes of persons specified in the first column of Schedule VII for possession of and going armed with the arms and ammunition specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof.

[(9) No fee shall be chargeable in respect of the endorsement under sub-rule (4) of rule 33 of a licence granted in Pondicherry.]

Fees payable
for duplicates.

47. Where a licence granted or renewed under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, the authority empowered to grant such licence may grant a duplicate—

(a) where the original licence was granted without the payment of any fee, free of all fee; or

(b) in any other case, on payment of a fee of one rupee or of the fee with which the original licence was chargeable, whichever is less.

Collection and
refund of
fees

48. (1) All fees payable under rule 46 or rule 47 shall be paid by means of non-judicial stamps or in cash at the option of the applicant.

(2) Where a fee of not less than one rupee payable under these rules has been realised, and the application for the grant or renewal of a licence or duplicate is refused, the value of the fee shall be refunded upon application for the same being made within two months from the date of such refusal.

Cancellation and Savings.

Cancellation
of the Indian
Arms Rules,
1920.

49. The Indian Arms Rules, 1920, are hereby cancelled:

Provided that all exemptions, exclusions and withdrawals made, all licences or duplicates granted or renewed, all fees imposed, levied, remitted or reduced, and all powers conferred, by or under those rules shall, so far as they are consistent with these rules, be deemed to have been respectively made, granted, renewed, imposed, levied, remitted, reduced or conferred hereunder.

¹ This sub-rule was inserted by Notification No. D-876, dated 30th April, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt I, p. 323.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd*

SCHEDULE I TO THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924.

(See rule 3.)

PERSONS EXEMPTED.

The persons or classes of persons specified or described in the first column of the sub-joined table are, subject to the provisions of provisos (b) and (c) to rule 3, exempted, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, when carried or possessed (save where otherwise expressly stated) for their own personal use, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the fourth column, subject to the provisos and restrictions entered in the third column.

THE TABLE.

Persons or classes of persons	Arms and ammunition	Provisos and restrictions	Prohibitions and directions.
(1) (a) The Viceroy and Governor General of India, the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Governors of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, and Assam, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, the Commissioner in Sind, Privy Councillors, Members of the Council of India when visiting India during their term of office, Members of the Executive Councils of the Governor General and Governors, Ministers in Governors' Provinces and Members of the Indian Legislature, Residents of the First Class, Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of High Courts, Judges of Chief Courts, Judicial and Additional Judicial Commissioners, Members of Boards of Revenue, Financial Commissioners	All except— (a) cannon; (b) articles designed for torpedo service; (c) war-rockets, (d) rifles of 303 or 450 bore and ² pistols or revolvers of 441, 455 or any intermediate bore] (and ammunition which can be fired from the same) not lawfully imported into British India, (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, and (f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms.	.	Those contained in sections 13 to 15.

¹ These words were substituted for the words "pistols or revolvers of 450 bore" by Notification No. F-21-XXX-23, dated 23rd April, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt I, p. 328.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

THE TABLE—*contd.*

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>(b) Every Ruling Prince or Chief having a salute of guns.</p> <p>(2) (a) Every Ruling Chief not having a salute of guns ;</p> <p>(b) such members of the families of Ruling Princes or Chiefs and such nobles, officials, or accredited agents of a State in India as may be designated by the local Government or Political Officer concerned ;</p> <p>(c) the retinues of any Prince, Chief or other person referred to in sub-heads (a) and (b) when such Prince, Chief or person is entering, passing through or residing in British India, to such numbers as may be agreed to by the Political Officer concerned under the special or general orders of—</p> <p>(i) the Governor General in Council, or</p> <p>(ii) in respect of Ruling Princes or Chiefs whose political relations are with a local Government, the local Government concerned ; and</p> <p>(d) all officials of States in India passing through British India on duty.</p>	<p>All except—</p> <p>(a) cannon ;</p> <p>(b) articles designed for torpedo service ;</p> <p>(c) war-rockets ;</p> <p>(d) rifles of .303 or .450 bore and [pistols or revolvers of .44], .455 or any intermediate bore] (and ammunition which can be fired from the same) not lawfully imported into British India ;</p> <p>(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition ; and</p> <p>(f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms.</p>	<p>This exemption shall be subject to such conditions (if any) as may be prescribed by the local Government or the Political Officer, as the case may be, and may, where necessary, be of a general nature dispensing with the necessity of a fresh order on each occasion.</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 13 to 15.</p>

* These words were substituted for the words " pistols or revolvers of .450 bore " by Notification No. F-21-XXX-23, dated 23rd April, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 323.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

THE TABLE—*contd.*

Persons or classes of persons	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(3) Every Maharaja, Raja or Nawab whose title has been conferred or recognized by Government, every Peer, Baronet, Knight Bachelor, and Knight of any Order established by the Crown, and the Khana of Teri and Phulera in the North West Frontier Province	All except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service; (c) war rockets, (d) rifles of '303 or 450 bore and [pistols or revolvers of '411, '455 or any intermediate bore] (and ammunition which can be fired from the same) not lawfully imported into British India; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, and (f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall be of such descriptions only and shall not exceed such quantities, if any, as— (a) the Governor General in Council, or (b) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for such person to carry or possess.	Those contained in [sections 13 to 15] ¹
(4) Every Consul and Consular Agent	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
(5) Every person of Coorg race and every Jumma tenure holder in Coorg, who, by his tenure, is liable to perform military or police duties.	Ditto	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted whilst residing or travelling outside the province of Coorg shall not exceed one rifle	Ditto.

¹ The words and figures "sections 13 to 15" were substituted for the words and figures "sections 13 to 16" by Notification No. F.-829-1-22, dated 27th December, 1923, see Gazette of India, 1923, Pt I, p. 1751.

² These words were substituted for the words "pistols or revolvers of '450 bore" by Notification No. F.-21-XXX-23, dated 23rd April, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt I, p. 328.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

THE TABLE—*contd.*

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition	Provisions and restrictions	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>(b) The following persons and their retainers, namely:—</p> <p>(a) the ancient Zamindars and Poligars of the Madras Presidency, every Mahkama holder in the Malabar District, the Prince of Arcot, M R Ry A L A R R M Arunachalam Chettiar Avargal, Zamindar of Derakottas in the Ramnad district, the Mahant of Tirupati in the North Arcot district and Shaik Mushtak Shaha, the present Vailya Thangal of Kundotti in the Ernad Taluk, Malabar district of the Madras Presidency;</p> <p>(b) the first class Sardars of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country States, the first class Sardars of Gujarat; and such members of the Talpur family and Jagirdars and Zamindars in Sind as the Government of Bombay may designate;</p>	<p>All except—</p> <p>(a) cannon;</p> <p>(b) articles designed for torpedo service,</p> <p>(c) war-rockets;</p> <p>(d) rifles of 303 or 450 bore and pistols or revolvers of .441, .455 or any intermediate bore] (and ammunition which can be fired from the same) not lawfully imported into British India,</p> <p>(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, and</p> <p>(f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms.</p>	<p>with 100 rounds of ammunition for the same and one smooth bore breech or muzzle-loading gun with 500 cartridges or the equivalent in leaden shot and gun powder.</p> <p>This exemption shall be subject to—</p> <p>(a) the orders of the local Government regarding the persons to be included in this category, the number of retainers and the quantity and description of arms and ammunition to be permitted in each case, the purposes for which such arms may be carried and;</p> <p>(b) the annual registration of the retainers' weapons exempted, the number and description only being specified</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 13 to 15¹</p>

¹ These words and figures were substituted for the words and figures "sections 13 to 16" by Notification No. F-829-I-22, dated 27th December, 1923, see Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 1751.

² These words were substituted for the words "pistols or revolvers of .450 bore" by Notification No. F-21-XXX-23, dated 23rd April, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 328.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

THE TABLE—*contd.*

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>(c) such Zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam as the local Government may designate in this behalf,</p> <p>(d) such Sardars and Jazirdars of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province as the local Government may designate in this behalf,</p> <p>(e) Shan Sawbwas and other Chiefs in Burma,</p> <p>(f) (i) the Zamindars of the Scheduled Districts of the Central Provinces,</p> <p>(ii) the Diwan of Seoni,</p> <p>(iii) the Bhuskute of Timarni and Burhanpur,</p> <p>(iv) the senior representative of the family of the Rao of Saugor,</p> <p>(v) the head of the junior branch of the Phonela family, known as the Kaur Sahib</p> <p>(vi) the representative of the family of the former Rajas of Saugor, and</p> <p>(7) the Taluqdars of Oudh, Rao Uday Bir Singh of Gopalpura, Jalaun, Raja Bahadur Bijai Bahadur Singh of Katehra; and such other zamindars of the United Provinces as the local Government may designate in this behalf</p> <p>¹[(h)(i) The Tazimi Istimrardars of Ajmer-Merwara,</p> <p>(ii) the Nawab of Boraj,</p> <p>(iii) the Diwan of Durgah Khwaja Sahib,</p>			

* These items were inserted by Notification No. D-4282, dated 2nd June, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 492

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd*

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

THE TABLE—*contd.*

Persons or classes of persons	Arms and ammunition	Provisos and restrictions	Prohibitions and directions.
		<p>owner for the time being belongs</p> <p>4. The owner shall, at the time of importation, produce a certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Corps, senior officer or Head of Department to which he belongs, to the effect that, in the case of regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and persons appointed to Corps of the Auxiliary Force, India, or of the Indian Territorial Force, the weapon will be brought on to the equipment ledger of the Corps, and, in the case of Staff and Departmental officers, will be brought on to the equipment ledger of a Corps, in the officer's command or office inventory of stores, and will be accounted for in the same manner as other equipment</p> <p>5 This exemption shall, in the case of persons appointed to a Corps of the Auxiliary Force, India, or of the</p>	

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

SCHEDULE I—contd.

THE TABLE—contd.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>1[(9) The Officer Commanding a unit in His Majesty's Regular Forces or in any Indian State Forces, and when held in possession of a pass granted and signed by his Officer Commanding every warrant officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier in His Majesty's Regular Forces or in any Indian State Forces</p>	<p>Such arms and ammunition as are provided for sporting purposes by Government or from a regimental fund under the authority of the Officer Commanding the unit.</p>	<p>Indian Territorial Force, cease to have effect on removal of the owner from the force.</p> <p>6. Any person hereby exempted may dispose of his rifle to another person so exempted: Provided that the rifle becomes part of the equipment of the corps to which the latter belongs and is accounted for as such.</p> <p>This exemption shall apply in the case of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers only in respect of weapons and ammunition entered in the pass and to the</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 13 to 15.]</p>
	<p>Such swords or other arms as have been so received, together with ammunition for any fire-arms so received.</p>	<p>The ammunition in respect of which any person is herein exempted shall be of such description only and shall not exceed such quantities as—</p> <p>(a) the Governor General in Council, or</p> <p>(b) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may direct.</p>	<p>All</p>

This item was substituted by Notification No. F.-21-XXIX-25, dated 17th September, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 819.

**Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General
Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.***

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1876).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE II.

(See rule 3.)

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE II—*contd.*

THE TABLE—*contd.*

Area	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
2. British India	<p>(i) Toy cannon weighing less than 56 lbs and having</p> <p>(a) a calibre of less than one inch,</p> <p>(b) a length of bore of less than 24 inches and</p> <p>(c) the interior of the bore unrifled</p> <p>(ii) Sights for rifles imported for the use of, or for sale to, the persons enumerated in entry 8 of Schedule I or non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's regular forces on a written permit from the officer commanding the regiment to which they belong.</p> <p>(iii) Air guns ¹[and air pistols] which satisfy the following test, namely, that projectiles discharged from such guns ²[or pistols] do not perforate a target 12 inches square formed by five straw boards of look-alike, each board being 3/4ths of an inch thick and closely held together in a frame.</p> <p>Provided that in making and estimating the test the following conditions shall be observed, namely—</p> <p>(1) the gun ³[or pistol] shall be held horizontally with the muzzle at a distance of five feet from the target.</p> <p>(2) the test shall be repeated twenty times for each class of projectile which can be discharged from the gun ⁴[or pistol] and</p> <p>(3) perforation shall be deemed to be</p> <p style="text-align: center;">.</p> <p>through the back of the target.</p>	<p>All.</p> <p>All</p> <p>²[All: provided that the local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, retain all or any of the prohibitions and directions contained in the Act in respect of air pistols or of any class thereof in the case of any class of persons or of any specified area.]</p>

¹ These words were inserted by Notification No. F-21-XLII-24, dated 7th August, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 726.

² This entry was substituted by Notification No. F-21-LXXXI-24, dated 6th February, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 124.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE II—*contd.*

THE TABLE—*contd.*

Area	Arms, ammunition or military stores	Prohibitions and directions.
	(iv) Explosives made in small quantities for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale, and the following classes of explosives when intended <i>bona fide</i> for private blasting purposes— (1) gunpowder in any quantity not exceeding 30 pounds, (2) cartridges made with gunpowder and not containing their own means of ignition and containing in all not more than 30 pounds of gunpowder, (3) percussion caps, (4) safety fuses.	Those contained in sections 5 and 14
	(v) Gun-wads and sacre-cartridges . . .	Those contained in section 14.
	(vi) All arms, ammunition and military stores recovered by any licence or exemption granted in Berar under the law for the time being in force relating to arms, ammunition and military stores, provided that the conditions of such licence or exemption are observed	Those contained in section 6.
Punjab, Burma and the Delhi Province.	(i) Bows and arrows	All
	(ii) Uniform, swords and durl's manufactured in Europe of recognised military or official patterns, when possessed by or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniforms	All
	(iii) Swords imported for presentation as prizes for members of the regular or auxiliary force	All
	(iv) In Burma and the Punjab, ornamental arms, ¹ " " " " ² [and arms of an obsolete pattern] possessing only antiquarian value, masonic swords, and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided that they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes	All

¹ The words "and in the North-West Frontier Province ornamental arms other than firearms" were omitted by Notification No. P-21-NIX-25, dated 24th March, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 270.

² These words were substituted for the words "and of an obsolete pattern" by *ibid.*

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE II—*contd.*

THE TABLE—*contd.*

Area	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions
	(v) Arms which are in the possession of a regiment or military mess as trophies or curiosities or otherwise solely for purposes of ornament or display.	All.
	(vi) Kirpans possessed or carried by Sikhs: provided that in Burma the length of the blade thereof does not exceed nine inches.	All.
	(vii) Swords of honour possessed or carried by persons or by the heirs of persons to whom they were awarded by the Governor General in Council or a local Government.	All.
	(viii) Kukris possessed or carried by pensioned Gurkha officers, non-commissioned officers or soldiers of His Majesty's Indian Forces, residing in British India.	All.
1. British India, excepting Burma, Aden, the Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts in the Punjab, and all districts on the external land frontier of British India.	(i) Lead required in good faith for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird shot) up to any quantity.	All.
5. British India, excepting Burma, Aden and all districts on the external land frontier of British India.	(ii) Lead bullets and bird shot in quantity not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	All.
	(i) Saltpetre	All.
	(ii) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	All.
6. Aden, the Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts in the Punjab and all districts on the external land frontier of British India, outside Burma	(i) Saltpetre	All.
	(ii) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	All.
	(iii) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding 10 seers.	All.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE II—*concl'd.*

THE TABLE—*concl'd.*

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions
7. Burma and all districts on the external land frontier of British India.	Saltpetre required for medicinal or goldsmith's purposes in quantities not exceeding 10 lbs	All
8. That part of the Bhavnagar railway which lies in the Ahmedabad district in the Bombay Presidency	All arms, ammunition and military stores covered by any exemption or <i>parwana</i> granted under the Kathiawar State Arms Rules or the Kathiawar Agency Arms Rules, provided that the conditions of such exemption or <i>parwana</i> are observed	Those contained in [sections 13 to 16] ¹
2. Burma—		
(a) generally .	(i) Lead, except lead in the form of bullets and bird shot	Those contained in section 6.
	(ii) Lead required in good faith for industrial or manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird shot) in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix	All.
	(iii) Lead in bullets and bird shot, in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix, when possessed by persons entitled to possess firearms	All.
	(iv) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding one seer	All
	(v) Dags intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural or industrial purposes	All.
(b) In the Arakan Hill Tracts.	Spears	All

¹ These words and figures were substituted for the words and figures "sections 13 to 16" by Notification No F-829-I-22, dated 27th December, 1923, see Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 1751.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1874—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III.

(See rule 3.).

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES EXCLUDED.

The arms, ammunition and military stores described in the first column of the sub-joined table are excluded from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in section 6 of the Act to the extent entered in the second column.

THE TABLE.

Arms, ammunition and military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
1	2
I. Arms, ammunition and military stores imported from any foreign country and landed at any port in British India.	All.
II. Arms, ammunition and military stores imported from any foreign country and landed at any port in British India, except as provided in the following provisions.	All.
export is permitted.	
III. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into the port of Aden and consigned, whether with or without transshipment, from any other British port to any other port, other than a port on the eastern sea board of Africa to which the shipment of arms is for the time being forbidden by an order of the Political Resident at Aden.	All.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd

SCHEDULE IV.

(See rule 3.)

PARTS OF BRITISH INDIA WITHDRAWN.

The areas specified in the first column of the sub-joined table are withdrawn, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the third column.

THE TABLE.

Areas	Arms and ammunition	Prohibitions and directions
(1) All Scheduled Districts in the Madras Presidency	All, except cannon and breech loading arms.	All, except those contained in sections 12 and 25.
(2) The Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bengal	All	Those contained in sections 13 and 14
(3) Ajmer-Merwara, except the Ajmer City Municipality and all places situate within three miles of any part thereof, and those parts of the Murzapur district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh which are situated on the right bank of the river Soné	All, except cannon	Ditto.
(4) The lands which are for the time being occupied by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway in the Nimar district of the Central Provinces (including the lands occupied as stations, outbuildings and for other railway purposes) between the stations of Mortalla and Nimar Khori	All	Those contained in sections 14 to 15. Provided that a person who refuses or omits to comply with any regulation or rule of the Railway for the time being in force relating to the custody of arms while in passenger trains shall not be entitled to the benefit of this exemption.
(5) The lands to which the Indus Valley State Railway Lands Act, 1873, extends.	All	Ditto.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

THE TABLE—*contd.*

Areas.	Arms and ammunition.	Prohibitions and directions.
¹ (6) The following parts of the Punjab, namely:— (a) The pargana of Lahaul; (b) the Dera Ghazi Khan district; and (c) the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali district.	All (not being possessed by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers, and daggers, and rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition.	Those contained in sections, 13, 14 and 15.
¹ (7) The following parts of the North-West Frontier Province, namely:— (a) The Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts excluding any area included in a Cantonment or Municipality; and (b) the villages in the Hazara district enumerated in the Appendix * annexed to this Schedule excluding any area included in the Municipality of Baffa.	All (not being carried by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers.	Those contained in section 13.
¹ (8) The following parts of the North-West Frontier Province, namely:— The whole of the North-West Frontier Province, with the exception of those villages of the Hazara district which are not enumerated in the Appendix * annexed to this Schedule.	All (not being possessed by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, ² [balled ammunition, and ammunition for rifles, pistols and revolvers].	Those contained in sections 14 and 15.

* File page 239, et seq.

¹ These figures were substituted by Notification No. F-21-LV-24, dated 11th September, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. 1, p. 707.

² These words were substituted for the words "and rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition" by Notification No. F-21-XXXIV-25, dated 30th June, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. 1, p. 684.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

SCHEDULE V.

(See rule 16.)

OFFICERS EMPowered TO GRANT LICENCES FOR EXPORT BY SEA TO PORTS IN STATES IN INDIA OR TO FOREIGN TERRITORY.

Officers.	Ports from which they may grant licences to export.	Ports to which they may grant licences to export.	Conditions.
1	2	3	4
(1) The Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department.	Any port in British India.	Ports in Indian States in Madras or in foreign settlements within the political jurisdiction of the Government of Madras.	
(2) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.	Ditto	<p>(i) Ports in Indian States in Bombay or foreign settlements within the political jurisdiction of the Government of Bombay;</p> <p>(ii) ports within the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda;</p> <p>(iii) ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.</p> <p>(iv) any ports on the coast of Africa; and</p>	

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

SCHEDULE V—*contd.*

Officers.	Ports from which they may grant licences to export	Ports to which they may grant licences to export.	Conditions.
1	2	3	4
(3) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.	Calcutta .	(v) ports within the political jurisdiction of the High Commissioner, Iraq. (i) Ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf; and (ii) ports within the political jurisdiction of the High Commissioner, Iraq.	For sporting rifles (other than sporting rifles taking ammunition of .303 or of .450 bore), sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition (other than ammunition which can be used in rifles of .303 or of .450 bore) not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the personal use of the consignee and for explosives required for commercial purposes.
(4) The Commissioner in Sind.	Karachi .	(i) Ports within the territory of His Highness the Maharaja; (ii) ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.	

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE V—*contd.*

Officers.	Ports from which they may grant licences to export	Ports to which they may grant licences to export	Conditions.
1	2	3	4
(1) The Political Resident at Aden.	Aden . . .	(a) ports within the political jurisdiction of the High Commissioner, Iraq. (i) Any port on the coast of Africa or Arabia (other than a port on the latter coast which is within the political jurisdiction of the High Commissioner, Iraq); and (ii) any port on the coast of Arabia which is within the political jurisdiction of the High Commissioner, Iraq.	For sporting rifles (other than sporting rifles taking ammunition of .303 or of .450 bore), sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition (other than ammunition which can be used in rifles of .303 or of .450 bore) not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the personal use of the consignee. For sporting rifles (other than sporting rifles taking ammunition of .303 or of .450 bore), sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition (other than ammunition which can be used in rifles of .303 or of .450 bore), not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the personal use of the consignee.
(6) ¹ [The Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.]	Bombay and Karachi.	Any port in any State in Kathiawar or in the Kutch State.	

¹ These words were substituted for the words "The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and the Political Officer, Kutch" by Notification No F-21-XXI-25, dated 2nd April, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 239.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE V—*concl'd.*

Officers.	Ports from which they may grant licences to export	Ports to which they may grant licences to export	Conditions.
1	2	3	4
(7) The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan and the Political Officer, Kalat.	Any port in British India.	Any port on the Makran Coast which is within their respective political jurisdiction.	

SCHEDULE VI.

[See rule 17 (1).]

OFFICERS EMPOWERED TO GRANT LICENCES FOR EXPORT BY LAND OR RIVER TO ANY PLACE BEYOND THE FRONTIER OF BRITISH INDIA.

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
(1) A Secretary to the Government of— (a) Madras, (b) Bombay, or (c) Bengal	Any State in India	For the export of ammunition intended solely for the use of a public railway or other public work
(2) The Commissioner of Police in Madras.	Any of the French Settlements in the Madras Presidency.	To persons who would be exempted in British India from the ordinary prohibitions of the Act and subject to the following conditions so far as those conditions apply to the circumstances of the case, namely:— (a) the consignment for export shall consist only of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for personal use; (b) the consignee shall be one of the persons, or shall belong to one of the classes of persons, mentioned in Schedule I; and (c) the Commissioner shall keep a list of such licences.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VI—*contd.*

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
<p>(3)(i) The Commissioner of Police in the towns of—</p> <p>(a) Madras, (b) Bombay, (c) Calcutta, and (d) Rangoon.</p> <p>(ii) The District Magistrate in other places</p>	Any place in Berar	<p>For the export of arms, ammunition or military stores, except—</p> <p>(i) cannon, (ii) articles designed for torpedo service, (iii) war-rockets, or (iv) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.</p>
<p>(4) (i) The Commissioner of Police in the towns of—</p> <p>(a) Madras, and (b) Bombay; and</p> <p>(ii) the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta.</p>	Any state in India	<p>(a) The consignment for export shall consist only of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for personal use.</p> <p>(b) the consignee shall be one of the persons or shall belong to one of the classes of persons specified in the proviso to clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 39;</p> <p>(c) the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner shall keep a list of such licences;</p> <p>(d) no such officer may grant a licence for the export to a State in India of any arms in respect of which the prohibition imposed by rule 4 applies unless such arms have been lawfully imported into British India, and are required for the personal use of persons or members of the classes specified in Schedule I.</p>
(5) The District Magistrate of Malabar	Mahe.	
(6) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.	Portuguese India	
(7) (a) The Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department.	Pondicherry and the other French Settlements in the Madras Presidency.	

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VI—*contd.*

Officers.	Place	Conditions.
1	2	3
(1) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal (3) The District Magistrate of Meerut	Chandernagore (i) Any State in India, and (ii) Kurram, Chitral and Waziristan	For the export of ammunition only to States in India; and for the export of arms and ammunition to Kurram, Chitral and Waziristan, subject to titles for the personal use of the consignee, (b) the consignee shall be one of the persons or shall belong to one of the classes of persons specified in the proviso to clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 39. (c) the Magistrate shall keep a list of all licences issued by him; and (d) copies of licences covering consignments to States in Central India or Rajputana shall be sent to the Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Rajputana, respectively. In the case of Chitral, when the ammunition is to be exported by way of Peshawar, the Magistrate shall send a copy of the licence to the Political Officer for Dir, Swat and Chitral for communication, when necessary to the Assistant Political Officer in Chitral. If the consignment is forwarded by way of Kashmir, a copy of the licence shall be sent to the Resident. In the case of Waziristan, the Magistrate shall refer to the Political Officer, Tochi, or the Political Officer, Wana, according as the consignment is for Tochi or for elsewhere in Waziristan.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VI—*contd.*

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
(9) The District Magistrate of Rawalpindi.	Kashmir.	(a) The consignment for export shall consist only of sporting ammunition in reasonable quantities for the personal use of the consignee (b) the consignee shall be one of the persons or shall belong to one of the classes of persons specified in the proviso to clause (a) of sub-rule 1) of rule 19, and (c) the Magistrate shall keep a list of a licence issued by him
(10) The District Magistrate of Delhi, Karachi and Lahore	Any State in India	Ditto
(11) (a) The Residents in— (1) Hyderabad (2) Mysore, (3) Baroda, (4) Kashmir, and (5) Gwalior;	The States with which they are in political relations and any territory within their administrative control.	(a) No licence shall be granted for the export of— (i) cannon, or (ii) military stores of any kind other than sulphur, or (iii) save as hereinafter provided rifles of the 303 or 450 bore or [pistols or revolvers of 441, 455 or any intermediate bore,] ¹ or (iv) save as hereinafter provided, ball ammunition which can be fired from rifles, [revolvers or pistols] of the bores specified in sub-head (iii),
(b) the Agents to the Governor General in— (1) Baluchistan, and (2) North-West Frontier Province;		

¹ These words were substituted for the words "pistols or revolvers of 450 bore" by Notification No F-21-XXX-23, dated 23rd April, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 328.

² These words were inserted by Notification No F-629-I-22, dated 27th December, 1923, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 1751.

³ These items were substituted by Notification No D-916, dated 7th May, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 371.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VI—*contd.*

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
<p>(c) all Political Officers in— ¹[(1) Rajputana, (2) Central India, and (3) Kathiawar;]</p> <p>(d) the Commissioner in Sind;</p> <p>¹[(e) the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division].</p> <p>(b) The Political Officers in— (i) Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, (ii) Kutch, (iii) Rewa Kantha, (iv) Mahr Kantha, (v) Savantvadi, and (vi) Palanpur;</p> <p>(g) all Political Officers in the Punjab;</p> <p>(h) the Political Officer in Hill Tippera;</p> <p>(i) the Political Officer, Orissa Feudatory States;</p>		<p>(b) licences for the export of rifles revolvers or pistols of the bore specified in sub-head (iii) of head (a) may be granted to persons, or members of the classes, specified in Schedule I who are exempted in respect thereof</p> <p>(c) licences for the export of cartridge may be granted to persons, or members of the classes specified in Schedule I who are exempted in respect thereof, subject to the following conditions, namely:—</p> <p>(i) that, save in the case of cartridges for use with rifles of .377/450 and .500/450 bores, the number of such cartridges shall not exceed two hundred in any one year; and</p> <p>(ii) that the cartridges are for the personal use of the licensee.</p>

¹ These items were substituted by Notification No. F-21-XXI-25, dated 2nd April, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 239.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VI—*contd.*

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
(j) the [Agent to the Governor General, Madras States.] ¹		
(l) the Political Officers for—		
(i) Pudukots,		
(ii) Banganapalle, and		
(iii) Sandur;		
(l) the Political Officers in—		
(i) Quetta-Pishin,		
(ii) Sibi, and		
(iii) Kalat		
(m) the Collectors and Political Officers in—		
(i) Surat,		
(ii) Satara,		
(iii) Thana,		
(iv) Kolaba,		
(v) Dharwar,		
(vi) Kaira,		
(vii) Sholapur,		
(viii) Poona,		
(ix) Nasik,		

¹ These words were substituted for the words "the Resident in Travancore and Cochin" by Notification No. F.-629-I-22, dated 27th December, 1923, *see* Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 1751

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VI—*contd.*

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
<p>(x) Bijapur, and (xi) Sukkur;</p> <p>(a) the Political Officer in Manipur;</p> <p>(o) the Deputy Commissioner in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills;</p> <p>(p) the Political Officer in Sikkim;</p> <p>(q) all Political Officers and Deputy Commissioners in the North-West Frontier Province;</p> <p>(r) the Political Officer, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, and all Civil Officers in the Central Provinces who may have States in India within their political charge; and</p> <p>(s) the Agents to the Governor for Rampur, Benares and Tehri States.</p> <p>(12) (a) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department; and</p> <p>(b) the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.</p> <p>13) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.</p>	<p>Any place within the political jurisdiction of His Britannic Majesty's Consul General and Agent of the Government of India in Khorasan or of His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Sistan and Kain.</p> <p>Any State in India within the political charge of the Government of Burma, and any place in Siam or China.</p>	<p>Subject, in the case of export to Siam or China, to the condition that the consignee has obtained sanction to the import of the consignment from the Siamese or Chinese authorities concerned.</p>

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VI—*concl'd.*

Officers,	Place.	Conditions,
1	2	3
(14) The Commanding Officer of a Gurkha Battalion	Nepal	For the export of kukris in the possession of discharged Gurkha sepoys on their departure from the battalion to Nepal.
“(15) The British Envoy at the Court of Nepal	Nepal	Gurkha regiments.

SCHEDULE VII.

[See rule 46 (8)]

PERSONS TO WHOM NO FEE IS CHARGEABLE FOR A LICENCE IN FORM XVI IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN ARMS

Persons	Arms and Ammunition.
(1) (a) Any Warrant Officer, Non-commissioned Officer, or soldier in His Majesty's Military Forces, British or Indian, or in the Auxiliary Force, India, or in the Indian Territorial Force, and any warrant officer of the Royal Indian Marine [	All.
(b) any Indian Officer within the meaning of section 7(2) of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), whether in service or retired and in receipt as such of a pension, or	
(c) any person who was enrolled as a member of a corps or volunteers under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869 (XX of 1869), or who was a member of the Indian Defence Force, and who has been awarded the Volunteer Officer's Decoration or the Long Service Medal.	
(d) Indian Officers of the Burma Military Police, Assam Rifles and Eastern Frontier Rifles whether in service or retired and in receipt as such of a pension and	

¹This entry was added by Notification No F-21-XXI-23, dated 2nd April, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt I, p 239

²These words were inserted by Notification No D-564, dated 29th May, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt I, p 407

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

SCHEDULE VIII.

(See rule 2.)

FORM I.

(See rules 5, 23 and 30.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the ^{possession} import, transport of cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war rockets or machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any)	Number of packages	Description, with specification of calibre of cannon or other articles	Number of articles	COLUMNS TO BE FILLED IN CASE OF IMPORT OR TRANSPORT			Period for which the licence is valid	Use to which the articles are to be put.
				Place of despatch and route	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							From the— To the— — 19	

The—of—19 . { Date on which a copy is sent to the Commissioner of Police District Magistrate of the — district. (Signature.)

*Secy to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.*

The—of—19 .

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

2. In cases of import or transport—

- (a) bulk shall not be broken before the articles reach the place of destination, and
- (b) the articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.

3. In cases of import by land or river, or of transport, an account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon.

4. In cases of transport by rail, each package shall be marked with the word "cannon," or as the case may be, in such a manner as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

FORM II.

(See rules 8 and 9.)

FEE—

- (a) where granted under rule 8 (d), free of all fee;
- (b) where granted under rule 9, one rupee.
- (c) in any other case, ten rupees.

Licence for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores into the port of.

Name description and residence of licensee and agent (if any)	Number of packages	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES		Purpose for which required.	Value of the firearms per piece.	Place where articles are to be deposited or to which they are to be despatched.	Period for which the licence is valid
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in acers or number				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									From the _____ to the _____ 10 .

The—of—19 .



(Signature.)

Commissioner of Police.
District Magistrate of the—district.
Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Political Officer for the ———— State.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

SCHEDULE VIII—contd.

Date on which a copy is sent to the

The—of—19 . $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Political Officer for the State [rule 10 (3)].} \\ \textit{District Magistrate of the—district [rule 10 (4)].} \\ \textit{Station Master at the—station [rule 10 (6)].} \end{array} \right.$

The—of—19 .

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

SCHEDULE VIII—contd.

FORM IV.

(See rule 15.)

FEE—

- (a) where granted under rule 15 (2) (a) to (d), ten rupees, or, in the case referred to in rule 46 (2), one rupee;
 (b) where granted under rule 15 (2) (e), free of all fee.

Licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from the port of——— to the port of———.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages	ARMS		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES		Port to which consignment is to be despatched.	Period for which the licence is valid
		Description	Number.	Description	Weight in lbs or number		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							From the——— to the——— ————— —————

The——of——19 . { Date on which the previous sanction of the
 Commissioner of Police,——
 District Magistrate of the——district
 is obtained [rule 39 (1)]. (Signature.)

The——of——19 . { Date on which a copy is sent to the
 Commissioner of Police,——
 District Magistrate of the——district
 [rule 15 (4)].

The——of——19 . Commissioner of Police,
 District Magistrate of the——district.

Conditions

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924. *

2. Where the consignment is to be despatched to an Indian port, the licence shall not be valid for export to any port other than that entered in column 7.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Act of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

SCHEDULE VIII—contd.

FORM V.

(See rule 16.)

FEE—FIVE RUPEES.

Licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from the port of _____ to the port of _____.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any)	Number of packages.	ARMS		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY						Name, _____ signature.	Period for which the licence is valid.
		Description	Number.	_____	_____ or Number	_____	_____	_____	_____		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
										From the _____ to the _____ 19__	

(Signature.)

*Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Dept.
Officer specially empowered under rule 16.*

The _____ of 19 . {
 Date on which a copy is sent to the
 (1) Political Officer or Political
 Resident [rule 16 (2)]
 (2) Agent or Master of vessel at
 the port [rule 16 (3)]
 The _____ of 19 .

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken, or the consignment stopped before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

SCHEDULE VIII—contd.

FORM VI.

(See rule 17.)

FEE—FIVE RUPEES.

Licence for the export by land or river of— { *arms, ammunition or military stores to in the State.*
arms, ammunition or military stores to the State in political relations with the Government of

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any)	Number of packages	ARMS OR AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES				Place of deposit and route	Purpose for which required	Place of destination	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the licence is valid.
		Description	Number	Description	Weight in seers or number					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the— to the— 19 .

The—of—19 { Date on which the previous sanction of the Political Officer for the—State
 Commissioner of Police—
 District Magistrate of the—district
 is obtained [rule 33 (f)]

(Signature)

{ Date on which a copy is sent to the

The—of—19 .

Secy. to the Govt of
India, Foreign and
Political Dept

Officer specially empowered under rule 17

Secy to the Govt of

{ Station Master at the—Rly Station [rule 17 (3) (b)]

The—of—19 .

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 8; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms", "Ammunition" or "Military Stores", as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

4. The articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

SCHEDULE VIII—contd.

¹[FORM No. VIII.]

(See rules 26 and 27.)

FEE—TEN RUPEES.

Licence for the import, transport and re-export of arms, ammunition or export and re-import military stores.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any), authorised for the purpose of this consignment.	Licencee's place of business, if any.	Number of packages.	ARMS		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES		Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the licence is valid.
			Description	Number	Description	Weight in seers or number				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the _____ to the _____ —19—

The _____
 of _____
 —19—

{ Date on which copy is sent to the—
 (a) other Political Officer concerned
licensing authority,
 [Rule 26 (2) (a)]
27 (2)
 (b) District Magistrate of the—
 —District—
 [Rule 26 (4)]
27 (2) (b)
 (c) Station Master at the—
 —railway station—
 [Rule 26 (2) (a)]
27 (2) (a)

(Signature)

 Political Officer
 Officer specially empowered
 under Rule 27
 _____ State.

The _____—19—

¹ This form was substituted for the old Form VIII by Notification No. F. 529 1-22, dated 27th December, 1923, see *Gazette of India*, 1923. Pt. I, p. 1751

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

Form for renewal of the Licence.

Date and year of renewal	Date on which the renewed licence expires	Signature of Commissioner of Police or District Magistrate

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police-officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business, factory or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or 'Licensed to deal in,' as the case may be) arms, ammunition and military stores."

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business, factory or shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, either in English or in the vernacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase of arms, in the North-West Frontier Province at the time of purchase of all ammunition and elsewhere at the time of purchase of ammunition for rifles other than .22 bore,

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

revolvers or pistols, endorse upon the licence of every purchaser holding a licence in Form XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX or XX—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and

(c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall at the time of the sale of a weapon enter in his register the number and marks, if any, stamped on the weapon at the time of manufacture.

7. He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the local Government may direct.

8. He shall not sell to any person, licensed to possess or carry arms, ammunition in excess of the maximum which may be fixed by the local Government for such person and which is endorsed on such person's licence.

9. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business, factory or shop specified in column 3.

10. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

11. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores, or, unless he is specially authorized in this behalf by the local Government or, in Sind, by the Commissioner in Sind, keep or sell revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition," and "Government military stores," mean, respectively, ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

12. Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Bengal or Assam, the licensee shall not sell arms or ammunition, without a special permit from a Magistrate, to any member of a hill-tribe to which

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

the local Government may from time to time by notification apply this condition.

13. (1) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell arms, ammunition or military stores to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides, or of the Commissioner of Police if the person resides in Rangoon.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (4) or (6) (e) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(b) any person whose name is included in a list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

14. (1) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in the North-West Frontier Province or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell arms, ammunition or military stores to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (2), (3), (4) or (6) (d) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(b) any villagers residing in those portions of the North-West Frontier Province which are specified in entries (8) and (9) of Schedule IV to those Rules as withdrawn from the operation of certain sections of that Act, or

(c) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

15. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd*

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1923.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms, ammunition and military stores in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police-officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores"

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business or shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in English or in the vernacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase of arms, in the North-West Frontier Province at the time of purchase of all ammunition and elsewhere at the time of purchase of ammunition for rifles other than .22 bore, revolvers or pistols, endorse upon the licence of every purchaser holding a licence in Form XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX or XX—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and

(c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall at the time of the sale of a weapon enter in his register the number and marks, if any, stamped on the weapon at the time of manufacture.

7. He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the local Government may direct.

8. He shall not sell to any person licensed to possess or carry arms, ammunition in excess of the maximum which may be fixed by the local Government for such person and which is endorsed on such person's licence.

9. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business, factory or shop specified in column 3.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd*

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

10. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

11. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores or, unless he is specially authorised in this behalf by the local Government or, in Sind, by the Commissioner in Sind, keep or sell revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

- (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and
- (b) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean, respectively, ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory or prepared for and supplied to Government.

12. Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Bengal or Assam, the licensee shall not sell arms or ammunition, without a special permit from a Magistrate, to any member of a hill-tribe to which the local Government may from time to time by notification apply this condition.

13 (1) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell any arms, ammunition or military stores to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides, or of the Commissioner of Police if the person resides in Rangoon.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

- (a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (4) or (6) (e) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or
- (b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use

14 (1) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in the North-West Frontier Province, or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwah district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell arms, ammunition or military stores to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

- (a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (2), (3), (4) or (6) (d) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or
- (b) any villagers residing in those portions of the North-West Frontier Province which are specified in entries (8) and (9) of Schedule IV to those Rules as withdrawn from the operation of certain sections of that Act, or
- (c) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

15. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XI.

[*See rule 28 (2) (a).*]

FEE—

(a) where the licensee holds a licence in Form IX, free of all charge;

(b) in all other cases, Twenty Rupees.

Licence to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles.

Serial number of licence, and of duly authorised agent or agents, if any.	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Place of business, factory or shop.	DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF ARMS		DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES		Date on which licence expires.
			To be manufactured or converted	To be sold or kept for sale	To be manufactured	To be sold or kept for sale.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							<i>In Burma—</i> The 31st March, 19 <i>Elsewhere—</i> The 31st December, 19

(Signature)

The — of — 19

Seal

Secretary to the
Commissioner in Sind.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business, factory or shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, either in English or in the vernacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase of arms, in the North-West Frontier Province at the time of purchase of all ammunition and elsewhere at the time of purchase of ammunition for rifles other than .22 bore, revolvers or pistols, endorse upon the licence of every purchaser holding a licence in Form XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX or XX—

- (a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,
- (b) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and
- (c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall at the time of the sale of a weapon enter in his register the number and marks, if any, stamped on the weapon at the time of manufacture

7. He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the local Government may direct.

8. He shall not sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles elsewhere than at the place of business, factory or shop specified in column 3.

9. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores.

Explanation —For the purposes of this condition—

- (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and
- (b) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean, respectively, ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

... .. stores to an Indian
... ..'s Indian Forces,
... .. signed by his
Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions
specified in such pass or permit.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

11. (1) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides, or of the Commissioner of Police if the person resides in Rangoon.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (4) or 6 (e) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

12. (1) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in the North-West Frontier Province, or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Iskhel tahsil of the Minnowah district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (2), (3), (4), or (6) (d) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

13. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd

SCHEDULE VIII—contd.

FORM XII.

[See rule 23 (2).]

FEE—

- (a) where the licensee already holds a licence in Form X, free of all charge;
 (b) in all other cases, ten rupees.

Licence to sell and keep for sale breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles.

Serial number of licence	Name, description and residence of licensee and of duly authorized agent or agents, if any	Place of business or shop	Description and number of arms	Description and quantity of ammunition or military stores	Date on which the licence expires
1	2	3	4	5	6
					<i>In Burma—</i> The 31st March, 9 . <i>Elsewhere—</i> The 31st December, 10 .

(Signature)

Secretary to the
 Commissioner in Sind.

The of 19 .

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any police-officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business, or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition and military stores for rifles."

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business or shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in English or in the vernacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase of arms, in the North-West Frontier Province at the time of purchase of all ammunition, and elsewhere at the time of purchasing ammunition for rifles other than 22 bore, revolvers or pistols, endorse upon the licence of every purchaser holding a licence in Form XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX or XX—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and

(c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall at the time of the sale of a weapon enter in his register the number and marks, if any, stamped on the weapon at the time of manufacture.

7. He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the local Government may direct.

8. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business or shop specified in column 3.

9. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean, respectively, ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

10. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

11. (1) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides, or of the Commissioner of Police if the person resides in Rangoon.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

- (a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (4) or (6) (c) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or
- (b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

SCHEDULE VIII—contd.

FORM XIII.

(See rule 29.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the possession by holders of licences in Form IX, X, XI or XII, of firearms and ammunition deposited by their owners for safe keeping.

Name, description and residence of licensee and of duly authorised agent or agents, if any.	Description of firearms	Place (with description, where articles are to be kept)	*Period for which the licence is valid
1	2	3	4

Sd.

The

of

19

(Signature)

Commissioner of Police, _____

District Magistrate of the _____ District.

Sub-divisional Magistrate, _____ District.

*NOTE.—A licence in this form will be granted for a period ending on the day on which the licensee's licence in Form IX, X, XI or XII, as the case may be, is due to expire.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. It covers only firearms and ammunition of the description given in column 2 so long as they are kept in the place described in column 3, but does not authorise the licensee—

(i) to go armed, or

(ii) to keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

3. The licensee shall maintain a register of all arms and ammunition in his possession under this licence in such form as the local Government may direct.

4. He shall exhibit such arms and ammunition and his register on the demand of any Magistrate or any police-officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or if the local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

5. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms or ammunition covered by the licence.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd

SCHEDULE VIII—contd.

FORM XIV.

(See rule 31.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the possession of arms (other than pistols or revolvers), ammunition or military stores.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any)	Number and description of arms	AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place (with description where articles are to be kept)	* Period for which the licence is valid
		Description	Quantity		
1	2	3	4	5	6

(Signature.)



Commissioner of Police _____
District Magistrate of the _____ *district.*

Sub-divisional Magistrate, _____ *district.*

The _____ *of* _____ *19* .

* NOTE.—A licence in this Form may be granted for any period not exceeding three years.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. It covers only the arms, ammunition and stores specified in columns 2, 3 and 4 so long as they are kept in the place described in column 5, but does not authorise the licensee—

(i) to go armed, or

(ii) to keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

3 Condition 2 (ii) may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence, if empowered to do so by the local Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorised to possess.

4. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

5. The authority granting the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence, whether the weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee, and may require the production of the weapon for the purpose of such an inquiry.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

SCHEDULE VIII—contd.

FORM XV.

(See rule 32.)

FEE—

- (a) For each breech-loading pistol or revolver—Ten rupees;
- (b) for any other breech-loading weapon—Five rupees;
- (c) for other weapon—Eight annas in disarmed districts, and Four annas elsewhere, for each weapon.

The abovementioned fees are for licences granted for periods of one year or less. A licence in this Form may be granted for any period exceeding one year and not exceeding three years, in which case a compounded fee shall be levied.

Licence for the possession and use, for the purpose of target practice, of firearms and ammunition.

Serial number of licence	Name, description and location of mess, club or association	Arms or ammunition that licensee is entitled to possess		Place within which the licence is valid	Date on which the licence expires.
		Description	Quantity		
1	2	3	4	5	6

Seal.

The _____ of _____ 19 .

(Signature.)

Commissioner of Police _____

District Magistrate of the _____ district.

Sub-divisional Magistrate of the _____ district.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. It covers only the mess, club or association named and the arms and ammunition described therein.

3. The mess, club or association, at the time of purchasing any new arms, and in the North-West Frontier Province at the time of purchasing ammunition, and elsewhere at the time of purchasing ammunition for rifles other than .22 bore, revolvers or pistols shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon its licence under the vendor's signature, namely,—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased on behalf of the mess, club or association;

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased; and

(c) the date of purchase;

and if the arms or ammunition are purchased from any person other than a licensed dealer shall also cause the particulars specified in clauses (b)

excess of the maximum which may, from time to time, be fixed by the local Government.

5. The mess, club or association shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

6. The licence does not authorise any member of the mess, club or association to keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government;

(b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in a Government factory or prepared for and supplied to Government.

7. The local Government may require any firearm or ammunition possessed by the mess, club or association to be registered in such manner as the local Government thinks fit.

8. The authority granting the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether the weapons for which it has been granted are still in the possession of the mess, club or association and to require the production of such weapons for the purposes of such inquiry.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XVI.

(See rule 33.)

FEE—

I. (a) If the licence is granted for ammunition of the kind referred to in Rule 33 (1), proviso (ii). *Free of all fee.*

(b) ¹[In Burma, the North-West Frontier Province] and the Attock District of the Punjab, if the licence is granted for the purposes of village defence, *Free of all fee*, otherwise:—

(i) in disarmed districts, *eight annas*, and

(ii) elsewhere, *four annas*,

for each weapon; and

(c) elsewhere in British India—

(i) for a breech-loading pistol or revolver, *Ten Rupees*,

(ii) for any other breech-loading weapon, *Five Rupees*,

(iii) for other weapons, *eight annas* in disarmed districts and *four annas* elsewhere, for each weapon.

II. The above-mentioned fees are payable in respect of licences granted for the first time for periods of one year or less. Should the licence be renewed for a further period, and unless the licence is free of all fee, the following fees shall be payable in respect of each renewal for a period of one year or less—

(i) in cases to which clause (b) in paragraph I applies, the same fees, and,

(ii) " " " " " " " " *five rupees,*
" " " " " " " " *annas four*

renewal is made within one month of the date on which the licence expires and if application is not made within that period, the licensing authority may, in his discretion, levy fees at the original rate.

III. A licence in " " " " " " " " not exceeding three ;
or renewed exceeds 0

(ii) in paragraph II, be levied at the annual rates hereinbefore prescribed for grant or renewal, as the case may be.

¹ These words were substituted for the words "In the North-West Frontier -21-LII-24, dated 23rd March 1924, see Gazette

for the words "and annas eight respectively" dated 27th December, 1923, see Gazette of India,

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

SCHEDULE VIII—contd.

*Licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed
for the purpose of ^{spor}protection _{display}.*

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and residence of licensee and agent, if any.	Arms or Ammunition that licensee is entitled to possess.		Retailers (if any) covered by the licence.					Extent of validity of licence, if throughout India, province or district	Date on which licence expires.
		Brief description of each weapon with details, e.g. distinguishing marks, register No., etc	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.	Name of retailer.	Name of retailer's father.	Address of retailer.	Arms or ammunition that retailer is entitled to possess			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Description.	Quantity.	10	11

Seal

The _____ of _____ 19 .

(Signature.)

[Commissioner of Police,

Deputy Commissioner,

Assistant Commissioner.]

District Magistrate of the _____ district.

Sub-divisional Magistrate of the _____ district.

¹ These words were substituted for the words "Commissioner of Police" by Notification No. F-21-XVI-24, dated 12th June 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 548.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

SCHEDULE VIII—contd.

Form of renewal of licence.

Date and year.	Date on which renewed licence expires.	Signature.
		<div data-bbox="574 548 709 658" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Seal.</div> <div data-bbox="694 674 932 744"> <u>[Commissioner of Police</u> <u>Deputy Commissioner</u> <u>Assistant Commissioner.]</u>¹ </div> <div data-bbox="694 760 875 791">District Magistrate.</div> <div data-bbox="694 799 968 831">_____ District.</div> <div data-bbox="694 823 942 854">_____ Sub-Divisional Magistrate.</div> <div data-bbox="694 846 963 878">_____ Sub-Division</div> <div data-bbox="694 870 963 901">_____ District.</div>
		<div data-bbox="574 932 709 1042" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Seal.</div> <div data-bbox="694 1058 932 1128"> <u>[Commissioner of Police.</u> <u>Deputy Commissioner.</u> <u>Assistant Commissioner.]</u>¹ </div> <div data-bbox="694 1136 870 1168">District Magistrate.</div> <div data-bbox="694 1176 932 1207">_____ District.</div> <div data-bbox="694 1199 932 1230">_____ Sub-Divisional Magistrate.</div> <div data-bbox="694 1223 942 1254">_____ Sub-Division.</div> <div data-bbox="694 1246 942 1277">_____ District.</div>

¹ These words were substituted for the words "Commissioner of Police" by Notification No. F-21-XVI-21, dated 12th June 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 548.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. It covers only the persons named, and the arms and ammunition described therein and such retainers (if any) as may be entered in column 5.

3. This licence is valid to the extent specified in column 10, subject in the case of a licence having effect outside the province in which it is granted or renewed to any restrictions which may be imposed by any general or special order of a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control.

4. The licensee or any retainer acting under this licence shall not go armed with any arms covered thereby otherwise than in good faith for the purpose of ^{sport}~~protection~~_{display}; and, save where he is specially authorised in this behalf, in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, or, in any other place, by the District Magistrate or a Sub-divisional Magistrate, he shall not take any such arms to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

5. The licensee, at the time of purchasing any new arms, in the North-West Frontier Province at the time of purchasing ammunition, and elsewhere at the time of purchasing ammunition for rifles, other than .22 bore, revolvers and pistols shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his licence under the vendor's signature, namely,—

- (a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
- (b) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased; and
- (c) the date of purchase;

and if the arms or ammunition are purchased from any person other than a licensed dealer shall also cause the particulars specified in clauses (b) and (c) to be furnished in writing to the authority who granted this licence within such period as may be prescribed for this purpose by such authority.

6. He shall not purchase ammunition for rifles, other than .22 bore, revolvers and pistols in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the local Government.

7. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

8. He shall not possess Government arms and ammunition.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

- (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and
- (b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

9. Condition 8 may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence if empowered to do so by the local Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorised to possess.

10. Where the licence is granted for the purpose of sport, the licensee or any retainer acting under the licence shall observe such close season as may be prescribed by the local Government in respect of the game-birds and animals hereinafter set forth below.

11. The licensee shall report any change of his permanent residence to the authority who granted him the licence, and, in case of any such change, whether permanent or temporary, he may, at his option, apply to the nearest licensing authority for renewal of this licence should it be necessary.

12. The authority granting the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether the weapon or weapons for which it has been granted is or are still in the possession of the licensee, and to require its or their production for the purposes of such inquiry.

NOTE—Any breach of the conditions of this licence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both. (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.)

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

SCHEDULE VIII—contd.

FORM XVII.

(See Rule 34.)

FEE FOR EACH WEAPON ONE RUPEE.

Temporary licence for the possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journeying from the port or other place of arrival in British India to place of destination.

Name and description of licensee.	ARMS OR AMMUNITION THAT LICENSEE IS ENTITLED TO POSSESS.		Place of destination.	Period for which the licence is valid.
	Brief description of each weapon.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.		
1	2	3	4	5

Date on which copy is sent to the

The _____ of 19 .



Commissioner of Police _____
 District Magistrate _____ district.
 Political Officer of _____ State.

(Sd.) _____

Commissioner of Police _____
 District Magistrate _____ district.

The _____ of 19 .

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.***THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).****The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*****SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.******Conditions.***

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. It covers only the persons named, and the arms and ammunition, described therein.

3. The licensee shall not, unless specially empowered in this behalf by the authority granting the licence, go armed to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

4. The licensee shall not go armed with Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition:—

“Government arm” means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

“Government ammunition” means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

5. Condition 4 may be cancelled by authority granting the licence if empowered to do so by the local Government and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorised to possess.

6. The licensee shall, on arrival at his destination, if such place is situated in British India or Berar, forthwith apply to the nearest licensing authority for a licence in Form XIV or Form XVI in respect of the arms and ammunition described herein and shall at the same time deliver this licence in original to that authority.

NOTE.—Any breach of the conditions of this licence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both. (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878)

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

SCHEDULE VIII—contd.

FORM XVIII.

(See rule 35.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle.

Name, description and residence of licensee	ARMS AND AMMUNITION		Place or area for which the licence is granted	Specification of the wild beasts which may be destroyed under this licence	Period for which the licence is valid.	Title and residence of Magistrate to whom the licence and weapon must be shown between the 15th November and the 31st December
	Brief description of each weapon with details, e.g. registered No. and other distinguishing marks	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(Signature.)

Seal.

District Magistrate of the _____ district.
Sub-divisional Magistrate, _____ district.

The _____ of _____ 19 ____

*NOTE.—A licence in this Form may be granted for any period not exceeding three years

¹ Corrected by Notification No F-21-XLIV-24, dated 17th July 1924. see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 654.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. Once every year, between the 15th November and the 31st December, the licensee shall produce this licence and every weapon, covered thereby before the Magistrate referred to in column 7.

3. He shall not go armed with any arms covered by this licence otherwise than in good faith for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle; nor shall he take any such arms to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage, or to any considerable distance beyond the place or area entered in column 4.

4. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

5. He shall not keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

6. Condition 5 may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence, if empowered to do so by the local Government and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is entitled to possess.

7. The licensee shall not purchase rifle, revolver or pistol ammunition in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the local Government.

8. At the time of purchasing any new arms, in the North-West Frontier Province at the time of purchasing ammunition, and elsewhere at the time of purchasing ammunition for rifles, other than .22 bore, revolvers and pistols he shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his licence under the vendor's signature namely,—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased; and

(c) the date of purchase;

and if the arms are purchased from any person other than a licensed dealer, shall also cause the particulars specified in clauses (b) and (c) to be

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd*

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

furnished, in writing, to the authority who granted this licence within such period as may be prescribed for this purpose by such authority.

9. Without prejudice to the avoidance of this licence for breach of any of the foregoing conditions, it shall be void if—

(a) the licensee dies, or

(b) any weapon covered thereby—

(i) is sold, or

(ii) is attached in execution of a decree.

10. The authority granting the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether any weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee and to require the production of the weapon for the purposes of such inquiry.

NOTE.—Any breach of the conditions of this licence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs 500 or with both. (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.)

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM XIX.

(See Rule 36.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals doing injury to crops or cattle.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION				Place or area within which the licence is valid	*Period for which the licence is valid.
may be also used	No and other distinguishing marks	to make the ammunition			
1	2	3	4	5	6

District Magistrate of the _____ district.
Sub-divisional Magistrate _____ district.

The _____ of _____ 19 ____.

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.
2. The licensee shall not go armed with any arms covered by this licence otherwise than in good faith for the destruction or driving away of

* Note.—A license in this Form may be granted for any period not exceeding three years.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

wild animals which do injury to the crops or cattle situated in the area specified in the licence.

3. He shall not use any arms covered by this licence otherwise than in the place or area in which the licence is valid.

4. He shall not lend any arms or ammunition covered by this licence to any person, other than a member of his family, or servant who may be employed by him to protect the crops or cattle situated in the area specified in the licence and who is mentioned in column 2 of the licence.

5. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

6. The licensee shall not keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

- (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and
- (b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

7. Condition 6 may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence if empowered to do so by the local Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is entitled to possess.

8. The licensee shall not purchase rifle, revolver or pistol ammunition in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the local Government.

9. This licence shall be void if the licensee commits a breach of any of the above conditions or if the licensee dies, or if any weapon covered thereby—

- (i) is sold,
- (ii) is attached in execution of a decree.

The authority granting the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether any weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee, and to require production of the weapon for the purposes of such inquiry.

NOTE.—Any breach of the conditions of this licence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both. (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.)

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

SCHEDULE VIII—contd.

FORM XX.

FEES—

(i) when granted under rule 37 (1) (a) and (b), four annas for each weapon,

(ii) when granted under rule 37 (1) (c), free of all fee.

EXCEPTION.—A fee of ten rupees is charged for a licence in this Form in respect of a pistol or a revolver in all Provinces other than the North-West Frontier Province.

Licence for going armed on a journey in or through any Province.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	ARMS OR AMMUNITION THAT LICENSEE IS ENTITLED TO CARRY.		RETAIERS (IF ANY) COVERED BY THE LICENCE					Place of departure, route and place of destination	Period which the journey is likely to occupy	Period for which the licence is valid.			
	Brief description of each weapon with details, if registered No and other distinguishing marks	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.	Name of retailer.	Name of retailer's father.	Address of retailer	Arms or ammunition that retailer is entitled to carry.							
						Description	Quantity.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
										From the			
										to the			
										—19			

(Signature)



Commissioner of Police

District Magistrate & S.D.O.

Assistant

The _____ of _____ 19 ____

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

SCHEDULE VIII—*concl'd.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. It covers only the persons named, and the arms and ammunition described therein and such retainers (if any) as may be entered in column 4.

3. The licensee or any retainer acting under this licence shall not, unless specially empowered in this behalf by the authority granting the licence, go armed to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

4. He shall not go armed with Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

- (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and
- (b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

5. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

NOTE.—Any breach of the conditions of this licence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both. (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.)

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—contd.

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE IV.

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village
Maucehra	Kagan	Sangar
		Ghausal
		Hangrai
		Bela Kawa.
		Dhunja
		Jared.
		Manur
		Phagal
		Kamalbun
		Bhutandes
		Kagan
	Bhogarmang	Bhogarmang
		Hahimang
		Chatta Batta
		Bakki
		Rathu
		Kumbar Doga.
		Judras
		G ran Thali
		Buzu Bela.
		Shaula.
		Kanog
		Bav Bahak
		Jahaur.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Mansehra— <i>contd.</i>	Bhogarmang— <i>concl'd</i>	Senan Kumashian. Kihar Sacha. Sacha Kalan. Sacha Khurd. Kalas Richari. Banda. Banda Chinsuch. Panjal. Jachha. Jabbar.
	Kounsb	Ichbarian. Tarkual. Koth Tarli. Kund Tarla. Karmang Tarla. JalgaHi. Karmang Utta. Gerian Amsera. Hiv. Saluna. Bai Tarli. Chunarkot. Harot Khakhu. Batnal. Chalendri Saldhar.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd*

Tahsil	Tract.	Village
Man-ehra— <i>contd.</i>	Kounsb— <i>conold</i>	Shakura.
		Khan
		Malkan Gali
		Hilkot Sethaulsadda.
		Rund Usta
		Shahai
		Dheri
		Bhalat
		Mahakra.
		Khandla.
		Lachimang.
		Nasordi
		Dheri Sadulla.
		Sharkuli
		Bahumang.
		Bansacha
		Chhapri.
		Bagru
		Dehri Halmi
		Nalban
		Bhaleja
	Balakot	Bhattika
		Jahn
		Laso Sultan.
		Kouya.
		Larso.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

Tahsil	Tract	Village.
Manohra— <i>contd.</i>	Balakot— <i>conold</i>	Betsari Sohal Mazulla Badian, Sohal Najaf Khan, Tarannas Hassa Baginohri, Nankot, Balakot, Guhora,
	Ghari Habibulla	Doga, Sial Bhurj Karnaul, Barorkot, Lunda, Ghari Habibulla Batoro Kashtra, Hisari, Jabbi, Gel Maira Sukhdare Balola, Talat, Kat Phalla

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Manselra— <i>contd.</i>	Shinkari	Dharial.
		Tanda
		Shinkari.
		Bodadi.
		Shanai.
		Dhudial
		Pir-da Banda.
		Bajua
		Inyatabad
		Bafu
		Goli Bagh.
		Hafiz Badi Tari.
		Hamsharian.
		Lang.
		Mara Jia
		Gandibian.
		Chutti Qatti.
		Terai
		Jabla.
		Machhopol
		Mongau
		Hathi Nara.
	Agror	Shamdhare.
		Mabakra
		Ugha

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Mansehra— <i>contd.</i>	Agror— <i>contd.</i>	Bazar.
		Maloga.
		Haji Kamar.
		Dhara.
		Arbora
		Bandi.
		Ghadaur.
		Kathai.
		Nur Bandi.
		Chajjar Utta.
		Phagan-da-Banda.
		Kot.
		Rashida.
		Manchura.
		Tarawara.
		Solsida.
		Khabbel Tarla.
		Khabbal Utta.
		Shahkot.
		'Bailian.
		Kulakka.
		Kotla.
		Jaspat.
		Ghanian.
		Dalhaura.
		Bagiran.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Mansehra— <i>contd.</i>	Agror— <i>contd.</i>	Kondra
		Chulundian.
		Tatola.
		Tarwai
		Didwar.
		Kewal.
		Manewal
		Dewal.
		Shishtut
		Gul Dhera.
		Pir-da-Patta.
		Talwar.
		Chokhat
		Shabto.
		Sambalbot
		Chajri.
		Barchar
		Bholi
		Atir
		Kango
		Chor Kalan.
		Kangalhi
	Bhair Kund	Kantri Sabar Shah
		Malskofs.
		Muradpur.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

Tahsil	Tract.	Village.
Manselra— <i>contd.</i>	Bhair Kund— <i>contd.</i>	Banda Shakhan.
		Sherpur.
		Khanjgan.
		Khakki.
		Nankot.
		Tirba Tarta.
		Tirba Utta.
		Bharkund Utta.
		Bharkund Tarta.
		Timarkhola.
		Sikandar.
		Sussal
		Shanar.
		Kabman.
		Gidderpur
		Mari Shahwala.
		Mari Satoar Shah
		Mari Mukarab Shah
		Muswal
		Nilawr
		Harida Maira.
	Manselra	Date.
		Hariala
		Kushala
		Chakia.
		Sufaida.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Manshra— <i>contd.</i>	Manshra— <i>contd.</i>	Haddo Bandi.
		Ghazi Kot
		Palhwal.
		Manshra.
		Pano di-Dheri
		Benarkot
		Kathai.
		Chitta Batta
		Sundasur.
		Rihr
		Shuttur.
		Arab Khan,
		Phagla.
		Utar Sisha.
		Mundhar.
		Chathe.
		Maira Jamdali.
		Ghari Shah Khel.
		Banda Saidan.
		Jabri
		Narbir.
		Pair
		Khaurabad.
	Gharian	Busnud.
		Shalaki

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village
Mansabara— <i>contd.</i>	Gharuan— <i>contd.</i>	Bhury.
		Madsa.
		Lallo Banda.
		Chanja.
		Baj Banda.
		Baidra
		Shekhahad.
		Daibgiran
		Jalla.
		Ganda
		Shahela.
		Balhag Tarh
		Balhag Utri
		Orga
		Patha
		Matial
		Mobian
		Rathion
		Rehar
		Hovaiman.
		Kharala
		Barhali.
		Korer
		Janj Kiari
		Barat.
		Khoari.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

Tahsil	Tract.	Village.
Mansehra— <i>concl.</i>	Gharian— <i>concl.</i>	Dishga.
		Morbaffa (Abbatta).
		Morbaffa (Bara)
		Nurun.
		Lasson.
		Gheal.
		Kik.
		Nanoha.
		Manghur
		Thah
		Sha Bai.
Abbottabad	Gharan	Sial.
		Gramri
		Bhial.
		Bandi Mutrach.
		Buzergal.
		Pasjal.
		Thatha.
		Chhetri.
		Rachhhbam.
		Sohalan Tarh.
		Sohalan Utti.
		Banda Juggian
		Pandi Thana.
		Talhar.
		Sargal

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

Tabul	Tract.	Village.
Abbottabad— <i>contd.</i>	Gharian— <i>contd.</i>	Shugri
		Kakot.
		Fatheri.
		Lalleh-de-Bandi.
		Mochi Kot.
		Kishna.
		Paiva.
		Kumber Bandi.
	Shingri	Baian
		Bandi Pir Dad.
		Mirpur Pashwal
		Banda Munir
		Sera Niamet Khan
		Sara Dharmpani.
		Talhad
		Chamad.
		Shingri
		Bisala.
		Bairangalli
		Kokal
		Kaddal
		Gajjal
	Kachi .	Jabbi.
		Nakkeh.
		Kuhala.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd*

Tahsil	Traet.	Village
Abbottabad— <i>contd.</i>	Kachi— <i>concd</i>	Khuhala.
		Bichha
		Gul Banda.
		Kuthnals
		Karm
		Bhakli.
		Banda Loharan
		Bhat.
		Banda Bakhtawar
		Banda Nawan
		Nilor
		Gurakli.
		Darwaza.
		Chinjahala.
		Kachi.
		Chatti.
		Bar Hui.
		Soba
		Nalski
		Ghanhari
		Langar Awg.
		Kakotri.
		Jarl
		Bhejwan.
	Baborban	Jandakko.
		Bhury

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Abbottabad— <i>contd.</i>	Baborhan— <i>concl'd.</i>	Darohar.
		Kosaki Bari.
		Kosaki Chotta.
		Thanna.
		Paswal.
		Sobra.
		Mihat.
		Eanseri.
		Jatal.
		Butiala.
		Bain Mira.
		Baghhati.
		Ban Gogri.
		Chanrak Meira
		Tatteh Bandi
		Shadia.
		Sahat.
		Mukhabba.
		Gup.
		Joganmar.
		Khani Thattara.
		Todu.
		Thali.
		Ghali.
		Nala.
		Sar Bhangala
		Bagh.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Abbottabad— <i>contd.</i>	Sherwan	Khuda Khub.
		Hal
		Barkot.
		Bhalora.
		Kular Khetor
		Kambar.
		Gadda.
		Kuthiala
		Bamuchhi
		Chira
		Shoreb.
		Bhatl
		Sherwan Bara.
		Sherwan Chotta.
		Bicha Bara
		Bicha Chotta
		Dhundora.
		Ratta
		Bandi Nikra
		Kangrora
		Pind
		Gandeh
		Lakbala
		Chatha.
		Phuhar.
		Seri Sher Shah.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

Tahsil.	Tract	Village.
Abbottabad— <i>concl.</i>	Sherwan— <i>concl.</i>	Barila.
		Chash.
		Kangar Tarla.
		Kangar Uita
		Chorzaran.
		Jubara.
		Khalabat.
		Chamatti.
		Beri.
		Kharpahr.
		Kanola.
Haripur . . .	Srikot . . .	Thathi
		Chikarbani
	Kulsi . . .	Srikot
		Kundi.
		Amar Khana.
		Kriphan.
		Dera.
		Lalo Galli.
		Onora.
		Kharkot.
		Tavi.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*contd.*

Tahsil.	Tract	Village.
Haripur— <i>contd.</i>	Badnah	Muradpur.
		Saidpur.
		Pind Khan Khel.
		Lengar.
		Kundarsala
		Soabi
		Kahngar
		Mari
		Gandaf
		Ladrokki.
		Kharan.
		Ghantkot
		Dahn
		Bandi Lobial.
		Mahars
		Chantu
		Haljedhal
		Janjalka
		Lekdu
		Jhokan
		Pokala
		Jagiran Bala
		Jagiran Pain
		Bandi Kargraol.
		Kandisla

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

The Indian Arms Rules, 1924—*concl'd.*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Haripur— <i>concl'd.</i>	Badnak— <i>concl'd.</i>	Sanda Ganda,
		Soddohan,
		Gharkala,
		Dhanaka,
		Kund Chammaran,
		Duktut.
		Barahan,
		Halkulu,
		Thani,
		Chandor,
		Chaubara Baghdavia,
		Gharlakkian,
		Badhawra,
		Roh
		Ladarmaog,
		Bodgitan,
		Khairi,
	Torbela	Burj Khanpur,
		Torbela,
		Mohat,
		Dal.

[See Gazette of India, 1923. Pt. I, p. 1523.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NORTHERN INDIA FERRIES ACT, 1878 (XVII OF 1878).

The Jagatpur Ferry on the river Jumna between Meerut and Delhi declared a public ferry.

No. 12-C, dated the 24th April, 1914.—Under the provisions of section 4 of the Northern India Ferries Act, XVII of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Jagatpur Ferry on the river Jumna between the districts of Meerut in the United Provinces and Delhi in the Province of Delhi shall be deemed a public ferry, and that, for the purposes of the Act, it is situated in the Delhi District of the Province of Delhi.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Pt. I, p. 893.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881 (XXVI OF 1881).

Rules regulating to Notaries Public.

No. 1433, dated 30th September, 1886.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 139 of Act XXVI of 1881, 'The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, (as amended by Act II of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules for the guidance and control of Notaries Public appointed under that Act, and fixing the fees payable to those Notaries:—

1. Notaries Public shall, in transacting business under the Act, use the forms set forth in the Appendix to this Notification.

2. Besides recording declarations of payment for honour (section 113), Notaries Public shall, following the practice existing in the Presidency-towns, also register notings and protests made by them. No particular form of register is necessary for these purposes, but Notaries Public shall keep a substantial blank book in which to enter copies of all the letters which they may write presenting bills for acceptance or payment or better security; of all bills* noted, or protested, or paid for honour, together with all endorsements thereon (including that made by themselves, to the effect that the bill has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or non-payment or want of better security); and of all protests made by themselves and of all declarations made by payers for honour. Notaries Public shall further, after examination of each entry in the book, affix their signature thereto, and, where demand of acceptance or payment or better security was made by a clerk, shall cause him to affix his signature also to the entry relating to the demand.

3. The book shall be known as the Notarial Register, and the pages thereof shall be numbered consecutively.

4. Every Notary Public shall permit the District Judge or such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf to inspect his register at such times, not oftener than twice a year, as the District Judge or officer may fix.

5. When the original instrument is in an Oriental language, any noting or protest or entry in his register which has to be made in respect of the instrument, by a Notary Public may be made either in that language or in English.

6. In making presentments of bills or notes, Notaries Public shall observe the provisions of Chapter V of the Act:

Provided that it shall not be necessary for a Notary Public to allow the drawee of a bill of exchange time for deliberation as provided by section 63.

* Genl. Acts, Vol. III.

* the bill is unknown to the Notary Public, and no acquainted with the language of the bill to be in the register of an abstract of the bill will be

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881 (XXVI OF 1881).

Rules relating to Notaries Public—*contd.*

7. Every Notary Public shall use a plain circular seal, bearing if he has been appointed by name, his name and the name of the local area within which he has been appointed to exercise his functions and the circumscription "Notary Public," and, if he has been appointed by virtue of his office, the name of his office and of the local area within which he has been appointed to exercise his functions and the circumscription "Notary Public."

8. Every Notary Public shall have an office at such place within the local area for which he has been appointed as may be approved in this behalf by the District Judge.

9. Notaries Public shall charge fees at the rates mentioned below, namely:—

(1) For noting an instrument—

			Rs.	Rs.
If the amount of the instrument does not exceed			1,000	2
If it exceeds Rs. 1,000 but does not exceed			5,000	3
Do. " 5,000 do			20,000	6
Do. " 20,000 do.			30,000	8
Do. " 30,000 do.			50,000	7
Do. " 50,000 do.				8

(2) For protesting an instrument—

If the amount of the instrument does not exceed			1,000	6
If it exceeds Rs. 1,000 but does not exceed			5,000	7
Do. " 5,000 do			20,000	10
Do. " 20,000 do			30,000	11
Do. " 30,000 do			40,000	12
Do. " 40,000 do.			50,000	13
Do. " 50,000 do.			60,000	14
Do. " 60,000 do.			70,000	15
Do. " 70,000 do.			80,000	16
Do. " 80,000 do.			90,000	17
Do. " 90,000 do.			1,00,000	18
Do. " 1,00,000 do. . . . .			...	22

(3) For recording a declaration of payment of honour, 2-8.

(4) Duplicate protests,—half the charge for the original.

NOTE.—In addition to the above fees, travelling allowance, at the rate of three annas a mile by rail and eight annas a mile by road, may be charged when the Notary Public is required to attend at any place more than one mile from his office.

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881 (XXVI OF 1881).

10. These rules shall come into force on the first day of January, 1897.

I.

(See Section 99.)

Reference to page in Notarial Register.

Date of presentment and dishonour.

Reason, if any, assigned for dishonour (or, if the instrument has not been expressly dishonoured, reason why holder treats it as dishonoured).

Date of Note.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Notary Public.

Notary's Charges.

II.

Form of Protest of Bill of Exchange for non-acceptance.

(See Section 101.)

On the day of 19 , I, A. B., a Notary Public
Act, 1881, of in
(public has been appointed)
did, at

(in person) (by my clerk) (by registered letter), cause due and customary presentment to be made to, and did demand acceptance of, the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") from E. F., the person upon whom the said bill is drawn, to which demand he made answer (*state terms of answer, if any*) (or "to which demand he gave no answer"); wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and all other parties thereto and

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881 (XXVI OF 1881).

Rules relating to Notaries Public—*contd.*

7. Every Notary Public shall use a plain circular seal, bearing if he has been appointed by name, his name and the name of the local area within which he has been appointed to exercise his functions and the circumscription "Notary Public," and, if he has been appointed by virtue of his office, the name of his office and of the local area within which he has been appointed to exercise his functions and the circumscription "Notary Public."

8. Every Notary Public shall have an office at such place within the local area for which he has been appointed as may be approved in this behalf by the District Judge.

9. Notaries Public shall charge fees at the rates mentioned below, namely:—

(1) For noting an instrument—

				Rs.	Rs.
If the amount of the instrument does not exceed	.	.	.	1,000	2
If it exceeds	Rs.	1,000 but does not exceed	.	5,000	3
Do.	"	5,000 do.	.	20,000	5
Do.	"	20,000 do.	.	30,000	6
Do.	"	30,000 do.	.	50,000	7
Do.	"	50,000 do.	.	..	8

(2) For protesting an instrument—

If the amount of the instrument does not exceed	.	.	.	1,000	6
If it exceeds	Rs.	1,000 but does not exceed	.	5,000	7
Do.	"	5,000 do.	.	20,000	10
Do.	"	20,000 do.	.	30,000	11
Do.	"	30,000 do.	.	40,000	12
Do.	"	40,000 do.	.	50,000	13
Do.	"	50,000 do.	.	60,000	14
Do.	"	60,000 do.	.	70,000	15
Do.	"	70,000 do.	.	80,000	16
Do.	"	80,000 do.	.	90,000	17
Do.	"	90,000 do.	.	1,00,000	18
Do.	"	1,00,000 do.	.	..	22

(3) For recording a declaration of payment of honour, 2-8.

(4) Duplicate protests,—half the charge for the original.

NOTE.—In addition to the above fees, travelling allowance, at the rate of three annas a mile by rail and eight annas a mile by road, may be charged when the Notary Public is required to attend at any place more than one mile from his office.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881 (XXVI OF 1881).

Rules relating to Notaries Public—*contd.*

10. These rules shall come into force on the first day of January, 1887.

APPENDIX.

I.

Form of Noting.

(See Section 99.)

(To be made upon the instrument or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each)

Reference to page in Notarial Register.

Date of presentment and dishonour.

Reason, if any, assigned for dishonour (or, if the instrument has not been expressly dishonoured, reason why holder treats it as dishonoured).

Date of Note.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Notary Public.

Notary's Charges.

II.

Form of Protest of Bill of Exchange for non-acceptance.

(See Section 101.)

On the day of 19 , I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed) in British India, at the request of C D. of , did, at (in person) (by my clerk) (by registered letter), cause due and customary presentment to be made to, and did demand acceptance of, the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") from E. F., the person upon whom the said bill is drawn, to which demand he made which demand he gave no request aforesaid by this witnesses, protest against other parties thereto and

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881 (XXVI OF 1881).

Rules relating to Notaries Public—*contd.*

all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of acceptance of the said bill.

Which I attest,
(Sd.) A. B.,
Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

III.

Form of Protest of Bill of Exchange for non-acceptance when the Drawee cannot be found.

(See Section 101.)

(a) *Where search was made by Notary Public in person or by his clerk.*

On the day of 19 , I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of C. D. of , did (*in person*) (*by my clerk*), make due search at for E. F. in order to present to, and demand from, him acceptance of the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or “a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed”) which is drawn upon the said E. F., but was unable to find him; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages and interest present and to come for want of acceptance of the said bill.

(b) *Where registered letter was sent to the drawee.*

On the day of 19 , I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of C. D. of , did send by post a registered letter addressed to E. F. at ,

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881 (XXVI OF 1881).

Rules relating to Notaries Public—*contd.*

wherein I enclosed and demanded from him acceptance of the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or “a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed”) which is drawn upon the said E. F., but the letter was returned undelivered, because the said E. F. could not be found; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of acceptance of the said bill.

Which I attest,

(Sd.) A. B.,

Notary Public.

M. N. }
O P }

Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected

IV.

Form of Protest of Promissory Note or Bill of Exchange for non-payment.

(See Section 101.)

On the day of 19 , I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of C. D. of did cause due and customary presentment to be made at (*in person*) (*by my clerk*) (*by registered letter*) to and did demand payment of the promissory note (or bill of exchange, *as the case may be*) hereto annexed (or “a literal transcript whereof, and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed”) from E. F., the maker of the said promissory note (or drawee, or acceptor, of the said bill of exchange, *as the case may be*), to which demand he made answer (*state the terms of his answer, if any*) (or “to which demand he gave no answer”); wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against the maker of the said promissory note (or the drawer of the said bill of exchange, *as the case may be*) and all other parties

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881 (XXVI OF 1881).

Rules relating to Notaries Public—*contd.*

thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages and interest present and to come for want of payment of the said promissory note (or bill of exchange, *as the case may be*).

Which I attest,
(Sd.) A. B.,
Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is paid for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such payment was offered and effected.

V.

Protest of Promissory Note or Bill of Exchange for non-payment when the Maker, Drawee, or Acceptor (as the case may be) cannot be found.

(See Section 101.)

(a) *Where search was made by Notary Public in person or by his clerk.*

On the _____ day of _____ 19____, I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of _____ in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of C. D. of _____ did (*in person*) (*by my clerk*) make due search at _____ for E. F., the maker (*or drawee, or acceptor, as the case may be*) in order to present to and demand from him payment of the promissory note (*or "bill of exchange," as the case may be*) hereto annexed (*or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"*), but was unable to find him; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against the maker of the said promissory note (*or drawer of said bill of exchange, as the case may be*) and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of payment of the said promissory note (*or bill of exchange, as the case may be*).

(b) *Where registered letter was sent to the maker, drawee or acceptor.*

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881 (XXVI OF 1881).

Rules relating to Notaries Public—*contd*

On the day of 19 , I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of C. D. of , did send by post a registered letter addressed to E. F. at , the maker (*or drawee, or acceptor, as the case may be*), where-in I enclosed and demanded from him payment of the promissory note (*or "bill of exchange," as the case may be*) hereto annexed (*or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"*), but the letter was returned undelivered because the said E. F. could not be found; wherefore I the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against the maker of the said promissory note (*or the drawer of the said bill of exchange, as the case may be*) and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages and interest present and to come for want of payment of the said promissory note (*or bill of exchange, as the case may be*).

Which I attest,

(Sd) A. B.,

Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is paid for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such payment was offered and effected.

. VI

Form of Protest of Bill of Exchange for better Security.

(See Section 101.)

On the day of 19 , I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of C. D. of , did exhibit the bill of exchange hereto annexed (*or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"*) to E. F., the person on whom the said bill is drawn, and whose acceptance appears thereon, and did demand better security for the payment thereof when the

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881 (XXVI OF 1881).

Rules relating to Notaries Public—*contd.*

same should become payable in consequence of the said E. F. having become insolvent (or "his credit having been publicly impeached," as the case may be), to which demand he made answer (or "to which demand he gave no answer"); wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and the acceptor and all other parties thereto, and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of better security for the payment of the said bill when due and payable.

Which I attest,

(Sd.) A. B.,

Notary Public.

M. N. }

O. P. }

Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

VII.

- Form of Protest of Bill of Exchange for better Security when the Acceptor cannot be found.

(See Section 101.)

(a) *Where such was made by Notary Public in person or by his clerk.*

On the day of 19 , I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed) in British India, at the request of C. D. of did (in person) (by my clerk) make due search at for E. F., in order to exhibit the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") to the said E. F., the person on whom the said bill is drawn, and whose acceptance appears thereon, and demand better security for the payment thereof when the same should become payable in consequence of his having become insolvent (or "his credit having been publicly impeached," as the case may be), but was unable to find him; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881 (XXVI OF 1881).

Rules relating to Notaries Public—*contd.*

the drawer of the said bill of exchange and the acceptor and all other parties thereto and all concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of better security for the payment of the said bill when due and payable.

(b) *Where registered letter was sent to the acceptor.*

On the day of 19 , I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of C. D. of , did send by post a registered letter addressed to E. F. nt wherein I enclosed the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"), and did by such letter demand from the said E. F., the person on whom the said bill is drawn and whose acceptance appears thereon, better security for the payment thereof when the same should become payable in consequence of his having become insolvent (or "his credit having been publicly impeached," *as the case may be*), but the said letter was returned undelivered because the said E. F. could not be found; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and the acceptor and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages and interest present and to come for want of better security for the payment of the said bill when due and payable.

Which I attest,

(Sd.) A. B.,

Notary Public

M. N. }
O P }

Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

VIII.

Form of Notice of Protest to Drawer to be given by a Notary Public.

(See Section 102.)

Take notice that a bill of exchange for (*here state the amount*) drawn by you under date the on and payable

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881 (XXVI OF 1881).

Rules relating to Notaries Public—contd.

same should become payable in consequence of the said E. F. having become insolvent (or "his credit having been publicly impeached," *as the case may be*), to which demand he made answer (or "to which demand he gave no answer"); wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and the acceptor and all other parties thereto, and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of better security for the payment of the said bill when due and payable.

Which I attest,
(Sd.) A. B.,
Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

VII.

Form of Protest of Bill of Exchange for better Security when the Acceptor cannot be found.

(See Section 101.)

(a) *Where such was made by Notary Public in person or by his clerk.*

On the day of 19 , I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed) in British India, at the request of C. D. of did (in person) (by my clerk) make due search at for E. F., in order to exhibit the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") to the said E. F., the person on whom the said bill is drawn, and whose acceptance appears thereon, and demand better security for the payment thereof when the same should become payable in consequence of his having become insolvent (or "his credit having been publicly impeached," *as the case may be*), but was unable to find him; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881 (XXVI OF 1881).

Rules relating to Notaries Public—contd.

the drawer of the said bill of exchange and the acceptor and all other parties thereto and all concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of better security for the payment of the said bill when due and payable.

(b) *Where registered letter was sent to the acceptor.*

On the day of 19 , I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of C. D. of , did send by post a registered letter addressed to E. F. at , wherein I enclosed the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"), and did by such letter demand from the said E. F., the person on whom the said bill is drawn and whose acceptance appears thereon, better security for the payment thereof when the same should become payable in consequence of his having become insolvent (or "his credit having been publicly impeached," *as the case may be*), but the said letter was returned undelivered because the said E. F. could not be found; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and the acceptor and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages and interest present and to come for want of better security for the payment of the said bill when due and payable.

Which I attest,

(Sd.) A. B.,

Notary Public

M. N. }
O P } Witnesses.

NOTE—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

VIII.

Form of Notice of Protest to Drawer to be given by a Notary Public.

(See Section 102.)

Take notice that a bill of exchange for (*here state the amount*) drawn by you under date the on and payable

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881 (XXVI OF 1881).

Rules relating to Notaries Public—contd.

at _____ has been dishonoured by non-acceptance (or non-payment, *as the case may be*) and protested, and that you will be held liable thereon.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Notary Public.

IX.

Form of Notice of Protest to Indorser to be given by a Notary Public.

(See Section 102.)

Take Notice that a bill of exchange for (*here state the amount*) drawn by _____ under date the _____ on _____ and payable at _____ and bearing your indorsement has been dishonoured by non-acceptance (or non-payment, *as the case may be*) and protested, and that you will be held liable thereon.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Notary Public.

X

Form of Notarial Act of Declaration having been made by a Payer for Honour.

(See Section 113.)

On the _____ day of _____ 19____, I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under the Indian Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of _____, in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, do hereby certify that the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") (now protested for non-payment) was this day exhibited to Y. Z. of _____ in the ^{Presidency}Province of _____ in British India (or to _____ his agent in this behalf, *as the case may be*), who declared before me that he, the said Y. Z., would pay the amount of the said bill under protest for the honour of (*here insert the name of the party for whose honour the payment is to be made*), holding the said (*here insert the name of the party for whose honour the payment is to be made*) and the drawer and

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881 (XXVI OF 1881).**Rules relating to Notaries Public—*concl'd.***

all other proper persons responsible to him, the said Y. Z., for the amount of the said bill and for all proper costs, interests, damages, and expenses; I have, therefore, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, granted this Notarial Act of honour accordingly.

Which I attest,

(Sd.) A. B.,

Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. } Witnesses.

[See Gazette of India, 1886, Pt I, p. 548]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII of 1882).

Investiture of Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with the powers and duties of a Commissioner of Division

No. 5660-S. R., dated the 9th November, 1901.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Revenue Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the said Act on a Commissioner of a Division.

[See Gazette of India, 1901, Pt I, p. 950.]

The Northern India Salt Rules, 1924.

No. 5020, dated the 20th October, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries, No M.-133, dated the 21st September, 1922, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Northern India Salt Rules, 1924.

(2) They shall apply to the territories mentioned in the third paragraph of section 1 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (hereinafter referred to as the Act):

Provided that rules 2, 3, 4 and 5 shall not apply to such portion of those territories as lies on the right bank of the river Indus, with the exception of the Kalabagh Mines and an area of five miles round them.

(3) They shall come into force on the 1st day of December, 1924.

Protected areas, and possession, storage and sale of salt.

2. The area defined in each case for the purpose of clause (e) of section 6 of the Act shall be termed a "protected area" and shall—

(a) in the case of the Salt Range Division, extend to a distance of five miles from the boundary of each mine or bed on all sides except that it shall not include any territory lying on the left bank of the river Jhelum;

(b) in the case of any other Salt work, extend to a distance of two miles from the boundary of the salt-work on all sides.

3. No person shall possess any salt within a protected area unless accompanied by a pass, rawanna or certificate covering the same:

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.**THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).****The Northern India Salt Rules, 1924—contd.**

Provided that this rule shall not apply to the possession on the right bank of the Indus of grey salt produced in the Kohat or the Bannu District.

4. No salt shall be removed from the place of manufacture, or, after storage, from the place of storage, to any place in the salt-works in which it has been manufactured except under a written pass from the Salt Revenue Officer in charge of the works, and all salt removed under such pass shall be weighed or estimated by measurement previous to such removal by the Salt Revenue establishment.

5. The deposit of salt for retail sale to the people inhabiting a protected area may, subject to any conditions prescribed by the Commissioner, be permitted at any place within the limits of the area approved by the Assistant Commissioner

Importation of salt from Rajputana and Central India and of salt obtained in the manufacture of saltpetre.

6. The import from any State included in the Rajputana Agency or the Central India Agency or in Gwalior into British India of salt produced or manufactured in such State, except salt manufactured at the salt sources of Sambhar, Didwana or Pachbhadra in the States of Jaipur and Jodhpur, is prohibited.

7. The import into any part of British India to which these rules apply of salt which has been obtained in the manufacture of saltpetre and on which duty at the rate chargeable in respect of salt manufactured in British India has not been paid in the place where such salt was obtained is prohibited.

Manufacture of Saltpetre

8. The manufacture of salt, otherwise than in the course of the manufacture, by persons licensed as hereinafter provided, of saltpetre, is prohibited.

9. No saltpetre shall be manufactured except in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted under these rules.

10. Applications for licences for the manufacture of saltpetre may be made at the headquarter treasury of the district in which it is proposed to carry on the manufacture, and any such licence may be granted by the treasury officer thereof on payment of the fee prescribed therefor in the Schedule to these rules.

11. The Commissioner may, by general or special order, direct that no licence shall be granted for the manufacture of saltpetre, if he is satisfied that the soil in the vicinity of the place of manufacture or the place

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

The Northern India Salt Rules, 1924—*contd.*

from which the saltpetre is to be produced contains such a percentage of chloride of sodium as to render the manufacture a source of danger to the salt revenue.

12. (1) A separate licence shall be required for each description of work referred to in the Schedule to these rules.

(2) No work shall consist of more than one boiler or two evaporating pans and two or more filters, and the total area of the filters shall not exceed in Bihar and Orissa 40 square feet and elsewhere 80 square feet in the case of works using artificial heat ¹[and shall not exceed in the Punjab 700 square feet and elsewhere 300 square feet] in the case of works using solar heat for evaporation.

13. Every licence for the manufacture of saltpetre shall contain the name and age of the licensee and shall specify the place where such manufacture may be carried on and shall be subject to the following conditions —

- (i) that the provisions of the Act and of all rules and orders duly made under it shall be strictly observed by the licensee, his agents and servants;
- (ii) that the plant specified in the licence shall not be altered or the locality of the works changed, without sanction in writing from the Salt Revenue Officer in charge of the circle; and
- (iii) such further conditions as the Commissioner may prescribe for the protection of the Government revenue.

14. Every licence granted under the foregoing rules shall be for a period ending on or before the 31st July next following the date of its issue.

15. A duplicate of any licence lost or destroyed during the period of its currency may be obtained on payment of one-quarter of the original licence fee.

16. Every licensee shall produce his licence for inspection when called upon to do so by any officer of the Salt Revenue Department, not below the rank of Inspector, or by any officer deputed by such officer for the purpose.

17. Every licensed work and all premises connected therewith shall be open at all times by day or night to the inspection of any officer of the Salt Revenue Department not below the rank of Inspector, or of any officer deputed by him for the purpose.

¹ These words were substituted for the words "and shall not exceed 160 square feet" by Notification No. 5916, dated 6th December, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 1063.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.**THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).****The Northern India Salt Rules, 1924—contd**

18. Infringement of any of the conditions of a licence shall render the licence liable to suspension or cancellation by the Assistant Commissioner independently of any penalty to which the licensee may be liable under the Act.

Seizure, disposal or destruction of things liable to be seized or destroyed under the Act.

19. In all cases in which illicitly manufactured salt or saltpetre is seized by any salt officer below the grade of Superintendent, such officer shall at once proceed, with the salt or the saltpetre so seized and any person concerned in the manufacture whom he may have been able to arrest and any independent witnesses to the seizure whose attendance he may be able to secure, to the nearest police post. The senior officer present at such police post shall receive from the seizing officer the salt or saltpetre so seized and in the presence of witnesses and the accused shall, after weighing and recording the weight of each, take from each distinct kind or quality of salt or saltpetre seized two samples of not less than one tola each, and shall seal them with the official seal of the police station and after numbering them shall deliver them to the officer who made the seizure recording at the same time a note on the printed form of seizure which will be presented to him, specifying the total weight of each kind seized according to the weighments made before him and the corresponding numbers of the samples. The remainder of the salt or saltpetre shall be sealed with the seal of the officer who made the seizure and of the police station, and shall remain in the malkhana or other secure place in such station, till such time as a written order shall be sent by the Superintendent of the circle either for the destruction of the articles seized or for the delivery of the same or part thereof to the bearer of the order for production in Court. If the order is for destruction, it shall be carried into effect by the bearer of the order in the presence of an officer of the police station, and the fact shall be certified on the reverse of the order by such officer.

20. When a seizure is made by a Superintendent in person, he may either follow the procedure laid down in rule 19, deputing one of his subordinates present at the seizure to take the salt or saltpetre to the police post and to receive the samples or he may himself on the spot take out and seal up the samples and the rest of the seized salt or saltpetre with his own official seal. If he elects to follow the second course he may either take the salt or saltpetre seized with him to deposit in any place which he considers safe or send it for deposit to the nearest or most accessible police post to be kept in the manner provided in rule 19.

21. When anything is seized or detained under the Act or the rules made thereunder, it shall not be released until all duty, penalties and

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

The Northern India Salt Rules, 1924—*contd.*

charges due on account thereof have been paid by the owner to the Salt Revenue Officer who is in possession of the thing seized or detained.

22. If the thing seized or detained is reported for confiscation, it shall not be released unless orders for the release are received from competent authority.

23. If an animal is seized or detained under the Act or the rules thereunder, the owner shall provide for its due care and keep, in default of which the animal may be sold to defray charges.

24. If orders are received from competent authority for the release of anything seized or detained, and no duty or penalty is payable in respect thereof, it shall at once be given up to the owner or his agent, on payment by him of all charges incurred in respect of the seizure or detention:

Provided that, where the thing has been seized or detained without sufficient cause, the said authority shall order that no such charges shall be payable.

25. If no one is present to receive anything released under these rules, the Salt Revenue Officer in charge shall make every reasonable attempt to give notice to the owner of the order of release, and shall cause a similar notice to be affixed to his office and to the office of the Assistant Commissioner.

26. If after the expiry of two calendar months from the date of the notice under rule 25, the thing remains unclaimed by any person entitled to receive it or any charges incurred in respect of it remain unpaid, it shall be sold and the proceeds placed in deposit. After a further period of three months the money shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

27. If any duty is leviable or any penalty is imposed by competent authority in respect of the thing seized, unless such duty or penalty together with all charges incurred is paid within three days of the receipt of the orders of the competent authority for release, the thing shall be sold and from the proceeds the duty or penalty and the charges incurred shall be deducted and the balance shall be made over to the owner or his agent.

28. If no one is present to receive the balance under rule 27, notice shall be given as prescribed under rule 25, the money being kept in deposit for three calendar months. If the money is not claimed within that period it shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

29. When orders are received from competent authority for the confiscation of anything seized or detained, it shall with all convenient despatch be sold or destroyed as the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue may direct.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

The Northern India Salt Rules, 1924—*contd.*

30. When a Magistrate orders the confiscation of works, materials or implements under section 9 of the Act, they shall be sold, or destroyed by dismantling or otherwise, under the orders of the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue.

Appeals.

31. Any person who is dissatisfied with an order passed by the Superintendent of a circle under these rules may appeal to the Assistant Commissioner of the Division and any person dissatisfied with an order passed by an Assistant Commissioner under these rules may appeal to the Commissioner whose decision shall be final.

Subsidiary Forms.

32. The Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, may prescribe all forms necessary for the administration of the Act and these rules.

THE SCHEDULE

Scale of licence fees per work for the manufacture of saltpetre, including Khari (Sulphate of Soda), Rassi and Sajji (Carbonate of soda)

	Punjab	Delhi	Ajmere-Merwara	Bihar and Orissa.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1. For the manufacture of saltpetre by solar heat, for each licence	50	50	70	50
2. For the manufacture of saltpetre by artificial heat, for each licence	25	25	25	5
3. For the manufacture of Khari (sulphate of soda) by solar heat, for each licence	10	10	10	2
4. For the manufacture of Khari (sulphate of soda) by artificial heat, for each licence	2	2	2	2
5. For the manufacture of Rassi or Sajji by solar heat, for each licence	2	2	2	2
6. For the manufacture of Rassi or Sajji by artificial heat, for each licence.	2	2	2	2

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

The Northern India Salt Rules, 1924—*concl'd.*

Scale of licence fees for the United Provinces.

Name of District.	DESCRIPTION OF LICENCE.					
	SALTPETRE.		KHARI (SULPHATE OF SODA).		RASSI OR SAJJ (CARBONATE OF SODA).	
	Artificial heat.	Solar heat.	Artificial heat.	Solar heat.	Artificial heat.	Solar heat.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cawnpore	25	50	2	10	2	2
Jaunpore	25	50	2	10	2	2
Jaunpore	25	50	2	10	2	2
Mainpuri	25	50	2	10	2	2
Agra	25	50	2	10	2	2
Allahabad	25	50	2	10	2	2
Ras Bareilly	25	50	2	10	2	2
Partabgarh	25	50	2	10	2	2
Muttra	25	50	2	10	2	2
Sultanpore	25	50	2	10	2	2
Aligarh	20	40	2	10	2	2
Farrukhabad	20	40	2	10	2	2
Fatehpur	20	40	2	10	2	2
Lucknow	20	40	2	10	2	2
Muzaffarpur	20	40	2	10	2	2
Hardoi	20	40	2	10	2	2
Bulandshahr	20	40	2	10	2	2
Etawah	20	40	2	10	2	2
Etah	20	40	2	10	2	2
Rampur	20	40	2	10	2	2
Jalaun	20	40	2	10	2	2
Fyzabad	20	40	2	10	2	2
Benares	15	30	2	10	2	2
Satapur	15	30	2	10	2	2
Azamgarh	15	30	2	10	2	2
Budaun	15	30	2	10	2	2
Bara Banki	15	30	2	10	2	2
Shahjahanpur	15	30	2	10	2	2
Meerut	15	30	2	10	2	2
Jhansi	15	30	2	10	2	2
Banda	15	30	2	10	2	2
Bahraich	10	20	2	10	2	2
Kheri	10	20	2	10	2	2
Moradabad	10	20	2	10	2	2
Bareilly	10	20	2	10	2	2
Muzaffarnagar	10	20	2	10	2	2
Ghazipur	8	16	2	10	2	2
Gonda	8	16	2	10	2	2
East	7	14	2	10	2	2
Bah	5	10	2	10	2	2
Gorakhpur	5	10	2	10	2	2
Fatehpur	5	10	2	10	2	2
Bijnor	5	10	2	10	2	2
Pilibhit	5	10	2	10	2	2
Neemli	5	10	2	10	2	2

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Application of the rules regarding the manufacture and refining of saltpetre in Calcutta and its environs to the district of the 24-Parganas in Bengal.

No. 512-D, dated the 24th January, 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that rules 1 to 19 of the rules regulating the manufacture and refining of saltpetre in Calcutta and its environs published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1908-S. R., dated the 10th April 1901, shall apply to the district of the 24-Parganas in the Presidency of Bengal.

[See Gazette of India, 1920, Pt. I, p 138.]

Remission of the duty in respect of Salt imported from British India into territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

No. 165-F, dated the 1st March, 1922.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 835-D., dated the 1st March 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no duty shall be levied in respect of salt imported from British India into the said territories, in respect of which the duty leviable in British India has already been paid.

[See Gazette of India, Extraordinary, 1922 p 229.]

Remission of duty in respect of Salt imported into British India from territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

No. B-129-1, dated the 1st March, 1922.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1547-Exc, dated the 1st March, 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no duty shall be levied in respect of salt imported into British India (including British Baluchistan) from the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, provided that duty has already been levied on such salt in the said territories at the rate imposed by the law for the time being in force in those territories.

[See Gazette of India, Extraordinary, 1922, p 230.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Duty to be paid on Salt manufactured in Aden and intended for local consumption in that Settlement.

No. B-129-2, dated the 1st March, 1922.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1545-Exc., dated the 1st March, 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and after the 1st March, 1922, the duty to be paid on salt manufactured in Aden and intended for local consumption in that Settlement, or for export to ports or places on the Arabian littoral situated between latitude eleven and latitude twenty north and longitude thirty-nine and longitude forty-five east, shall be one rupee for each one hundred and forty rounds avoirdupois.

The foregoing order shall not affect the orders contained in any Notification of the Government of India not hereinbefore expressly mentioned.

[See Gazette of India, Extraordinary, 1922, p. 230.]

Remitting duty payable on certain salt

No. 2112-S.R., dated the 20th April, 1903.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, clause (b), of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1724, dated the 21st April, 1893, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty imposed by Notification No. 1542, dated the 18th March, 1903, on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, British India, in cases in which any such salt is issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture.

[See Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 289.]

Remission of duty on wasted salt when exported in square-rigged vessels from the Bombay Presidency to certain ports in British India.

No. 3164-Exc., dated the 1st June, 1905.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, clause (b), of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit, subject to any rules which the Governor of Bombay in Council may make in this behalf, the duty in respect of the actual amount of salt wasted, up to a maximum of 5 per cent., which is imposed under clause (a) of the

¹ The salt duty is now imposed by the Indian Finance Act passed each year.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Remission of duty on wasted salt when exported in square-rigged vessels from the Bombay Presidency to certain ports in British India—*contd.*

said section on salt manufactured in the Presidency of Bombay when such salt is exported by sea in square-rigged sailing vessels or steamers to the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Mangalore, Cochin, Punani, Beypur, Calicut, Badagara, Tellicherry and Cannanore in British India.

[See Gazette of India, 1905, Pt I, p. 371.]

Remission of duty on salt exported from Madras to Travancore.

No. 4352-S R., dated the 16th August, 1901.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, clause (b), of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty imposed under clause (a) of the said section on salt manufactured in the Province of Madras, where such salt is exported by land in accordance with such rules as the Governor in Council may make in this behalf, to the State of Travancore

[See Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 608.]

Remission of duty on salt manufactured in Bombay Presidency where such salt is exported from the salt works in the Bombay Presidency to the Seychelles.

No. M.-341, dated the 6th March, 1922.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b), of section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India, Board of Industries and Munitions, No. M.-341—G, dated the 17th December, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty imposed under clause (a) of the said section on salt manufactured in the Presidency of Bombay where such salt is exported from the salt works in the Bombay Presidency to the Seychelles, subject to the following rules:—

1. These rules may be called the Bombay Salt Export Rules, 1922. Short title.
2. Salt may be exported under these rules from the port of Bombay in square-rigged vessels or in steamers, the said vessels or steamers to be of not less than 300 tons burden to be exported
3. Duty shall be paid in cash or under the credit system on the whole quantity of salt removed from any of the salt works under a permit (hereinafter referred to as "the permit") granted under section 28 of the Bombay Salt Act, 1890. Payment of duty.
4. The salt shall be taken direct from the salt works to Bombay for shipment by the route prescribed in the permit. Removal of salt from salt works

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Remission of duty on salt manufactured in Bombay Presidency where such salt is exported from the salt works in the Bombay Presidency to the Seychelles—*contd.*

Procedure to be followed before shipment.

5. The salt shall be shipped under the supervision of a customs officer who shall re-weigh the whole quantity on board the vessel or steamer. If the customs officer finds that the quantity of salt under removal is in excess of the quantity specified in the permit, he shall recover duty on the excess quantity. The exact quantity shipped shall be entered in the bill of lading.

Intimation to be given to Chief Account Officer.

6 The Controller of Customs, Bombay, shall send to the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, an intimation in Form A appended to these rules of the quantity of salt exported to the Seychelles.

Salt to be taken direct to the Seychelles after shipment

7. The salt, when shipped, shall be taken direct to the Seychelles within the period mentioned in the permit.

Application for remission of duty.

8 The holder of the permit desiring to claim a refund of duty shall obtain from the Collector of Customs at the port of import in the Seychelles a certificate in Form B appended to these rules, and send it to the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, with an application for refund of duty.

Refund

9. The amount of duty to be refunded to the applicant under Rule 8 shall be the amount of duty leviable on the actual quantity of salt shipped at Bombay, or on the actual quantity of salt landed at the Seychelles, whichever is less: Provided that, where the salt has been taken under the credit system and the duty has not been realised, the refund shall be made by placing the amount of duty to the credit of the account of the exporter.

Penalty.

10. (i) In the event of a person committing any breach of these rules, the Commissioner may, in his discretion, withhold the refund.

(ii) Nothing contained in this rule shall affect the liability of such person to any punishment to which he may be liable under the Bombay Salt Act, 1890, or any other law for the time being in force.

FORM A.

(SEE RULE 6.)

Memorandum.

The Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, is informed that _____ md. of salt removed from _____ salt-works, Taluka under permit No. _____

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Remission of duty on salt manufactured in Bombay Presidency where such salt is exported from the salt works in the Bombay Presidency to the Seychelles—*contd.*

dated— have been exported to the Seychelles by
— on — per S. S. — under bill
of lading No —.

Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Dated—

FORM B.

(SEE RULE 8.)

Certified that— mds of Salt— exported
from Bombay by—, on— per S. S.
— under bill of lading No.— have been
landed on— at— in the Seychelles.
The actual quantity found on re-weighment was—
mds.

*Collector of Customs,
(Seychelles).*

Dated—

[See Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 250.]

Remission of duty on wasted salt when exported from the Madras Presidency to ports in British India and Burma.

No. 1377, dated the 10th November, 1923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, clause (b), of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and in supersession of the Finance and Commerce Department Notifications Nos. 5205—5206-S R., dated 16th August, 1904, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit in respect of the actual amount of salt wasted, and up to a maximum of five per cent. of the quantity shipped, the duty which is imposed under clause (a) of the said section on salt manufactured in the Presidency of Madras when such salt is exported by sea in sailing vessels or steamers from any place notified as a port under section 11 or section 12 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), to any ports in British India including in Burma in accordance with the rules made by the Governor of Madras in Council under section 85 of the Madras Salt Act, 1889 (Madras IV of 1889).

-[See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 1602.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Remission of duty on salt manufactured in the Madras Presidency when exported to the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Zanzibar, Hongkong and Ceylon.

No. 1384, dated the 10th November, 1923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and in supersession of the previous Notifications on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty imposed under clause (a) of the said section on salt manufactured in the Presidency of Madras when such salt is exported by sea from any place notified as a port under section 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), to the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Zanzibar, Hongkong and Ceylon, subject to the following rules:—

- (1) The export of salt shall be in a steamer of not less than 1,000 tons burden or a sailing vessel of not less than 100 tons burden.
- (2) Salt may be removed from the factory or dépôt for shipment in bond. The exporter shall, before removal of the salt, execute a bond in the appended form either with one sufficient surety, or, if he prefers this course, in lieu of the surety, the exporter may deposit Government Promissory Notes to the value of the duty on the salt to be exported *plus* such margin to cover depreciation in the value of the Promissory Notes as the Commissioner of Salt, Akkari and Separate Revenue, hereinafter called the Commissioner, may determine.
- (3) Salt exported under these rules may be exported in bulk or in bags under such supervision as the Commissioner may direct.
- (4) The exporter shall, if required, pay the salary and travelling allowance of any such officers as may be specially appointed by Government to superintend the shipment. He shall also if so required furnish the officers visiting the vessel with suitable accommodation and conveniences on board ship.
- (5) After shipment of salt under these rules, the exporter shall produce before the officer in charge of the factory or dépôt a certificate in the prescribed form showing the amount of salt shipped which shall be signed by the Customs Collector at the port of shipment.
- (6) The exporter shall pay duty, at the rate which prevailed at the port of shipment on the date of removal of salt from the factory, on the quantity, if any, by which the quantity shown in the certificate or certificates of shipment falls short of that removed from the factory or dépôt, provided

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Remission of duty on salt manufactured in the Madras Presidency when exported to the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Zanzibar, Hongkong and Ceylon—*contd*

that no duty shall be collected on any unshipped balance returned to the factory owing to bad weather or other sufficient reason.

- (7) The bond for export will be released and the amount of security deposited, if any, shall be returned, on production by the exporter of a certificate from such officer as the Government of the port of import may depute for the purpose as to the landing of salt, and on the payment of duty on the wastage, if any, in excess of 5 per cent. of the quantity shipped.
- (8) In default of the fulfilment of any of the conditions of the bond, the Commissioner may order the payment by the exporter of so much of the amount named in the bond as he may consider appropriate, and his decision shall be final. Such amount may be deducted from the amount of security, if any, deposited.
- (9) Except for the safety of a vessel no part of a consignment of salt shall be landed at any port other than that for which the consignment shall have been declared by the exporter.
- (10) In the event of a vessel carrying salt under these rules not arriving at her port of destination or showing on arrival shortage in the quantity of salt shipped, exceeding 10 per cent., the exporter shall pay duty on all the salt that is missing unless it is established by means of a Marine Court of Inquiry or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the vessel foundered or that the deficient quantity of salt was lost through stress of weather or other accident due to causes beyond the control of the exporter.
- (11) The Commissioner may, at his discretion, withhold the privilege of shipment under these rules in any case in which he may find sufficient reason for doing so or may cancel any order granting such privilege at any time.

Form of bond for export of salt to the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Zanzibar, Hongkong or Ceylon.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that we (here enter name of exporter) of _____ and (here enter name of surety) _____ of _____ are held and firmly bound to the Right Honourable The Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of _____ Rupees (here enter the duty on the quantity shipped) of lawful money current at _____ to

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Remission of duty on salt manufactured in the Madras Presidency when exported to the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Zanzibar, Hongkong and Ceylon—*contd.*

said salt into the hold of such vessel, and if the exporter shall pay duty at the rate in force at the said port of export upon the quantity (if any) by which the salt removed from the said factory or dépôt shall exceed the quantity of salt weighed into the hold of the said vessel and if the exporter shall receive on board such vessel on which salt is so being laden for export such officer or officers of the department of Salt, Abkari and Customs Revenue, Madras, or such other person or persons as the Commissioner shall depute to go on board such vessel and to superintend the shipment of the said salt together with one servant to each such officer or person and shall provide such officers or other persons and their respective servants with suitable accommodation on board such vessel for living and cooking and with a free supply of fire for cooking and of wholesome water to the satisfaction of the Commissioner or of any officer subordinate to the Commissioner whom the Commissioner may empower to inspect such accommodation and to decide on its suitability and shall pay such sum as the Commissioner may require for the payment of the salary and travelling allowance of any person who may be specially entertained by Government for superintending shipment and shall afford to and furnish such officers or persons with all requisite facilities and labour for counting or weighing the said bags as they are brought on board the said vessel or are stowed in or emptied into the hold thereof as the case may be and shall daily during the period of lading the said salt permit such officers or other persons to seal the hold of such vessel so that there may be no access thereto or egress therefrom between sunset and sunrise and shall on the completion of the lading of such vessel permit such officer of the said department or other person as may be deputed for that purpose by the Commissioner to seal the hatches of such vessel so that there may be no egress from or entrance into the hold thereof and throughout the voyage and until the arrival of such vessel at the said port of

shall keep or cause to be kept the said hatches duly sealed and unopened subject nevertheless to necessary exceptions on account of stress of weather or unseaworthiness of such vessel, fire or other inevitable accident and if the exporter shall duly comply with the rules of the said department for the time being in force for the export of salt to the ports of the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Zanzibar, Hongkong or Ceylon and all such rules and regulations as to the receipt, shipment and weightment of salt as the Commissioner may from time to time and at any time impose for the safety of the revenue or otherwise and if the exporter shall convey or cause to be conveyed the said salt direct and without calling at any intermediate port (save in case of stress of weather or unseaworthiness of the said vessel, fire or other inevitable accident in any of which cases the said

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII of 1882).

Remission of duty on salt manufactured in the Madras Presidency when exported to the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Zanzibar, Hongkong and Ceylon—*contd.*

vessel shall if possible proceed to a customs port for shelter or repairs as the case may be) to the said port of so as to arrive there on or before the day of one thousand hundred and and shall there permit such officer or officers as the Government of the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Zanzibar, Hongkong or Ceylon (as the case may be) shall depute for the purpose to reweigh the said salt either on board the said vessel before the said salt shall be landed at the said port of or after it is landed on the wharf or within the precincts of the custom-house there or at such other suitable and convenient place as the said officer or officers so deputed shall direct at the option of such officer or officers and shall pay to the proper officer at the said port of all expenses of and attending such weighing by such deputed officer or officers as aforesaid including if ordered the provision of bags wherein to land such salt into each of which bags shall be placed such weight of salt as such deputed officer or officers may direct and if the exporter shall pay to each such deputed officer *batta* at such rate as the Government of the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Zanzibar, Hongkong or Ceylon (as the case may be) may prescribe for his services and shall pay wharfage and such other dues as may be chargeable upon all such of the said salt which may be landed from the said vessel at the said port of and if the exporter shall within weeks from the date of the completion of the landing of such salt produce to the Commissioner a certificate from any such officer or officers as the Government of the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Zanzibar, Hongkong or Ceylon (as the case may be) shall depute for that purpose of the quantity of salt found on board the said vessel on her arrival at the said port of as ascertained by weighing there as aforesaid and declaring that the conditions hereinbefore mentioned regarding the sealing of hatches of the said vessel and the said bags and the proceeding of the said vessel direct to the said port of import and the period allowed for the voyage of the said vessel to such port (saving all just exceptions as hereinbefore mentioned) have been duly complied with and if such salt shall have been carried in hulk as aforesaid in case of such certificate showing a deficiency in the quantity of the said salt landed at the said port of as compared with the quantity shipped at the said port of in excess of five per centum on the total quantity shipped if the exporter shall pay to the Commissioner upon demand duty at the rate of Rupees (duty) per maund upon the amount of such excess deficiency or if the salt shall have been carried in bags sealed as aforesaid in case of such certificate showing that any bag or bags is or are missing if the exporter shall pay to the Commissioner upon

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Rupees (the duty on the quantity shipped) or so much thereof as shall from time to time be demanded of the exporter and the surety or either of them, their or either of their heirs, executors, administrators or legal representatives by or on behalf of the said Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors or assigns, then the above written bond or obligation shall be void and of no effect and the Government Promissory Notes deposited, if any, shall be returned but otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue. In witness whereof the exporter

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Remission of duty on salt manufactured in the Madras Presidency when exported to the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Zanzibar, Hongkong and Ceylon—*concl'd*

and the said have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the }
abovenamed }
in the presence of }

Signed, sealed and delivered by the }
abovenamed }
in the presence of }

[See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt I, p. 1602.]

Prohibitions as to the transit of salt under certain conditions on or across the Indus.

No. 1316-S. R. , dated the 17th March, 1898.—The following rules made by the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, are published under section 29 of the said Act, in modification of rule 36 of the rules published under Notification No. 1892¹, dated 27th June, 1884, and of Notification No. 3154, dated 21st June, 1889, and in supersession of Notification No. 1452, dated 8th April, 1891:—

Rule 1—The transit of salt from the right to the left bank of the river Indus in any quantity exceeding five seers, except such salt as is the produce of the Kalabagh mines, is prohibited.

Rule 2—The transit of salt in any quantity exceeding five seers on that part of the river Indus which lies within the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, except when covered by a pass signed by an officer of the Northern India Salt Department of rank not lower than that of a Superintendent, certifying that duty has been paid on the salt covered by the pass at the rate for the time being in force in the Cis-Indus districts of the Punjab, is prohibited.

Rule 3—The importation into, or the transit over, any part of that portion of the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab which lies east of the river Indus, of salt produced in the district of Kohat in the Punjab in any quantity exceeding five seers, is prohibited.

[See Gazette of India, 1898, Pt. I, p. 275.]

¹ See now Notification No. 5020, dated 20th October, 1924, Gazette of India, 1924, Pt I, p. 922

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.***THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).**

Rules in respect of the manufacture of salt under license, etc., applying to Calcutta.

No. 1908-S R., dated the 10th April, 1901.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 27, 28 and 29 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and in supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 6007, dated the 29th November, 1889, and No. 1092, dated the 5th March, 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to carry out the provisions of the said Act, namely:—

1. These rules shall apply to Calcutta as defined by or under the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Bengal Act III of 1899), and to the area included within a distance of 2 miles from the limits of Calcutta as so defined and shall have effect therein on and from the 15th April 1901.

2. The importation into Calcutta or such area as aforesaid of the salt known in Calcutta and other parts of Bengal as *puckwa*, being salt which has been obtained in the manufacture of saltpetre, and on which duty for the time being imposed under section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882) (hereinafter referred to "as the said Act"), has not been paid at the place where the salt was obtained as on salt manufactured in the part of British India where the place is situated, is prohibited absolutely.

3. No saltpetre shall be manufactured or refined, and no salt shall be educed therefrom, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license as hereinafter prescribed.

4. Applications for licenses, shall be made to the Salt-revenue officer in charge of the division or circle in which the works are situated, who may grant the application on receipt of the prescribed license-fee.

5. No license shall be granted for the manufacture of crude saltpetre unless the licensing officer is satisfied that the soil in the vicinity of the place of manufacture and the soil from which the said crude saltpetre is to be produced do not contain such a percentage of chloride of sodium as to render the manufacture a source of danger to the salt-revenue, and unless the works are so situated that they can without difficulty be supervised by the Salt-revenue Department.

6. Ordinarily no refinery shall be licensed until the person applying for a license has satisfied the licensing-officer that he is prepared to produce within the period of the license not less than two hundred maunds of refined saltpetre.

7. No refinery shall be licensed until the person applying for a license has satisfied the licensing-officer that the refinery-buildings and premises are so constructed and surrounded by a wall as to afford full security for the levy of the duty on all salt educed therein.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Rules in respect of the manufacture of salt under license, etc., applying to Calcutta—*contd.*

8. The following fees shall be levied in prepayment for licenses for each description of work:

	Rs. A. P.
For the manufacture and refining of saltpetre, including the eduction of salt therefrom .	50 0 0.
For the manufacture of saltpetre	0 4 0 .

9. The license for the manufacture of crude saltpetre to be granted to persons not licensed to refine the saltpetre or educe salt therefrom shall contain the name of the person to whom it is given, and shall specify the place where such manufacture may be carried on and the approximate quantity of saltpetre to be manufactured, and shall also contain the following conditions:—

1st.—That the provisions of the said Act and of these rules shall be strictly observed by the licensee, his agents and his servants,

2nd—That no process for refining the crude saltpetre shall be resorted to.

3rd.—That the plant specified in the license shall not be altered, or the locality of the works changed, without the written sanction of the Salt-revenue officer in charge of the circle.

The license shall be subject to such further conditions as the Commissioner of Excise and Salt may from time to time prescribe for the protection of the Salt-revenue.

10. The license for the manufacture and refinement of saltpetre and for the eduction of salt therefrom shall contain the name of the person to whom it is given, and shall specify the place where such refinement of saltpetre and eduction of salt may be carried on and the approximate quantity of saltpetre to be refined, and shall also contain the following conditions:—

1st.—That the provisions of the said Act and of these rules shall be strictly observed by the licensee, his agents and his servants.

2nd.—That the refinery-buildings and surrounding walls shall be kept in good repair to the satisfaction of the Salt-revenue officer in charge of the circle, and so as to afford full security for the Salt-revenue.

3rd.—That the number of pans and boilers specified in the license shall not be altered without the written sanction of the Salt-revenue officer in charge of the circle.

4th—That the licensee shall maintain a daily register showing the quantity of crude saltpetre purchased or manufactured of

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Rules in respect of the manufacture of salt under license, etc., applying to Calcutta—*contd.*

the saltpetre refined therefrom and of the salt educed from such saltpetre, and of the quantities of any of these substances which may be sold and removed from the refinery.

- 5th —That no saline substance other than refined saltpetre shall be removed from the refinery except with the written sanction of the Salt-revenue officer of the circle, and, if the substance is by law subject to the payment of duty, on payment of the duty of Rs. 2-8 per maund or of such other duty as may, for the time being, be imposed under section 7 of the said Act provided that, with the written sanction of the Salt-revenue officer of the circle, any saline substance subject to the payment of duty may, without such payment, be so removed for destruction at some convenient place outside the refinery under the supervision of the Salt-revenue officer of the circle or of such other Salt-revenue officer as may be specified in the written sanction

The license shall be subject to such further conditions as the Commissioner of Excise and Salt may from time to time prescribe for the protection of the Salt-revenue

11. All licenses granted under these rules shall be for a period ending on or before the 31st July following the date of their issue, and shall on expiry be returned to the Salt-revenue officer of the circle.

12. A duplicate of any license lost or destroyed during the period of its currency may be obtained on payment of one quarter of the original license-fee.

13. Every licensee shall produce his license for inspection when called upon to do so by any Salt-revenue officer not below the rank of Inspector, or by any subordinate deputed by such officer for the purpose.

14. All licensed works and all premises connected therewith shall be open at all times by day or night to the inspection of any such officer or subordinate as is referred to in rule 13

15. All diaries, registers, books of account, and the like connected with the business of licensed works shall at all times be open to the inspection of any such officer or subordinate as is referred to in rule 13.

16. All salt shall be daily weighed and placed in a bonded store-house under lock and key; the key shall remain in the possession of the refiner or his agent, subject to such directions as the Commissioner of Excise and Salt may give from time to time; and the Assistant Commissioner of Inspector from time to time may cause the salt to be weighed in his presence and removed from the bonded store-house. The licensee shall, within twenty-four hours subsequent to such weighment and before the re-

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Rules in respect of the manufacture of salt under license, etc., applying to Calcutta—*contd*

removal of the salt, pay the duty leviable thereon ¹[at the rate in force on the date of removal].

17. When salt has thus been weighed and the duty paid, it shall with all possible despatch, be removed to a distance of more than one hundred yards from any part of the refinery-premises under a pass signed by the Assistant Commissioner or Inspector.

The pass shall be current for such period, not exceeding twenty-four hours, as the officer issuing it may deem necessary for the removal of the salt.

A pass shall not be granted for a less quantity than twenty maunds except for the purpose of emptying a bonded store-house.

18. Except as hereinbefore provided, or with the permission of the Assistant Commissioner, no person shall possess any salt at any place within the limits, or within one hundred yards from the nearest part, of any saltpetre manufactory or refinery and its appurtenances.

19. If any licensee under the foregoing rules fails during the period of his license to carry on effective working at the place at which he is licensed to carry on the same, the licensing-officer may suspend the licence until the licensee is prepared to resume effective working there.

20. In all cases in which illicitly manufactured salt or saltpetre is seized by any Salt-revenue officer below the grade of Assistant Commissioner, such officer shall at once proceed with the salt or saltpetre so seized and any person concerned in the manufacture whom he may have been able to arrest, and any independent witnesses to the seizure whose attendance he may be able to secure, to the nearest police station. The senior officer present at such police-station shall receive from the seizing officer the salt or saltpetre so seized and in the presence of the witnesses (if any) and the accused shall, after weighing and recording the weight of each kind or quality of salt or saltpetre seized (if there are more than one such kind or quality), take from each two samples of not less than one tola each, and shall seal the same with the official seal of the police-station, and after numbering them deliver them to the officer who made the seizure, recording at the same time a note on the printed form of seizure, which shall be presented to him, specifying the total weight of each kind seized according to the weighments made before him and the corresponding numbers of the samples. The remainder of the salt or saltpetre shall be sealed up with the seals of the officer who made the seizure and of the police-station, and shall remain in the malkhana or other secure place in the police-station until such time as a written order shall be sent by the Assistant Commissioner, either for the destruction of the article seized,

¹ These words were added by Notification No. 4635, dated 24th April 1915, see Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p. 612.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Rules in respect of the manufacture of salt under license, etc., applying to Calcutta—*contd.*

which shall be carried into effect by the officer presenting such request in the presence of some officer of the police station and certified by him on the reverse of the order, or for the delivery of the same or part thereof, as the case may be, to the bearer of the order for production in Court.

21. When a seizure is made by the Assistant Commissioner in person, he may either follow the foregoing procedure, deputing one of his subordinates present at the seizure to take the articles seized to the police-station and receive the samples, or he may himself on the spot take out and seal up the samples and the rest of the articles seized with his own official seal. He may then either take the articles seized with him to deposit in such place as he may think fit, or send them for deposit to the nearest or most accessible police-station, to be kept, as provided by rule 20, until further orders. If, however, the Assistant Commissioner himself seals the articles seized, he shall in the event of the identity of the salt or saltpetre produced in Court being denied by the accused, be prepared to attend and prove the same in person.

22. When anything is seized and detained under the said Act or these rules it shall not be released until all duty, penalties and charges due on account thereof have been paid by the owner to the Salt-revenue officer who is in possession thereof.

If the article seized is reported for confiscation, it shall not be released unless orders for its release are received from competent authority.

23. If an animal is so seized and detained, the owner shall provide for its due care and keep; and, if he fails to do so, it may be sold to defray any charges incurred in respect of it.

24. If orders are received from competent authority for the release of anything seized and detained, and no duty or penalty is payable in respect thereof, it shall at once be released to the owner or his agent on his paying all charges incurred in respect thereof.

25. If no one is present to receive the article released, the Salt-revenue officer in charge shall do his best to give notice to the owner of the order of release, and shall cause a similar notice to be affixed in a conspicuous place in his own office and in that of the Assistant Commissioner.

If within two calendar months from the date of the notice no person entitled to receive the article released, claims it and pays all charges incurred in respect thereof, it shall be sold and the proceeds placed in deposit.

If, after a further period of three calendar months, no such claim is made and charges paid, the proceeds shall be credited to the Government.

26. If any duty is leviable or any penalty is imposed by competent authority in respect of any article seized, unless such duty or penalty, together with all charges incurred in respect thereof, is paid within three

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Rules in respect of the manufacture of salt under license, etc., applying to Calcutta—*concl'd.*

days of the receipt of the orders of competent authority for release subject to such payment, the article shall be sold, and from the proceeds the duty, penalty, and charges shall be deducted, and the balance made over to the owner or his agent. If no one is present to receive the balance, notice, as under rule 25, shall be given, the balance being kept in deposit for three calendar months. If not claimed within that period, it shall be credited to the Government.

27. When orders are received from competent authority for the confiscation of anything seized and detained, it shall with all convenient despatch be sold or destroyed as the Assistant Commissioner may direct.

28. When a Magistrate orders the confiscation of works, materials or implements under section 9 of the said Act, they shall be sold or destroyed in such manner as the Assistant Commissioner may direct.

29. Whoever is dissatisfied with any order passed by the Assistant Commissioner, may appeal to the Commissioner of Excise and Salt.

An appeal against every order of the Commissioner of Excise and Salt shall lie to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, if presented within sixty days from the date of the order appealed against.

An order passed on appeal by the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces shall be final.

30. Subject to the provisions of rule 29, the Commissioner of Excise and Salt shall be at the head of the administration of the salt-revenue under the said Act in the area to which these rules apply, and may prescribe all forms necessary for the administration therein of the said Act and of these rules.

[See Gazette of India, 1901, Pt. I, p. 234.]

Rules for deferred payment of all charges on salt manufactured or produced at the sources of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

No. B.-316, dated the 14th October, 1922.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and by section 2 c of the Indian Salt Act, 1889 (XV of 1889), the Governor General in Council has made the following rules, providing for the deferred payment of all charges on salt manufactured or produced at the several sources of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Rules for deferred payment of all charges on salt manufactured or produced at the sources of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department—*contd.*

Rules.

1. In these Rules—

- (a) the expression "Assistant Commissioner" (used in respect of any source from which salt is derived) means the Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, for the time being in charge of such source;
- (b) "authorised" means authorised by special or general order by the Commissioner;
- (c) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

2 The payment of charges (including price and duty) on salt manufactured or produced by the Northern India Salt Revenue Department may, subject to the following rules, be postponed *for any period not exceeding six months* from the date on which such payment is due ¹[namely, the date on which an application under sub-rule (I) of Rule 9 is made]

3. Any person who desires such postponement must offer for deposit with the Commissioner, adequate security for such payment, and, if the offer be accepted, must execute an agreement in the form appended to these rules.

4. Such securities shall take the form of —

- (a) 3 and 3½ per cent. Government promissory notes;
- (b) 4 per cent. Conversion Loan (1931-36);
- (c) 5 per cent. War Loan (1929-47);
- (d) 5 per cent. Income-tax free Loan (1945-55);
- (e) 5½ per cent. War Bonds (1923, 1925, 1928);
- (f) 6 per cent. Bonds (1926, 1927, 1930, 1931, 1932);
- (g) 6 per cent. United Provinces Government Bonds (1921-41),¹
- (h) 6½ per cent. Bombay Government Development Loan (1935);
- ²[(i) 6¼ per cent. ten-year Punjab Bonds, 1933], or
- ³[(j) 5 per cent. ten year Bonds, 1935].

¹ These words were added by Notification No R Dis No. 73-Salt-25, dated 8th July, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt I, p 596

² The word "or" was omitted and clause (i) was inserted by Notification No 1043, dated 15th September, 1923, see Gazette of India, 1923, Pt I, p. 1205.

³ This clause was inserted by Notification No R. Dis. No 313-Salt-25, dated 3rd September, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt I, p 797.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Rules for deferred payment of all charges on salt manufactured or produced at the sources of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department—*contd.*

5. A fee of one rupee shall be chargeable to the depositor on each security deposited by him with the Commissioner, and each security withdrawn from that officer by such depositor.

6. (1) Whenever securities are so deposited, the Commissioner shall grant to the depositor a receipt therefor, showing the amount of duty, price and other charges for which the depositor will receive credit in respect of such securities.

(2) The said amount shall be fixed at a figure not exceeding 90 per cent. of the marketable value of the securities, and shall be liable to reduction by the Commissioner from time to time if the value of the securities depreciates during the currency of the credit.

7. A credit account for the amount shown in the aforesaid receipt shall be opened by the Assistant Commissioner, under the orders of the Commissioner, provided that no account shall ordinarily be opened for a less sum than Rs. 2,000.

8. (1) A depositor may open more than one credit account in his own name at the same time upon depositing separate securities and executing a separate agreement in respect of each account.

(2) Any deficit arising upon any such account may be realised from securities deposited on any other such account.

¹[9. (2) On the opening of a credit account, a depositor may present in any treasury authorised for this purpose an application for salt from the source for which credit has been granted, but the charges (including duty and price) on the salt required shall not exceed the amount up to which credit has been authorised by the Commissioner.]

(2) The Treasury Officer shall not be responsible if the charges on the salt shown in the indent exceed the authorised amount, but the indent on receipt by the Assistant Commissioner shall in that case be rejected and the depositor informed of such rejection.

10. (1) All payments due upon credit accounts, supported by a *chalan* in the form prescribed for ordinary payments of salt revenue, shall be made at an authorised treasury.

(2) The Treasury Officer shall without delay, *i.e.*, on the same day, inform the Assistant Commissioner of the amount received by him.

11 Any interest accruing on securities during the time they remain in the custody of the Commissioner, shall be credited to the depositor's account less a charge for commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the amount of interest realised.

¹ This sub-rule was substituted by Notification No. R Dis. No. 73-Salt-25, dated 3th July, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 596.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Rules for deferred payment of all charges on salt manufactured or produced at the sources of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department—*contd.*

12. (1) Each current account shall be adjusted at the expiration of a period not exceeding six months from the date on which ¹[the first application for salt is made under sub-rule (1) of Rule 9 after the account is opened.]

(2) Whenever an adjustment is made the Commissioner shall either:—

(a) allow the account to be continued after requiring additional security to be deposited if necessary, or

(b) direct the account to be closed.

13. (1) If any depositor fails to pay upon demand the balance found to be due by him to the Government upon the final adjustment of his account, he may be charged with interest on such balance from the date on which the credit expired, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and the Commissioner may proceed to realise the amount due for principal and interest by the sale of the depositor's securities or any of them.

(2) Any surplus accruing on such sale shall be paid to the depositor or his assignee or legal representative (as the case may be), and any loss consequent on the securities not realising the sum due from the depositor for principal and interest shall be realised from him.

(3) For the purpose of making good any such loss the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, may credit to the Government any interest that may have accrued on the securities.

14. When an account opened in respect of any securities has been closed, such securities shall subject to the provisions of rule 8 (2) be returned to the depositor or his assignee or legal representative (as the case may be) upon his presenting a receipt therefor.

Form of Agreement

An agreement made the _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____ between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and _____ of the other part. The said _____ having fully endorsed and deposited with the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue the securities hereinafter mentioned that is to say _____ for securing the payment by him, the said _____ his executors, administrators or personal representatives to the said Secretary of State, his successors or assignees of all money which may at any time or times become due or owing from the said _____

¹ These words were substituted for the words "the account is opened" by Notification No. R. D. No. 73-Salt-25, dated 8th July, 1925 in Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 596.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Rules for deferred payment of all charges on salt manufactured or produced at the sources of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department—*concl'd.*

his executors, administrators or personal representatives to the Northern India Salt Revenue Department on account of all charges (including duty, price and interest) on salt removed from on credit under the rules regulating such credit (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) or which shall at any time or times be at the credit of the said in his account
or accounts current with the said Department in respect of such removals of salt on credit. It is hereby agreed between the said parties hereto, the Secretary of State agreeing for himself, his successors and assignees, and the said for himself, his executors, administrators and personal representatives that the securities so deposited as aforesaid shall be subject and liable to all the provisions of the said rules and to such sale and appropriation of proceeds as therein provided and that any interest which shall accrue due on the securities while they remain in deposit with the said Commissioner shall be paid to the depositor, subject to the power of the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, to retain such interest to meet any sum that may be due by the depositor on his credit account; and lastly that each of the said parties hereto shall adhere to the rules and shall be bound thereby and by every stipulation and provision therein contained. In witness whereof.

Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, for the time being has by order of the Government of India set his hand and the seal of his office hereto for and on behalf of the Secretary of State and the said has hereunto set his hand the day and year first above written.

In the presence of

Signed by the said

In the presence of

Signed by the said

[See Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p 1257.]

Rules for the importation of salt into the district of Bhagalpur.

No. 3207, dated the 29th June, 1889.—The Governor General in Council directs that the subjoined rules made by him in the exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, shall be published in accordance with the terms of section 29 of the said Act.

1. These rules shall apply to the districts of the Bhagalpur Division of the territories administered by the Governor of Bengal, and shall have effect therein on and from the 29th June 1889.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Rules for the importation of salt into the district of Bhagalpur—*contd.*

2. The importation into any part of the territories to which these rules apply of the salt known in Calcutta and other parts of Bengal as "pakwa," being salt which has been obtained in the manufacture of saltpetre, and on which the duty for the time being imposed under section 7 of the Act has not been paid at the place where the salt was obtained as on salt manufactured in the part of British India where that place is situated, is prohibited absolutely.

3. No substance included under the term "saltpetre" in section 3 of the Act shall be manufactured or refined, and no salt shall be educed therefrom, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license as hereinafter prescribed.

¹[4. (1) Subject to the provision of sub-rule (2), applications for licenses shall be made to the Salt-revenue Officers appointed by the Commissioner to receive them and may be granted by the said officers on receipt of the prescribed license-fee

(2) Applications for licenses for the manufacture of crude saltpetre, or of any other substance included under the term "saltpetre" in section 3 of the Act, may be made at any post office which has been specially appointed in this behalf by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in respect of the locality in which it is proposed to carry on the manufacture, and may be granted by the postmaster thereof on receipt of the prescribed fee.]

¹[5. The Commissioner may, by general or special order, direct that no license shall be granted for the manufacture of crude saltpetre, or of any other substance included under the term "saltpetre" in section 3 of the Act, if he is satisfied that the soil in the vicinity of the place of manufacture, or the soil from which the crude saltpetre or other substance is to be produced, contains such a percentage of chloride of sodium as to render the manufacture a source of danger to the salt revenue, or if the works are so situated that they cannot without difficulty be supervised by the Salt Revenue Department.]

6. As a general rule, no refinery shall be licensed until the parties applying for a license have satisfied the licensing officer that they are prepared to produce within the period of the license not less than two hundred maunds of refined saltpetre.

7. No refinery shall be licensed until the parties applying for a license have satisfied the licensing officer that the refinery buildings and premises are so constructed and surrounded by a wall as to afford full security for the levy of the duty on salt educed therein.

¹ These rules were substituted by Notification No. 13124-26, dated 14th August, 1915, see Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p. 1051

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Rules for the importation of salt into the district of Bhagalpur—*contd.*

1[8. (1) The following fees shall be levied in prepayment for licenses for each description of work.—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the manufacture and refining of saltpetre, including the eduction of salt therefrom .	50	0	0
For the manufacture of crude saltpetre, or any other substance included under the term "saltpetre" in section 3 of the Act .	0	4	0

(2) In the case of licenses issued at a post office, the postmaster or other official who prepares the license shall be entitled to make a deduction of two annas per license as remuneration for his trouble. No fee shall be deducted in respect of a duplicate license granted under rule 12.]

9. The license for the manufacture of crude saltpetre or other substance included under the term "saltpetre" in section 3 of the Act to be granted to persons not licensed to refine the "saltpetre" or educe salt therefrom shall contain the name of the person to whom it is given, and shall specify the place where such manufacture may be carried on * * * and shall contain the following conditions:—

1st.—That the provisions of the Act and of all rules duly made under it shall be strictly observed by the licensee, his agents, and servants

2nd —That no process for refining the crude saltpetre shall be resorted to.

3rd —That the plant specified in the license shall not be altered, or the locality of the works changed, without written sanction from the salt revenue officer in charge of the circle

And shall be subject to such further conditions as the Commissioner may from time to time prescribe for the protection of the Government revenue.

10 The license for the manufacture and refinement of saltpetre and for the eduction of salt therefrom shall contain the name of the person to whom it is given, and shall specify the place where such refinement of saltpetre and eduction of salt may be carried on and the approximate quantity of saltpetre to be refined, and shall also contain the following conditions —

1st.—That the provisions of the Act and of all rules duly passed under it shall be strictly observed by the licensee and his agents and servants.

¹ This rule was substituted by Notification No 13128-26, dated 14th August, 1915, *see* Gazette of India, 1915, Pt 1, p. 1051.

² The words "and the approximate quantity of saltpetre which should be manufactured" were omitted by Notification No 13128-26, dated 14th August, 1915, *see* Gazette of India, 1915, Pt 1, p. 1051

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII of 1882).

Rules for the importation of salt into the district of Bhagalpur—*contd.*

- 2nd.*—That the refinery buildings and surrounding walls shall be kept in good repair to the satisfaction of the Salt-revenue Officer in charge of the circle, and so as to afford full security for the Government revenue.
- 3rd.*—That the number of pans and boilers specified in the license shall not be altered without the written sanction of the Salt-revenue Officer in charge of the circle.
- 4th.*—That the licensee shall maintain a daily register showing the quantity of crude saltpetre purchased or manufactured, of the saltpetre refined therefrom, and of the salt deduced from such saltpetre, and of the quantities of any of these substances which may be sold and removed from the refinery.
- 5th.*—¹[That except in the case of salt for the payment of the duty on which the refiner has been allowed to compound under rule 16, sub-rule (3), no saline substance,] other than refined saltpetre shall be removed from the refinery except with the written sanction of the Salt-revenue Officer of the circle; and if the substance is by law subject to the payment of duty ²[on payment of such duty] as may for the time being be imposed by the Governor General in Council under section 7 of the Act: provided that, with the written sanction of the Salt-revenue Office of the circle, any saline substance subject to the payment of duty may without such payment be so removed for destruction at some convenient place outside the refinery under the supervision of the salt revenue officer named in the sanction.

And shall be subject to such further conditions as the Commissioner may from time to time prescribe for the protection of the Government revenue.

11. All licenses granted under these rules shall be for a period ending on or before the 31st July following the date of their issue.

12. Duplicates of licenses lost or destroyed during the period of their currency may be obtained on payment of one-quarter of the original license fee.

13. Every licensee shall produce his license for inspection when called upon to do so by any officer of the Salt Revenue Department not below

¹ These words were substituted for the words "That no saline substance" by Notification No. 1312-N-26, dated 14th August 1915, or Gazette of India 1915 Pt. I, p. 1051.

² These words were substituted for the words "on payment of two rupees and eight annas per maund of such substance or of such other duty" by *ibid.*

³ The words "and shall on expiry be returned to the Salt Revenue Officer" were omitted by *ibid.*

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Rules for the importation of salt into the district of Bhagalpur—*contd.*

nearest point of any saltpetre manufactory or refinery and its appurtenances.

19. If any licensee under the foregoing rules fails during the period of the license to carry on effective working at the place at which he is licensed to carry on the same, the licensing officer may suspend the license until the licensee is prepared to resume effective working there.

20. In all cases in which illicitly manufactured salt or saltpetre is seized by any salt revenue officer below the grade of ¹[Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent], such officer shall at once proceed with the salt or saltpetre so seized, and any person concerned in the manufacture that he may have been able to arrest, and any independent witnesses to the seizure whose attendance he may be able to secure to the nearest police post. The senior officer present at such police post shall receive from the seizing officer the salt or saltpetre so seized, and in the presence of witnesses and accused shall, after weighing and recording the weight of each, take from each distinct kind or quality of salt or saltpetre seized (if there be more than one such kind or quality) two samples of not less than one tola each, which he shall seal with the official seal of the police station, and after numbering them deliver them to the officer who made the seizure, recording at the same time a note on the printed form of seizure which will be presented to him, specifying the total weight of each kind seized according to the weighments made before him, and the corresponding numbers of the samples. The remainder of the salt or saltpetre shall be sealed up with the seal of the officer who made the seizure and of the police station, and shall remain in the malkhana or other secure place in such station until such time as a written order shall be sent by the ¹[Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent] of the circle either for the destruction of the articles seized, which shall be carried into effect by the officer presenting such request in the presence of some officer of the police station, and the same certified on the reverse of the order, or for the delivery of the same, or part thereof, as the case may be, to the bearer of the order for production in Court.

21. When a seizure is made by a ¹[Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent] in person, he may either follow the foregoing procedure, deputing one of his subordinates present at the seizure to take the salt or saltpetre to the station and receive the samples, or he may himself on the spot take out and seal up the samples and the rest of the seized salt or saltpetre with his own official seal. He may then either take the salt or saltpetre seized with him to deposit where he considers it will be safest, or send it for deposit to the nearest or most accessible police station, to be kept as in the previous case, until further orders. If, however, the

¹ These words were substituted for the word "Superintendent" by Notification No. 13128-26, dated 14th August, 1915, see Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p. 1051.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882):

Rules for the importation of salt into the district of Bhagalpur—*contd.*

¹[Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent] himself seals the salt or saltpetre, he must, in the event of the indentity of the salt or saltpetre produced in Court being denied by the accused, be prepared to attend and prove the same in person.

22. When anything is seized and detained under the Act or the rules made under the Act, it shall not be released until all duty, penalties, and charges due on account thereof have been paid by the owner to the salt reveaue officer who is in possession of such thing.

If the thing is reported for confiscation, it shall not be released unless orders for the release are received from competent authority.

23. If an animal is so seized and detained, the owner shall provide for its due care and keep, in default of which the animal may be sold to defray charges.

24. If orders are received from competent authority for the release of anything seized and detained, and no duty or penalty is payable in respect of such thing, it shall at once be given up to the owner or his agent on his paying all charges incurred.

25. Should no one be present to receive the thing released, the officer of salt revenue in charge shall do his best to give notice to the owner of the order or release, and shall cause a similar notice to be affixed on the office premises and at the Assistant Commissioner's office.

If within two calendar months from the date of the notice no person entitled to receive the thing claim it and pay all charges incurred, it shall be sold, and the proceeds placed in deposit.

After a further period of three calendar months, the money shall be credited to the Government.

26. If any duty is leviable or penalty is imposed by competent authority in respect of the thing seized, unless such duty or penalty, together with all charges incurred, be paid within three days of the receipt of the orders of competent authority for release subject to such payment, the thing shall be sold, and from the proceeds the duty, penalty, and charges shall be deducted, and the balance made over to the owner or his agent. Should no one be present to receive the money, notice, as under rule 25 shall be given, the money being kept in deposit for three calendar months. If not claimed within that period, it shall be credited to the Government.

27. When orders are received from competent authority for the confiscation of anything seized and detained, it shall with all convenient dispatch be sold or destroyed, as the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue may direct.

¹ These words were substituted for the word "Superintendent" by Notification No. 13123-26, dated 14th August, 1915, see Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p. 1051.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Rules for the importation of salt into the district of Bhagalpur—*concl'd.*

28. When a Magistrate orders the confiscation of works, materials or implements under section 9 of the Act, they shall be sold or destroyed by dismantling or otherwise under the orders of the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue.

Appeals.

29. Any person who may be dissatisfied with an order passed by the [Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent] of a Circle may appeal to the Assistant Commissioner of the division; and any person dissatisfied with an order passed by an Assistant Commissioner may appeal to the Commissioner, whose decision shall be final

30. The Commissioner of Salt Revenue may prescribe all forms necessary for the administration of the Act and these Rules

[See Gazette of India, 1889, Pt. I, p. 367.]

¹ These words were substituted for the word "Superintendent" by Notification No 13123—20, dated 14th August, 1915, see Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p. 1051.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Date of operation.

No. 1416, dated the 24th June, 1887.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, under section 2 of “The Indian Explosives Act, 1884,” that the said Act shall come into force on the first day of July, 1887

[*See Gazette of India, 1887, Pt. I, p. 307.*]

Fee for licenses to possess explosives.

No. 518, dated the 19th April, 1893—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5, sub-section (2), clause (b), of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884), and in modification of the rules made by the various Local Governments thereunder, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule as to the fee to be charged for license to possess explosives granted to contractors, cultivators and other persons:

No fee shall be charged for licenses granted to contractors, cultivators or other persons to possess gunpowder, fuses or other explosives in reasonable quantities when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bonâ fide*, in the case of license granted to contractors, for blasting purposes, and in the case of licenses granted to cultivators or other persons, for blasting purposes in connection with agricultural works or works of public utility

2. *Home Department Notification No 1989, dated the 25th July, 1888*, is hereby cancelled.

[*See Gazette of India, 1893, Pt. I, p. 211.*]

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives.

No. 4013—33, dated the 6th June, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884) the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884). .

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES RULES, 1914.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

RULES

1. Short title.
 2. Supersession of previous notifications; and savings
 3. General exemptions.
 4. Definitions.
-

CHAPTER II.

*** CLASSIFICATION OF EXPLOSIVES**

5. Classes of explosives.
 6. Division of nitro-compounds.
 7. Division of chlorate-mixtures
 8. Division of fulminates
 9. Division of ammunition
 10. Division of fireworks
-

CHAPTER III.

IMPORTATION.

11. When license to import is requisite.
12. Ports at which importation by sea is permitted.
13. Importation of explosives from Portuguese India.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

• **THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).**

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

RULES.

Testing of explosives.

14. Testing of imported explosives.
15. Explosives exempted from testing.
16. Nature of test prescribed.
17. Exemption of re-imported explosives from testing.
18. Procedure on arrival of ship in port.
19. Despatch of samples to the testing authority.
20. Testing of samples by the testing authority.

Importation in anticipation of the grant of a license to import.

21. Importation by sea in anticipation of the grant of a license.
22. Importation by land in anticipation of the grant of a license.
23. Requirements to be fulfilled by importer and consignee prior to importation
24. Disposal of explosives imported
25. Delivery of samples by owner or person in charge of the magazine and the testing of such samples.
26. Distribution prohibited till license is granted.

CHAPTER IV.

TRANSPORT.

27. When license to transport is requisite

Licenses for the general transport of explosives for blasting.

28. Application for license for general transport.
29. Procedure in granting a license for general transport.
30. Procedure in transporting explosives under license for general transport.
31. Procedure in issuing passes.

CHAPTER V.

MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION AND SALE

Manufacture.

32. When license to manufacture is requisite.
33. Conditions to be observed by persons filling cartridges.
34. Conditions to be observed by persons adapting or preparing cartridges.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

RULES.

Possession.

- 35 When license to possess is requisite.
- 36 Saving of general prohibition under the Act.

Sale

- 37. When license for sale is requisite.

CHAPTER VI

MAGAZINES

- 38. Procedure in applying for license in Form J.
- 39 Issue of notices to objectors to the site of the magazine.
- 40 Notices to local authorities
- 41 Publication and service of notices.
- 42 Inquiry into objections.
- 43 Report on completion of inquiry.
- 44. Procedure to be observed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives on receipt of report
- 45. Submission of application to the licensing authority.
- 46. Grant of license.
- 47. Procedure on grant of license.
- 48. Endorsement of license.

CHAPTER VII

LICENSES AND PERMITS

Grant of licenses.

- 49. Forms of licenses, licensing authorities and fees
- Validity of license
- 50. Conditions under which licenses are held

Amendment of licenses

- 51. Amendment of licenses

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

Renewal of licenses.

RULES.

52. Renewal of licenses issued by the Governor General in Council.
53. Renewal of licenses in Form J.
54. Renewal of licenses not provided for in rule 52 or rule 53.
55. Renewal of license for general transport for blasting explosives.
56. Time for making application for the renewal of a license.
57. Fee chargeable on renewal of license.

Expiration of licenses

58. Procedure on expiration or forfeiture of license.
59. Issue of temporary license when original has expired or been forfeited.
60. Death, etc., of licensee

Forfeiture of licenses.

61. Liability of license to forfeiture

General provisions as to licenses.

62. Production of licenses or passes on demand
63. Validity of license under the Arms Act.
64. Duplicate licenses in case of loss of license.
65. Mode of payment of fees.
66. Discretion of authority empowered to grant, amend or renew licenses.
67. Executive control over licensing authorities.

Permits for temporary possession of explosives to be granted free of cost.

68. Permit for temporary storage of explosives in a magazine in excess of licensed quantities
69. Permit for temporary possession of fireworks by non-licensees elsewhere than in Burma.
70. Permit for temporary possession of fireworks by non-licensees in Burma.
71. Permit to possess fireworks in excess of licensed quantities.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

CHAPTER VIII.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN TRANSPORTING EXPLOSIVES.

PART I.—GENERAL.

Packing and Marking

RULES.

72. Prohibition of consignment or conveyance of improperly packed explosives.
73. Packing of explosives.
74. Packing of authorised explosives
75. Packing of explosives which are not authorised.
76. Labelling and marking of packages
77. Relaxation of packing rules

Consignment.

78. Despatch of explosives to carrier
79. Receipt of explosives by carrier.

Precautions to be observed in loading and unloading explosives.

80. Loading and unloading to be by daylight
81. Prohibition of naked lights, etc
82. Prohibition of smoking.
83. Prohibition of nailed boots, etc.
84. Method of handling explosives

Loading.

85. Protection of explosives in transit
86. Maximum consignments allowed
87. Explosives of different kinds to be kept apart
88. Danger from fire and water to be guarded against.
89. Protection from naked iron or steel

Conveyance

90. Explosives not to be sent by public carriage or vessel.
91. Carriage or vessel to be in charge of competent person or persons.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—contd.

RULES.

92. Intoxicated person not to have charge of carriage or vessel.
93. Driving or navigation to be careful.
94. Prohibition of delay in transit.
95. Avoidance of danger by fire, etc.
96. Explosives not to be carried across railway bridges.

Exemptions and Savings.

97. Saving as to the conveyance of ammunition, [and Chinese cracker].¹
98. Saving as to the conveyance of small consignments.
99. Saving as to conveyance by railway.
100. Saving of liability of carrier and owner and master of a ship for breach of these rules when consignee, etc., is in fault.

PART II.—RAILWAYS.

Consignment.

101. Conveyance by railway
102. Certain explosives not to be consigned
103. Certificate of packing.
104. Notice of the consignment
105. Receipt of consignment
106. Certificate in case of nitro-compounds and chlorates.
107. Discretion of Railway to refuse improperly packed explosives.
108. Disposal of consignment on arrival at station of departure.

Loading.

109. Maximum quantities to be conveyed in one vehicle.
110. Prohibition of conveyance with inflammable substances, etc.
111. Condition of vehicle.
112. Stowing of explosives
113. Method of stowing of explosives.
114. Method of stowing of high explosives
115. Locking of vehicles.

¹ Inserted by Notification No. 42-D., dated 2nd December, 1916, see Gazette of India, 1916, Pt. I, p. 1818

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

Delivery

RULES.

- 116. Delivery to consignee.
- 117. Disposal when consignee fails to take delivery.
- 118. Protection of explosives pending removal.

Power to open packages.

- 119. Opening of suspected packages
- 120. Disposal of opened packages.

Precautions to be observed during loading and unloading.

- 121. Time of loading and unloading
- 122. Loading and unloading to be continuous
- 123. Place of loading and unloading.
- 124. Loading and unloading of Government explosives
- 125. Maximum number of vehicles to be dealt with at a time.
- 126. Time of transhipment

Marshalling and Shunting

- 127. Maximum number of vehicles to be hauled in one train.
- 128. Precaution in the case of high explosives.
- 129. Position of vehicles in the train
- 130. Shunting.
- 131. Limit of speed in shunting
- 132. Superintendence in shunting.

Brakes

- 133. Brakes.

Conveyance by passenger train.

- 134. Conveyance of explosives by passenger train.
- 135. Conveyance of explosives by mixed train

Exemptions.

- 136. Saving as to cartridges for small-arms.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Powers of search and destruction.

RULES.

137. Powers of search and destruction.

Penalties.

138. Penalties.*

Exemptions.

139. Saving as to acts done in emergency, etc.

-
1. SCHEDULE I.—PRESCRIBED TESTS.
 2. SCHEDULE II.—CLASSES OF LICENSES, LICENSING AUTHORITIES, ETC.
 3. SCHEDULE III.—PRESCRIBED FORMS.
 4. SCHEDULE IV.—METHODS OF PACKING.
 5. TABLE OF DISTANCES.
-

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884, FOR THE MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION, SALE, TRANSPORT AND IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1 These Rules may be called the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914.

2. All previous notifications made by the Governor General in Council under the said sections are hereby superseded, but all licenses or duplicates granted or renewed, all fees imposed or levied and all powers conferred by or under any notification so superseded, shall, so far as they are consistent herewith, be deemed to have been respectively granted, renewed, imposed, levied or conferred hereunder.

Short title
Expression
of previous
notification;
and saving.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

3. Nothing in these rules shall apply—

General exemption

- (i) to the manufacture, possession, sale, packing, transport or importation of¹ paper caps for toy pistols, under such conditions and in such quantities as the Local Government, or, in the case of transport by rail, the Railway Board, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may from time to time determine;
- (ii) to the manufacture, possession or sale of gunpowder in any of the Agency Tracts in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari Districts of the Presidency of Madras;
- (iii) to the possession or transport of any explosive in any port in which special rules made by the Local Government under the Act are for the time being in force in so far as they are expressly superseded by, or are inconsistent with, such special rules;
- (iv) to the packing, transport or importation of capped safety cartridge cases, if otherwise empty, when packed, transported or imported in the same consignment with arms covered by a license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878;
- ²(v) to the possession, sale, transport and importation of Di-nitro-phenol, when packed in watertight packages and mixed with water in the proportion of 85 parts by weight of Di-nitro-phenol to not less than 15 parts by weight of water.

4. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject Definitions or context :—

[1884] (1) "The Act" means the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

(2) "Ammunition" means any explosive when the same is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise adapted or prepared, so as to form—

- (a) a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon or any other weapon, or for blasting, or
- (b) a safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or

¹ The words "toy fireworks such as" were deleted by Notification No 7567, dated 7th July, 1917, see Gazette of India, 1917, Pt I, p 1166.

² Old clause (v) was omitted by Notification No. 4963, dated 12th July, 1919, see Gazette of India, 1919, Pt I, p. 1335 and new clause (v) was inserted by Notification No. 1784-D., dated 28th February, 1920, see Gazette of India, 1920, Pt I, p. 420.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

- (c) a tube for firing explosives, or
- (d) a percussion-cap, detonator, fog-signal, shell, torpedo, war-rocket, or any other contrivance other than a fire-work.

* (3) "Authorised explosive" means an explosive included in a list of authorised explosives prepared by the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India and in force for the time being.

(4) "Chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

(5) "Detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains fulminate in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case would communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

(6) "District authority" means—

(i) in a Presidency town, or its suburbs, or in Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police;

(ii) elsewhere, the Magistrate of the District.

¹ [(6a) "District Magistrate" includes, in cases where the Local Government so directs, the "Additional District Magistrate" in respect of such area as such Local Government may so order.]

(7) "Fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture whatever, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliance for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

(8) "Gunpowder" means gunpowder ordinarily so called.

(9) "Nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder which is formed by the mechanical mixture of nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance:

and includes ² [any explosive containing a perchlorate and not being a chlorate mixture, fulminate or nitro compound as defined in this rule, and] such explosives as—

Chilworth special powder, |
Ammonal,

Bohbbinite, and
Westfallite. !

* For list of authorised explosives, see Notification No. 570, dated 2nd March, 1922, Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. II, p. 276.

¹ Inserted by Notification No. 4329-M., dated 21st April, 1917, see Gazette of India, 1917, Pt. I, p. 677.

² These words were inserted by Notification No. 193-D, dated 22nd November, 1919, see Gazette of India, 1919, Pt. I, p. 2241.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

(10) "Nitro-compound" means any chemical compound which is possessed of explosive properties or is capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, and is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid), or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid, upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

(11) "Small-arm nitro-compound" means a nitro-compound adapted and intended exclusively for use in cartridges for small-arms.

(12) "Safety cartridge"—

(i) means a cartridge for small-arms, the case of which can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which is so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges, and

(ii) includes a rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridge, if it is as described in clause (i) whether it is for use with a machine-gun having chambers identical with those of rifles or with a machine-gun having special chambers;

Provided that the diameter of the cartridge in either case (i) or case (ii) does not exceed one inch.

(13) "Safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze would not communicate laterally with other like fuzes

(14) "Testing authority" means the Chemical Examiner or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf

CHAPTER II

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPLOSIVES

5. (1) For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely —

Class 1	Gunpowder.
Class 2	Nitrate-mixture
Class 3	Nitro-compound
Class 4	Chlorate-mixture.
Class 5	Fulminate.
Class 6	Ammunition.
Class 7	Firework.

Classes of
explosives

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV. OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

(2) When any explosive falls within more than one of the said classes, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of such classes.

6. Nitro-compounds shall, for the purposes of these rules, be subdivided as follows, namely:—

(a) Division 1, comprising—

(i) such explosives, as—

Ballistite,	Dynamite,
Blasting gelatine,	Gelatine dynamite,
Carbonite,	Gelignite,
Cordite,	Nitro-glycerine, and

Stonite, and

(ii) any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound; and

(b) Division 2, comprising—

(i) such explosives, as—

Amberite No. 2,	Gun-cotton,
Ammonite,	Picric powder,
Bellite,	Roburite,
Coopal's powder,	Schultz's powder, and
E. C sporting powder,	Tonite (or cotton powder),

and

(ii) any nitro-compound, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

7. Chlorate-mixtures shall, for the purposes of these rules, be subdivided as follows, namely:—

(a) Division 1, comprising—

(i) such explosives, as—

Permonite, and
Polarite, and

(ii) any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound, and

Division of
Nitro-compounds,

Division of
chlorate-mixtures.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

(b) Division 2, comprising—

(i) such explosives, as—

Cheddite, and

Steelite, and

(ii) any chlorate-mixture, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1

8. Fulminates shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:— Division of fulminates

(a) Division 1, comprising such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of those substances, such as are used in percussion-caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorous, or certain description of compounds of phosphorous, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter; and

(b) Division 2, comprising such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazo benzol

9. Ammunition shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:— Division of ammunition

(a) Division 1, comprising exclusively—

Safety cartridges,

Safety fuzes for blasting.

Railway fog-signals, and

Percussion-caps, and

(b) Division 2, comprising any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined, which *does not contain* its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, other than safety cartridges,

Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purposes,

Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd*

Fuzes for blasting, other than safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives, and
War-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition; and

- 2) Division 3, comprising any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined, which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Detonators,
Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells, and
Tubes for firing explosives,
containing their own means of ignition.

Explanations—The expression “ammunition containing its own means of ignition” means ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to or forming part of the ammunition, which is adapted to explode or fire the ammunition by friction or percussion.

The expression “percussion-cap” does not include a detonator.

Division of
fireworks

10. Fireworks shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:—

(a) Division 1, comprising *firework compositions*, that is to say,—

(i) any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in any of the foregoing definitions,

(ii) any star, and

(iii) (except as declared in the proviso to this rule) any coloured fire composition; and

(b) Division 2, comprising *manufactured fireworks*, that is to say, any explosive of Class 1, 2, 3, 4 or 6 and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

to form a 'squid cracker,' [Chinese crackers]¹ toy cap or amorce, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals.

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case, containing not more than one pound of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition, shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework" and not a "firework composition."

CHAPTER III

IMPORTATION.

11. No explosive shall be imported into British India by land or sea— When license to import is requisite.

(i) unless it is an authorised explosive,

(ii) except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under these rules:

Provided that nothing in sub-clause (ii) of this rule shall apply to—

(a) an explosive conveyed or landed under rule 21 or rule 22;

(b) any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined by the Indian Arms Act, 1878, imported by any person lawfully entitled under that Act or the rules thereunder for the time being in force to possess such explosive, in such quantities as may be prescribed by that Act or the rules thereunder for the time being in force, or (when no quantities are prescribed) in reasonable quantities for his own private use:

Further provided that when an explosive is so imported, the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

¹ Inserted by Notification No 7567, dated 7th July, 1917, see Gazette of India, 1917, Pt. I, p. 1166.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

12. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except into the ports of—

Calcutta (including Moyapur and Diamond Harbour),

Rangoon,

Madras,

Bombay.

Calicut,

Karachi, and

Aden;

[Chittagong]¹.

Provided that—

(i) crackers may be imported into the ports of Negapatam and Moulmein;

(ii) an explosive which has passed the test (if any) prescribed by these rules at Rangoon, Madras or Bombay, may be re-imported—

(a) from Rangoon into the ports of Akyab, Moulmein, Sando-way, Kyaukpau, Tavoy, Mergui and Victoria Point,

(b) from Madras into the ports of Tuticorin, Cocbin, Bimlipatam, Coconada, Negapatam, Mangalore, Gopalpore, Vizagapatam, Pamhan and Masulipatam, or

(c) from Bombay into the ports of ²[Cocbin, Mangalore and Tuticorin], and

(iii) an explosive required for blasting purposes which has passed the test prescribed by the rules for the time being in force made by the Governor of the Straits Settlements in Council under the Explosives Ordinance, 1899, or such other law for the time being in force in those Settlements, may be imported from Penang into the port of Victoria Point.

³“(iv) An explosive shall not be imported into the port of Chittagong save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and subject to such conditions and restrictions as he may in any particular case impose.”]

13. No explosives, other than those required *bona fide* for blasting purposes, shall be imported from Portuguese India.

Testing of explosives

14. No license for the importation of an explosive shall be granted unless such explosive is certified by the testing authority to have passed the test (if any) prescribed by rule 16 for such explosives.

¹ This word was added by Notification No. 13771, dated 28th December, 1918, see Gazette of India, 1919, Pt. I, p. 2089.

² These words were substituted for the words “Cochin and Mangalore” by Notification No. M. 1137, dated 25th July, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 693.

³ This proviso was added by Notification No. 13771, dated 28th December, 1918, see Gazette of India, 1919, Pt. I, p. 2089.

Ports at which importation by sea is permitted.

Importation of explosives from Portuguese India.

Testing of imported explosives.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

15. No test shall be necessary:—

- (i) in the case of gunpowder, ammunition (Division 1), fulminates and fireworks; or
- (ii) in the case of a nitrate-mixture;

Explosives
exempted
from testing

Provided that—

- (a) the Local Government or the licensing authority may direct that any nitrate-mixture shall be subjected to such analysis by such officer as the Local Government may prescribe; and
- (b) where an analysis has been prescribed under sub-clause (a), such nitrate-mixture is certified by the officer appointed as aforesaid to have passed such analysis

16 Any explosive not specified in rule 15 shall be subject to the test set forth in Schedule I as applicable to such explosive.

Nature of
test pre-
scribed.

17. (1) When an explosive required by rule 16 to be tested—

- (a) has been tested at any of the ports at which importation by sea is permitted under rule 12 and has been imported thence, or
- (b) is re-imported or imported under and in accordance with provisos (ii) and (iii) to rule 12,

Exemption of
re-imported
explosives
from testing.

such explosive shall be exempted from any fresh test under these rules provided that it is accompanied by—

- (i) a certificate of such testing, and
 - (ii) (in the case of a nitro-compound or a chlorate-mixture) a certificate or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate that the explosive is of standard purity, and (in the case of dynamite or any nitro-glycerine compound) that there are no signs of liquefaction or of exuded nitro-glycerine
- (2) The certificate referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause (1)—
- (a) shall bear the signature of one of the officers mentioned in clause (2) of rule 106 or, if the explosives are imported from Penang, of the officer authorised in this behalf by the Government of the Straits Settlements and
 - (b) shall ordinarily be valid for six months after date: provided that, in the case of dynamite and other nitro-glycerine com-

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd*

pounds which are not used as propellants as defined in rule 73,

- (i) such certificate shall lapse on the 31st July, and
- (ii) a fresh certificate may be demanded for each consignment imported between the 1st April and the 31st July (both inclusive).

Procedure on arrival of ship in port.

18 On the arrival in any port at which the importation of explosives is lawful of a ship having on board an explosive, such officer as the Chief Customs Officer of the port may authorise in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board, and if analysis or testing is required by these rules, obtain samples of the explosive, and the master of the ship shall give to such officer, without charge, such samples as he may require.

Despatch of samples to the testing authority.

19 The officer taking samples of the explosive under rule 18 shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary and shall forward the same to the testing authority

Testing of samples by the testing authority

20 The testing authority shall test or analyse the samples (as the case may be) and shall without delay forward to the licensing authority (through the Chief Customs Officer) a report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test or analysis.

Importation in anticipation of the grant of a license to import.

Importation by sea in anticipation of the grant of a license.

21 Any authorised explosive may—

- (a) if it is certified by the manufacturer to be of British manufacture; or
- (b) (not being of British manufacture) if it is imported from the United Kingdom and is covered by a certificate granted by one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in the United Kingdom showing that it has passed the United Kingdom tests; or
- (c) (not being of British manufacture) if the Governor General in Council, being satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision, permits;

be imported by sea and landed, in anticipation of the grant of a license to import, at any port at which the landing of such explosive is permitted under rule 12 in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1881 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

- 22 Any authorised explosive may be imported into British India by land in anticipation of the grant of a license to import if it is certified by the manufacturer to be of British manufacture Importation by land in anticipation of the grant of a license. Requirements to be fulfilled by importer and consignee prior to importation
23. No explosive shall be imported or landed under rules 21 or 22 until the consignee has given notice of his intention to import such explosive to the Chief Customs Officer or the District authority in whose jurisdiction the place or magazine appointed under rule 24 is situated, and has given to such officer an undertaking (without security or with such security as that officer deems sufficient) that he will, in the event of the explosive failing to pass the prescribed test or analysis, comply with such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may issue
- 24 An explosive imported or landed under rules 21 and 22 shall, under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Local Government, be conveyed to and stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose or any private magazine declared by the Local Government to be suitable therefor Disposal of explosives imported
- Provided that explosives not of British manufacture shall not be transported by rail until a license to import such explosives has been granted
- 25 The person owning or being in charge of the magazine to which the explosive imported by land has been conveyed under rule 24 shall, if analysis or testing of the explosive is required by these rules, forthwith deliver without charge to such officer or person as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf such samples as he may require Delivery of samples by owner or person in charge of the magazine and the testing of such samples
- The samples shall be tested or analysed in accordance with the procedure laid down in rules 19 and 20, the report of the testing officer being forwarded to the licensing authority through the officer or person from whom he received the samples
26. The explosive shall not be removed or distributed from the place or magazine to which it has been conveyed under rule 24, until a license has been granted for its importation and until the person in charge of the magazine has received notice from the licensing authority that it may be so removed or distributed Distribution prohibited till license is issued

CHAPTER IV

TRANSPORT

27. Explosives required *bona fide* for blasting purposes shall not be transported except under and in accordance with a license granted under these rules: When license to transport is requisite.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

pounds which are not used as propellants as defined in rule 73,

(i) such certificate shall lapse on the 31st July, and

(ii) a fresh certificate may be demanded for each consignment imported between the 1st April and the 31st July (both inclusive).

Procedure on arrival of ship in port.

18. On the arrival in any port at which the importation of explosives is lawful of a ship having on board an explosive, such officer as the Chief Customs Officer of the port may authorise in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board, and if analysis or testing is required by these rules, obtain samples of the explosive; and the master of the ship shall give to such officer, without charge, such samples as he may require.

Despatch of samples to the testing authority.

19. The officer taking samples of the explosive under rule 18 shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary and shall forward the same to the testing authority.

Testing of samples by the testing authority.

20. The testing authority shall test or analyse the samples (as the case may be) and shall without delay forward to the licensing authority (through the Chief Customs Officer) a report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test or analysis.

Importation in anticipation of the grant of a license to import

Importation by sea in anticipation of the grant of a license.

21. Any authorised explosive may—

(a) if it is certified by the manufacturer to be of British manufacture; or

(b) (not being of British manufacture) if it is imported from the United Kingdom and is covered by a certificate granted by one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in the United Kingdom showing that it has passed the United Kingdom tests; or

(c) (not being of British manufacture) if the Governor General in Council, being satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision, permits;

be imported by sea and landed, in anticipation of the grant of a license to import, at any port at which the landing of such explosive is permitted under rule 12 in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

22. Any authorised explosive may be imported into British India by land in anticipation of the grant of a license to import if it is certified by the manufacturer to be of British manufacture
- Importation by land in anticipation of the grant of a license Requirements to be fulfilled by importer and consignee prior to importation.
23. No explosive shall be imported or landed under rules 21 or 22 until the consignee has given notice of his intention to import such explosive to the Chief Customs Officer or the District authority in whose jurisdiction the place or magazine appointed under rule 24 is situated, and has given to such officer an undertaking (without security or with such security as that officer deems sufficient) that he will, in the event of the explosive failing to pass the prescribed test or analysis, comply with such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may issue.
24. An explosive imported or landed under rules 21 and 22 shall, under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Local Government, be conveyed to and stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose or any private magazine declared by the Local Government to be suitable therefor
- Disposal of explosives imported
- . Provided that explosives not of British manufacture shall not be transported by rail until a license to import such explosives has been granted
25. The person owning or being in charge of the magazine to which the explosive imported by land has been conveyed under rule 24 shall, if analysis or testing of the explosive is required by these rules, forthwith deliver without charge to such officer or person as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf such samples as he may require.
- Delivery of samples by owner or person in charge of the magazine and the testing of such samples
- The samples shall be tested or analysed in accordance with the procedure laid down in rules 19 and 20, the report of the testing officer being forwarded to the licensing authority through the officer or person from whom he received the samples.
26. The explosive shall not be removed or distributed from the place or magazine to which it has been conveyed under rule 24, until a license has been granted for its importation and until the person in charge of the magazine has received notice from the licensing authority that it may be so removed or distributed
- Distribution prohibited till license is noted

CHAPTER IV

TRANSPORT

27. Explosives required *bona fide* for blasting purposes shall not be transported except under and in accordance with a license granted under these rules:
- When license to transport is requisite.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to:—

- (2) the transport by the holder of a license in Form E of any of the explosives covered by his license, and of safety fuzes for blasting in such quantities as he may require for his private use,
- (ii) the transport of explosives which are covered by a license for their importation and are being transported in accordance with such license from the port or other place of import to the place of destination,
- (iii) the transport of explosives from the port or other place of import under rule 24 to the places indicated in that rule.

Licenses for the general transport of explosives for blasting.

Application for license for general transport.

28. An application for a license in Form 2 (for the general transport of explosives for blasting purposes) shall be in writing and shall state particulars as to the place from which, and the place or places to which, it is desired to transport explosives.

Procedure in granting a license for general transport.

29. When the place or places to which explosives are to be transported is or are outside the local limits of the authority of the licensing officer, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent to the District authority in whose jurisdiction such place is situated.

Procedure in transporting explosives under license for general transport.

30. Every consignment of explosives transported under a license in Form 2 shall be accompanied by a pass issued by the licensee in the form prescribed in Form 2; and such pass shall (if the consignment be despatched by rail) be attached to the way-bill or invoice, as the case may be.

Procedure in issuing passes.

31. A copy of every pass issued under rule 30 shall forthwith be sent—

- (i) to the licensing authority; and
- (ii) when the place to which the consignment is sent is outside the local limits of the authority of the licensing officer, to the officer indicated in rule 29.

CHAPTER V.

MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION AND SALE.

Manufacture.

When license to manufacture is requisite.

32. An explosive shall not be manufactured except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under these rules for such manufacture:

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

Provided that no license under this rule to manufacture shall be necessary—

- (a) for the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale; or
- (b) for the filling for private use, and not for sale, of any safety cartridges to the amount allowed by these rules to be possessed for private use, or
- (c) in the case of any person who, holding a license under these rules to possess an explosive—
 - (i) fills with the said explosive, for sale or otherwise, cartridges for small-arms, or
 - (ii) by filling cartridges, making charges, or drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise, adapts or prepares the said explosive for use exclusively in his mine or quarry or in some excavation or work carried on by him or under his control.

33 The following conditions shall be observed by every person filling cartridges for small-arms under clause (c) (i) of the proviso to rule 32.—

Conditions to be observed by persons filling cartridges

- (a) there shall not be in the room in which such filling is being carried on more than five pounds of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound or such quantity of any other explosive as is prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf unless it is made up into safety cartridges;
- (b) no work unconnected with the making of cartridges shall be carried on in the said room while such filling is being carried on;
- (c) there shall not be in the said room, while such filling is being carried on, any fire or any artificial light, except a light of such construction, position and character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion;
- (d) if filling is done on magazine premises, the said room shall be detached from the magazine, but shall be situated in the immediate neighbourhood thereof and at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the license by the authority granting the same; and
- (e) the licensee shall give notice to the authority which granted his license that he intends to carry on such filling of cartridges as is allowed by this rule.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

Conditions to be observed by persons adapting or preparing cartridges.

34. The following conditions shall be observed by every person adapting or preparing explosives under clause (c) (ii) of the proviso to rule 32:—

- (a) there shall not be in the workshop in which such adaptation or preparation is carried on more than one hundred pounds of gunpowder, or such quantity of any other explosive as is prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf;
- (b) no work unconnected with such adaptation or preparation shall be carried on in the said workshop while such adaptation or preparation is being carried on;
- (c) the said workshop shall be detached from the magazine or licensed premises, but shall be situated in the immediate neighbourhood thereof and at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the license by the authority granting the same;
- (d) an explosive of one description shall not be converted into an explosive of another description, and an explosive shall not be unmade or resolved into its ingredients; and
- (e) the licensee shall give notice to the authority which granted his license that he intends to carry on such adaptation or preparation as is allowed by this rule.

Possession.

When license to possess is requisite.

35. An explosive shall not be possessed except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under these rules for possession:

Provided that no license under these rules shall be necessary for the possession—

- (a) of any explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of transport, when the same is being kept or transported in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VIII regulating the transport of such explosive; or
- (b) of any explosive on board any ship in fulfilment of the requirements of the Merchant Shipping Acts, or of any order or regulation thereunder for the time being in force; or
- (c) by any person who is lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or the rules for the time being in force thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined in that Act, of such explosives in such quantities as may be prescribed by the said Act or

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884)

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

- rules, or, when no quantities are so prescribed, in reasonable quantities for his own private use; or
- (d) by any person, of explosives under and in accordance with the conditions of a permit granted under rule 68, rule 69, rule 70 or rule 71; or
- (e) (elsewhere than in Burma) by any person, of manufactured fireworks in any quantity—

- (i) in a municipality, not exceeding fifty pounds,
- (ii) elsewhere, not exceeding two hundred pounds,

when the same are obtained and intended by such person for immediate use and not for sale and are possessed by him for a period not exceeding fourteen days, and when they are kept in a substantial receptacle which is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to the explosives, or

- (f) by any person for his own private use and not for sale, of—
- (i) gunpowder in any quantity not exceeding thirty pounds; or
- (ii) safety cartridges made with gunpowder and containing in all not more than one hundred and fifty pounds of gunpowder, or
- (iii) cartridges (non-safety) for small-arms, made with gunpowder and containing in all not more than five pounds of gunpowder; or
- (iv) cartridges for cannon or blasting, made with gunpowder, and not containing their own means of ignition, and containing in all not more than thirty pounds of gunpowder, or
- (v) cartridges for small-arms, made with small-arm nitro-compound and containing in all not more than ten pounds of small-arm nitro-compound or
- (vi) a small-arm nitro-compound in any quantity not exceeding ten pounds, or
- (vii) percussion-caps, or
- (viii) safety fuses for blasting, or
- (ix) railway fog-signals and flare-lights when kept by a railway company for use on their railway

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

Provided that the quantity of explosive kept by any person under clause (f) shall be in substitution of the like quantity by weight of any other explosive which might otherwise be so kept by him and, that the quantity of such other explosive shall be reduced accordingly; and, further, that, if the explosive so kept for private use under this clause is in any other form than that of cartridges for small-arms, the explosive of which the quantity is so to be reduced shall be some explosive other than safety cartridges made with gun-powder.

Saving of
general pro-
hibition
under the
Act.

36. Nothing in rule 32 or rule 35 shall be deemed to authorise the manufacture or possession of an explosive in contravention of any prohibition notified under section 6 of the Act, and for the time being in force.

Sale.

When license
for sale is
requisite

37. An explosive shall not be sold except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under these rules for such sale:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to the sale by any person of an explosive which he is lawfully entitled to possess for his own private use to any person who is lawfully entitled to possess the same.

CHAPTER VI.

MAGAZINES.

Procedure in
applying for
license in
Form J.

38. An applicant for a license to possess explosives (other than an explosive of the 5th Fulminate class) in, and to sell explosives from, a magazine (other than a floating magazine) shall submit to the District authority an application in Form G in Schedule III, and shall comply with the conditions embodied therein.

Issue of
notices to
objectors to
the site
of the maga-
zine.

39. Upon receipt of the said application the District authority shall forthwith cause notice to be published of such application and of the time and place at which he will be prepared to hear it, and calling upon any person objecting to the establishment of the magazine on the proposed site to give notice of such objection to him and to the applicant not less than seven clear days before the day fixed for hearing the application, together with his name, address and calling, and a short statement of the grounds of his objection.

The day of hearing the application shall be a day following soon after the expiration of the period of one month referred to in rule 41.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

40. Where the site of the proposed magazine lies within, or within one mile of the limits of, the jurisdiction of any municipal or port authority, the applicant shall prepare, for service on such authority, a notice of the application and of the said day of hearing. Notices to local authorities
41. The notice under rule 39 shall be published and the notice under rule 40 served, at the expense of the applicant, by the District authority not less than one month before the said day of hearing. Publication and service of notice.
42. On the day fixed for the hearing, or any day to which such hearing may be adjourned from time to time, the District authority shall hear any objections preferred in accordance with rule 39, and by any authority referred to in rule 40, and shall make such inquiry as he may deem necessary. Inquiry into objections
43. On completion of the inquiry the District authority shall forward the application (accompanied by a draft license in Form J of Schedule III) to the Chief Inspector of Explosives together with a report stating whether he— Report on completion of inquiry.
- (a) disapproves of the proposed site for the magazine, or
- (b) approves of the proposed site either unconditionally or subject to any such restrictions or precautions as he considers necessary.
44. The Chief Inspector of Explosives shall forward to the applicant a statement in Form II in Schedule III, showing the distances which should, in his opinion, be kept clear round the magazine. Such distances should ordinarily be those specified in the table annexed to these rules. Procedure to be observed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives on receipt of report
45. The said Form H shall be returned, with the third column duly filled in, by the applicant to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, who shall submit it to the licensing authority with his recommendations and with the draft license and a statement in Form I showing the distances which, after considering any representation made by the applicant when returning Form H to him, he considers should be kept clear round the magazine. Submission of application to the licensing authority.
46. The licensing authority may thereupon grant the license as applied for with such modifications or restrictions (if any) as may be deemed proper, or may reject the application. Grant of license.
47. A copy of every license granted under rule 46 shall be forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, and the original license shall be forwarded to the District authority if the license has not been granted by him. Procedure on grant of license.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

Endorsement
of license. #

48. The District authority when satisfied that all the conditions prescribed in the license in regard to the magazine have been complied with, shall forthwith endorse the license, and unless and until so endorsed the license shall not come into force.

If it is decided not to endorse a license the District authority shall forthwith inform the Chief Inspector of Explosives and the licensing authority (if the license has not been granted by the District authority).

CHAPTER VII.

LICENSES AND PERMITS.

Grant of licenses.

Forms of
licenses,
licensing
authorities
and fees.

49. (1) Licenses for the importation, transport, manufacture, possession and sale of an explosive may be granted by the licensing authorities set forth in Schedule II in the Forms, for the purposes, subject to the conditions and on payment of the fees specified therein.

Validity of
license.

(2) Licenses granted in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be valid for such period as is specified in column 7 of Schedule II.

Conditions
under which
licenses are
held

50. (1) Every license granted under these rules shall be deemed to be granted subject to the conditions contained therein.

(2) Such conditions shall embrace all those specified in the prescribed Form and—

- (a) (in the case of a license in Form J or Form K) such further conditions as the licensing authority may impose, or
- (b) (in the case of a license in Form I) such further conditions as the licensing authority may think necessary in respect to the time and place of unloading, landing, delivery and conveyance of the explosive, and expedient for the public safety or in the interest of the State.

(3) Such conditions shall, in the case of a license granted by the Governor-General in Council to manufacture any explosive in any quantity, include all the conditions prescribed under these rules and in the Forms of license for possessing such explosive in such quantity.

Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in clause (2) or clause (3), the Local Government or the Governor-General in Council, as the case may be, may, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, dispense with any condition prescribed in the prescribed form of a license.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

Amendment of licenses.

51. (1) Provided that these rules are otherwise complied with, every license granted under them may be amended by the authority granting such license. Amendment of licenses.

(2) A licensee who desires to have his license amended shall submit it¹ * * * with an application stating the nature of the amendment and the reason for it [to the District authority, or if the license was granted by a Sub-Divisional or other Magistrate, to such Magistrate]. The District authority, in cases in which the original license was not granted by him, shall forward the license and the application with his recommendation to the licensing authority direct, or, if the license to be amended is in Form J or Form K, through the Chief Inspector of Explosives:

Provided that the Chief Inspector of Explosives shall be consulted before a license in Form J originally granted by the District authority is amended.

(3) No fee shall be charged for the amendment of a license.

Renewal of licenses.

52. The Local Government may, from time to time, renew, on the same or on altered conditions, any license granted by the Governor-General in Council for the manufacture of explosives: Renewal of licenses issued by the Governor-General in Council.

Provided as follows:—

- (i) no such renewal shall admit of the manufacture of any explosive other than that specified in the original license;
- (ii) every such renewal shall first be approved by an Inspector of Explosives; and
- (iii) every such renewal shall be for a period not exceeding one year.

53. (1) The authority granting a license in Form J may renew such license on the same or altered conditions. Renewal of licenses in Form J.

(2) A licensee who desires such renewal shall, within the period specified in rule 56, submit the license to the Chief Inspector of Explosives with a written application stating the quantity and description of explosives for the storage of which he desires the license to be renewed.

(3) On receipt of such application the Chief Inspector of Explosives shall, if there is any proposed variation in the particulars of the license,

¹ The words "to the District Authority" were omitted and these words inserted by Notification No. M.-135-16, dated 5th August, 1920, see Gazette of India, 1920, Pt. I, p. 1535.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

and if he considers it necessary to do so, send to the applicant a statement in Form H in Schedule III hereto annexed, showing the distances which should, in his opinion, be kept clear round the magazine.

(4) The procedure prescribed in rules 45 to 48 shall then be followed, so far as it is applicable.

Renewal of licenses not provided for in rule 52 or rule 53

54. Every license for the manufacture, possession or sale of explosives not provided for in rule 52 or rule 53 may, unless the circumstances have so changed that the grant of a new license either would not be authorised under the Act and these rules, or is deemed objectionable by the licensing authority, be renewed on application made within the period specified in rule 56.

Renewal of license for general transport for blasting explosives

55. Every license for the general transport of explosives may be renewed by the authority granting such license.

Time for making application for the renewal of a license

56. Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made at a date not less than thirty days before the date on which the original license expires, and if the application is so made, the magazine or premises shall be held to be duly licensed or the transport license shall be held to be duly granted until such date as the licensing authority issues the renewed license or until an intimation that the renewal of the license is refused has been communicated to the applicant.

Fee chargeable on renewal of license

57. The fee chargeable for renewing any license shall be the fee originally chargeable under these rules on such license.

Expiration of licenses.

Procedure on expiration or forfeiture of license.

58. A person licensed to manufacture, possess or sell any explosive shall on the expiration or forfeiture of his license, forthwith give notice to the District authority of the description and quantity of explosives in his possession, and shall comply with any directions which the said District authority may think fit to give in regard to the possession or transport of the same.

Issue of temporary license when original has expired or been forfeited.

59. (7) On receiving a notice under rule 58 the said District authority may grant for a term not exceeding three months from the date of such expiration or forfeiture, as the case may be, a temporary license for the possession or sale of the actual stock of explosives which is held at the time of the issue of such license.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

(2) The fee chargeable on such license shall bear the same proportion to the fee charged on the expired or forfeited license as the period covered by the temporary license bears to a full year.

60. (1) When any person holding a license under these rules dies, or is adjudicated an insolvent, or is otherwise disqualified by operation of law from continuing the business in respect of which the license was granted, any person carrying on such business shall forthwith apply to the proper licensing authority for the grant of a new license in his own name for the unexpired portion of the original license Death, etc., of licensee.

(2) No person applying for a license under clause (1) shall, during such time as is reasonably necessary for making his application, and during the pendency thereof, be liable to any penalty under the Act or these rules for carrying on the business and acting under the license, so that he otherwise conforms with the provisions of the Act and these rules.

(3) The fee chargeable on such new license shall be one rupee:

Provided that no fee shall be charged on a new license in Form 2 or Form E of Schedule III.

Forfeiture of licenses.

61. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited by the licensing authority on breach of any of the conditions contained therein, and also by the Local Government if at any time the continuance of the license in the hands of the licensee is deemed objectionable. Liability of licensee to forfeiture.

General Provisions as to licenses.

62. (1) Every person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted under these rules shall be bound to produce the same, or an authenticated copy kept at the magazine or place to which the license applies, when called upon to do so by an Inspector of Explosives, or any Magistrate, or any Police Officer not below the rank of a Police Officer in charge of a police-station; and Production of licenses or passes on demand

(2) Any person in charge of a consignment of blasting materials under cover of a pass, issued by a holder of a license in Form 2 of Schedule III, shall be bound to produce such pass when called upon to do so by any of the officers aforesaid.

(3) Copies of any license may, for the purposes of this rule, be authenticated free of charge by any of the officers aforesaid or by the authority which granted the license.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

and if he considers it necessary to do so, send to the applicant a statement in Form H in Schedule III hereto annexed, showing the distances which should, in his opinion, be kept clear round the magazine.

(4) The procedure prescribed in rules 45 to 48 shall then be followed, so far as it is applicable.

Renewal of
licenses not
provided for
in rule 52 or
rule 53.

54. Every license for the manufacture, possession or sale of explosives not provided for in rule 52 or rule 53 may, unless the circumstances have so changed that the grant of a new license either would not be authorised under the Act and these rules, or is deemed objectionable by the licensing authority, be renewed on application made within the period specified in rule 56.

Renewal of
licenses for
general
transport for
blasting ex-
plosives

55. Every license for the general transport of explosives may be renewed by the authority granting such license.

Time for
making appli-
cation for the
renewal of a
license

56. Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made at a date not less than thirty days before the date on which the original license expires and is about to be renewed. If so made, the magazine or premises shall be held to be safe for the transport of explosives until the renewal of the license is refused has been communicated to the applicant.

Fee charge-
able on re-
newal of
license.

57. The fee chargeable for renewing any license shall be the fee originally chargeable under these rules on such license.

Expiration of licenses.

Procedure
on expiration
or forfeiture
of license.

58. A person licensed to manufacture, possess or sell any explosive shall on the expiration or forfeiture of his license, forthwith give notice to the District authority of the description and quantity of explosives in his possession, and shall comply with any directions which the said District authority may think fit to give in regard to the possession or transport of the same.

Issue of
temporary
license when
original has
expired or
been for-
feited.

59. (1) On receiving a notice under rule 58 the said District authority may grant for a term not exceeding three months from the date of such expiration or forfeiture, as the case may be, a temporary license for the possession or sale of the actual stock of explosives which is held at the time of the issue of such license.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

(2) The fee chargeable on such license shall bear the same proportion to the fee charged on the expired or forfeited license as the period covered by the temporary license bears to a full year.

60. (1) When any person holding a license under these rules dies, or is adjudicated an insolvent, or is otherwise disqualified by operation of law from continuing the business in respect of which the license was granted, any person carrying on such business shall forthwith apply to the proper licensing authority for the grant of a new license in his own name for the unexpired portion of the original license. Death, etc.
of licensee

(2) No person applying for a license under clause (1) shall, during such time as is reasonably necessary for making his application, and during the pendency thereof, be liable to any penalty under the Act or these rules for carrying on the business and acting under the license, so that he otherwise conforms with the provisions of the Act and these rules.

(3) The fee chargeable on such new license shall be one rupee:

Provided that no fee shall be charged on a new license in Form 2 or Form E of Schedule III.

Forfeiture of licenses.

61. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited by the licensing authority on breach of any of the conditions contained therein, and also by the Local Government if at any time the continuance of the license in the hands of the licensee is deemed objectionable. Liability of
license to
forfeiture.

General Provisions as to licenses.

62. (1) Every person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted under these rules shall be bound to produce the same, or an authenticated copy kept at the magazine or place to which the license applies, when called upon to do so by an Inspector of Explosives, or any Magistrate, or any Police Officer not below the rank of a Police Officer in charge of a police-station; and Production
of licenses
or passes on
demand.

(2) Any person in charge of a consignment of blasting materials under cover of a pass, issued by a holder of a license in Form 2 of Schedule III, shall be bound to produce such pass when called upon to do so by any of the officers aforesaid.

(3) Copies of any license may, for the purposes of this rule, be authenticated free of charge by any of the officers aforesaid or by the authority which granted the license.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

Validity of license under the Arms Act.

63. Any authority granting a license under these rules may, if such authority thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license granted by the like authority under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

Duplicate license in case of loss of license

64. When a license granted under these rules is lost or destroyed through no fault of the licensee, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of eight annas

Mode of payment of fees.

65. All fees chargeable under these rules shall be collected by impressed stamps:

Provided that, when such fees have been made over to any local authority, they shall be collected in such manner as the local authority may from time to time direct.

Discretion of authority empowered to grant, amend or renew licenses.

66. Every authority empowered to grant, amend or renew a license may, in its discretion,

(a) refuse to grant, amend or renew such license, or

(b) refer the application for orders to the Government (if any) to which it is subordinate.

Executive control over licensing authorities.

67. All subordinate authorities acting under this chapter shall perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

Permits for temporary possession of explosives to be granted free of cost.

Permit for temporary storage of explosives in a magazine in excess of licensed quantities.

68. (1) A permit may be granted to the holder of a license in Form J, or Form K, to store in his magazine subject to the conditions of his license (except in this respect) and for a period not exceeding one month, any quantity of explosives in excess of that entered in his license.

(2) Such permit shall be granted by the authority who issued the license and only when it is proved to his satisfaction that the excess storage is due to unforeseen circumstances.

Permit for temporary possession of fireworks by non-licensees elsewhere than in Burma.

69. Elsewhere than in Burma a permit may be granted to any person to possess, in a municipality, manufactured fire-works in any quantity exceeding fifty pounds but not exceeding two hundred pounds and for any period not exceeding fourteen days, provided that such fireworks are obtained and intended by such person for immediate use and not for sale and are kept in a substantial receptacle which is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to them.

Such permit shall be granted by a Magistrate of the first class or a Police Officer not below the rank of Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police.

[XI.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd*

70. In Burma, a permit may be granted to any person to possess manufactured fire-works in any quantity not exceeding two hundred pounds and for any period not exceeding fourteen days, provided such fire-works are obtained and intended by such person for immediate use and not for sale and are kept in a substantial receptacle which is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to them

Permit for temporary possession of fireworks by non-licensees in Burma

Such permit shall be granted by a Magistrate of the first class or a Police Officer not below the rank of a District Superintendent of Police.

71. A permit may be granted to a holder of a license in Form A, Form B, Form C or Form D to possess, subject to the conditions in his license (except in this respect), any quantity of manufactured fire-works not exceeding one thousand pounds—

Permit to possess fire-works in excess of licensed quantities.

(a) in the Presidency of Madras—

for a period of seven days—

by any Magistrate of the first class or any Police Officer not below the rank of an Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police;

(b) in the Presidency of Bombay—

for a period of seven days—

by a Magistrate of the first class or (in the city of Bombay) by the Commissioner of Police;

(c) in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—

for a period of seven days—

by the District Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN TRANSPORTING EXPLOSIVES.

Part I.—General.

Packing and Marking.

72. No explosive shall be tendered for conveyance or conveyed unless packed and marked in accordance with the provisions of rules 73 to 77, or (in the case of explosives conveyed under rule 24) in accordance with the rules in force in the United Kingdom at the time of embarkation.

Prohibition of consignment or conveyance of improperly packed explosives.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

Packing of
explosives

73. Whatever be the nature of the explosive and to whatever Class it belongs, the following general rules shall be observed:—

- (1) The interior of every package shall be free from grit and otherwise clean.
- (2) Save as is provided in Schedule IV, there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any package unless the same is covered with suitable material so as effectually to prevent the exposure of such iron or steel.
- (3) Every package, when actually used for the packing of one explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive or any other article or substance:

Provided that this rule shall not prevent the packing of inner packages containing a propellant in an outer package with inner packages containing gunpowder or other propellant:

Provided also that with ammunition (Division 1) there may be packed in the same package any article which is not of an inflammable or explosive nature, or liable to cause fire or explosion.

- (4) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prohibit the use of an additional package, whether inner or outer: provided that such additional package shall not be of such character as shall have been prohibited in writing by the Chief Inspector of Explosives

Explanation.—Unless the context otherwise requires—

the expression “outer package” means a box, barrel, case or cylinder of wood, metal or other solid material, of such strength, construction and character, that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, nor become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape;

the expression “inner package” means a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping;

the expression “propellant” means an authorised explosive of the nitro-compound class adapted and intended exclusively for use as a propelling charge in cannon or small-arms.

Packing of
authorised
explosives.

74. The method of packing authorised explosives of various Classes, respectively, and the maximum amounts which may be packed in any one package shall be those indicated in Schedule IV.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

75. Explosives which are not authorised explosives shall be packed subject to such special precautions as may be prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives. Packing of explosives which are not authorised.

76. (1) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the word "Explosive," the name of the explosive, the number of the Class and of the Division to which it belongs, and the name of the manufacturer or sender. Labelling and marking of packages.

(2) In the case of a nitro-compound or of a chlorate-mixture there shall be added the date of manufacture or issue from the factory, or such sign indicating such date as may be approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives

Provided that—

- (a) in the case of cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purpose, which do not contain their own means of ignition, the marking shall be as for the explosive when not so made up;
- (b) in the case of ammunition (Division I) (safety fuzes excepted), there shall be added the words "Not liable to explode in bulk,"
- (c) in the case of pin-fire cartridges for pistols, there shall be added the words "Pin-fire cartridges;" and
- (d) in the case of safety fuzes or gunpowder, the word "Explosive" and the number of the Class and Division may be omitted.

(3) Where an outer package contains more than one explosive, the marking above required shall be affixed separately in respect of each explosive so contained.

77 To meet special cases the Chief Inspector of Explosives may, by order in writing, subject to such conditions (if any) as he may think fit to impose relax any of the conditions imposed by rules 73 to 76. Relaxation of explosives packing rules.

Consignment.

78. (1) No person shall forward to any warehouseman or carrier any explosive unless he has given notice to such warehouseman or carrier of his intention to forward such explosive and has received an intimation from such warehouseman or carrier that he is prepared to receive such consignment. Despatch of explosives to carrier.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

(2) Such notice shall state—

(a) the name and quantity of the explosive to be conveyed; and

(b) the name and address of the consignee.

Receipt of explosives by carrier. 79. No warehouseman or carrier shall send such an intimation as is specified in rule 78 unless he is prepared to receive it, and

(a) forthwith to despatch such explosive, or

(b) to deposit it in an authorised magazine or at a place at which some person is licensed to possess such explosive in such quantity.

Precautions to be observed in loading and unloading explosives.

Loading and unloading to be by day-light. 80. No explosive shall be loaded on, or unloaded from, any carriage or vessel between sunset and sunrise.

Prohibition of naked lights, etc. 81. During the loading or unloading of an explosive no person shall, nor shall any person be allowed to, bring into, have or use in, dangerous proximity to such explosive any fire or any article or liquid or substance which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion (such as, charcoal, matches or petroleum) or (unless the use of a light is unavoidable) any light:

Provided that when the use of a light for the purposes of loading or unloading is unavoidable a light may be used if it be of such construction and character and in such position as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion.

Prohibition of smoking. 82. During the loading or unloading of an explosive no person shall smoke, nor shall he be allowed to smoke, on, in or dangerously near to the carriage or vessel containing such explosive.

Prohibition of nailed boots, etc. 83. During the loading or unloading of an explosive no person wearing hoots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels or tips, shall handle, nor shall be allowed to handle, such explosive.

Method of handling explosives 84. In the loading or unloading of an explosive the casks or packages containing the explosive shall be passed from hand to hand and shall not be rolled along, and they shall not be thrown down or dropped but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

Loading.

Protection of explosives in transit. 85. (1) Explosives shall be conveyed whenever possible in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a vessel having a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosives from communication of fire; and

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd*

(2) When they cannot be so conveyed, they shall be completely covered with a painted cloth, tarpaulin or other suitable material so as effectually to protect the explosives from communication of fire.

86 The quantity of explosives conveyed in any one carriage or vessel shall not exceed two thousand pounds; Maximum consignments allowed

Provided that where the explosives are conveyed under the conditions set forth in clause (1) of rule 85, the quantity of explosives may exceed two thousand pounds, but shall not exceed ten tons in any one carriage on a railway or two tons in any one other carriage or twenty tons in any one vessel.

87. No explosive, which contains its own means of ignition, shall be conveyed in any carriage or vessel which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive not of the same Class and Division, unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another. Explosives of different kinds to be kept apart.

88. Due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise, and by careful stowing, to secure any explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in the carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive. Dangers from fire and water to be guarded against.

89. All iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the package containing any explosive is or may come in contact, shall be effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth or other suitable material. Protection from naked iron or steel.

Conveyance.

90. No explosive shall be conveyed in any carriage or vessel plying for or carrying public passengers. Explosives not to be sent by public carriage or vessel.

91. The carriage or vessel conveying an explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons. Carriage or vessel to be in charge of competent person or persons.

92. No person who is intoxicated shall, nor shall he be permitted to, have charge of, or be in, on or attending to, any carriage or vessel conveying explosives. Intoxicated person not to have charge of carriage or vessel.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

Driving or navigation to be careful.

93. The person in charge of a carriage or vessel conveying an explosive shall not drive, conduct or manœuvre such carriage or vessel in a dangerous or negligent manner

Prohibition of delay in transit.

94. If the quantity of explosive conveyed in the carriage or vessel exceeds one hundred pounds the carriage or vessel shall not stop or delay at any place unless it may be reasonably necessary, nor shall it stop at any place where such stopping would be attended by public danger.

Avoidance of danger by fire, etc.

95. No person shall, during the conveyance of an explosive, do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which is liable to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance.

Explosives not to be carried across railway bridges.

96. No explosive shall be carried otherwise than by rail across any railway bridge across which reasonable facilities for the conveyance thereof by rail are afforded by the Railway Administration:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to—

- (a) ammunition Class 6, Division 1, in any quantity; or
- (b) any quantity of gunpowder, or of a nitro-compound or of ammunition, Class 6, Divisions 2 and 3, not exceeding five pounds, or
- (c) any quantity of fire-works not exceeding ten pounds

Exemptions and savings.

Saving as to the conveyance of ammunition and Chinese crackers

97. Nothing in rules 80 to 89 shall apply to ammunition (Division 1) and in the case of the transport by rail of Chinese crackers (Division 2 of class 7—Fire-works) the provisions of rule 89 may be relaxed during the period from July to March inclusive under an order of the District Traffic Officer when the number or size of consignments offering is such that in his judgment, serious delay would be caused by the observance of the rule: provided that in both instances, all due precautions shall be taken to prevent explosion.]

Saving as to the conveyance of small consignments.

98. Nothing in rules 78, 79 and 90 shall apply to the conveyance of—

- (a) any quantity not exceeding five pounds of any explosive other than a fulminate or ammunition (Division 3) or fire-works (Division 1);

¹ This rule was substituted by Notification No. 142-D., dated 2nd December, 1910, see Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 1818.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

- (b) detonators not exceeding two hundred in number and not containing in the aggregate more than three ounces of fulminate:

¹[(c) Ammunition (Division 1) in any quantity.]

Provided that—

- (i) previous notice shall be given to the person in charge of the carriage or vessel in which the explosive is intended to be conveyed;
- (ii) all due precautions shall be taken to prevent accidents by fire or explosion;
- (iii) no other explosive shall be carried in the same compartment; and also
- (iv) (in the case of detonators) the consignment shall be covered by a certificate, signed by the consignor, that the quantity of fulminate in the consignment does not exceed the amount specified in sub-clause (b).

99. Nothing in rules 78, 79, 90, 91 and 94 shall apply to the conveyance of any explosive by railway. Saving as to conveyance by railway.

100. Where a carrier, or the owner or the master of a vessel, is prevented from complying with these rules by the wilful act, neglect or default of the consignor or consignee of the explosive, or other person, or by the improper refusal of the consignee or other person to accept delivery of the explosive, such consignor, consignee or other person who is guilty of such wilful act, neglect, default or refusal shall be liable to the same penalty to which the carrier, owner or master is liable for a breach of these rules, and his conviction shall exempt the carrier, owner or master from any penalty under these rules. Saving of liability of carrier and owner and master of a ship for breach of these rules when consignee, etc., is in fault.

Part II.—Railways.

Consignment.

101. Rules 102 to 136 shall apply to the transport of explosives by railway. Conveyance by railway.

102. No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent or forwarded to or upon any railway of the said Railway Administration. Certain explosives not to be consigned.

¹ This clause was inserted by Notification No. 7645, dated 27th June, 1919, *see* Gazette of India, 1919, Pt. I, p. 1943.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

- Certificate of packing. 103. The consignor shall certify that the explosive has been packed in accordance with the rules in force in the United Kingdom or in British India.
- Notice of the consignment. 104. No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive unless—
- (1) he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing (which, at the option of the Railway Administration, may extend to 48 hours) of his intention to send such consignment, and stating—
 - (a) the true name, description, quantity and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and
 - (b) his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and
 - (2) he has had an intimation in writing from an authorised officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.
- Receipt of consignment. 105. Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the railway servants only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint.
- Certificate in case of nitro-compounds and chlorates. 106. The consignor shall (in the case of nitro-compounds and chlorate-mixtures)—
- (1) cause the outer packages to be marked with the date of manufacture, and
 - (2) attach to the consignment note a certificate, or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate, (so describing the packages as to render their identification certain) signed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives or an Inspector of Explosives, or, if the certificate is granted at the time when the explosive is imported, by the Chemical Examiner or Analyser—
 - (a) that the explosive is of standard purity, and
 - (b) that (if the explosive be dynamite or any nitro-glycerine compound) there are no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine or of liquefaction.
 - (3) The aforesaid certificate shall ordinarily be valid for six-months after date: provided that, in the case of dynamite.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd*

and other nitro-glycerine compounds which are not used as propellants as defined in rule 73—

- (a) such certificate shall lapse on the 31st July, and
- (b) a fresh certificate for each conveyance may, at the discretion of the Railway Administration concerned, be demanded during the period from the 1st April to the 31st July (both inclusive) if the original certificate has not been granted later than the 31st March.

107. The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations.

Discretion of Railway to refuse improperly packed explosives.

108. Every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall immediately on arrival at the station be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station. These packages should not be allowed to stand in the sun.

Disposal of consignment on arrival at station of departure.

Loading.

109. The quantity of explosives conveyed in any one vehicle shall not in any case exceed that specified in rule 86 and shall not (unless the vehicle is specially constructed and approved by the Railway Board for the carriage of explosives) exceed two-thirds of the normal load of such vehicle:

Maximum quantities to be conveyed in one vehicle.

Provided that (in the case of explosives of the kinds specified in rule 114) the quantity of explosives shall not—

- (a) where such explosives are stowed in the manner described in clause (1) of that rule, exceed three tons, and
- (b) where such explosives are stowed in the manner described in clause (2) of that rule, exceed five tons.

110. There shall not be conveyed in the same vehicle with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzes, pipe-lights, acids, naphtha-paraffine, petroleum or any other volatile spirit substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

Prohibition of conveyance with inflammable substances.

111. Vehicles used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair-cloth, hides or other suitable materials shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages, except

Condition of vehicle.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain safety cartridges for small-arms packed in tin-lined service pattern boxes.

Stowing of explosives.

112. All packages containing explosives shall be secured in such a way as to prevent concussion when the train is in motion.

Method of stowing of explosives.

113. Packages containing explosives other than those referred to in rule 114 shall not be stowed in more than three layers one above the other. But if the packages are in rectangular form and of uniform size (provided they are double packages, and are so secured as to prevent movement during transit) they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to safety cartridges for small-arms packed in tin-lined service pattern boxes.

Method of stowing of high explosives.

114. (1) Packages containing dynamite and other blasting explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) Class, or explosives of the 4th (chlorate-mixture), 5th (fulminate) Classes or of the 1st Division of the 7th (firework) Class shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to prevent movement during transit:

(2) Provided that, if the packages of explosives are in rectangular form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five.

Locking of vehicles.

115. Vehicles shall in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

Delivery.

Delivery to consignee.

116. The consignee shall remove the explosives from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight following its arrival.

Disposal when consignee fails to take delivery.

117. If the consignee does not remove the explosive within the time allowed by rule 116, the Railway Administration may return the explosive to the consignor at his risk and expense.

Protection of explosives pending removal.

118. Pending removal by the consignee, or return to the consignor, the explosives shall be kept at a safe distance from the station buildings, and if (unloaded) shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

Power to open packages.

Opening of suspected packages.

119. The Railway Administration may at any time open or require to be opened at the risk and expense of the consignor any package which is upon any railway and which is suspected to contain explosives packed or consigned in contravention of any of these rules.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

120. The Railway Administration may return to the consignor at his risk and expense the contents of any package which is found during transit to have been packed or consigned in contravention of any of these rules. Disposal of opened packages.

Precautions to be observed during loading and unloading.

121. Notwithstanding anything in rule 80, a small consignment of explosives may be unloaded between sunset and sunrise. Time of loading and unloading.

For the purposes of this rule no consignment of more than half a wagon load booked to one station shall be deemed to be a small consignment.

122. Subject to the provisions of rules 80 and 121, the loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed. Loading and unloading to be continuous.

123. Vehicles containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings at a safe distance from the station buildings. Place of loading and unloading.

124. All explosives under despatch or receipt by a Government arsenal, dépôt or factory shall be loaded or unloaded by Government servants employed in such arsenal, dépôt or factory. Loading and unloading of Government explosives.

125. Not more than five vehicles containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, at any one time. Maximum number of vehicles to be dealt with at a time.

126. All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight. Time of transhipment.

Marshalling and Shunting

127. Not more than five vehicles containing explosives shall at any one time be hauled in the same train. Maximum number of vehicles to be hauled in one train.

128. No explosive of the 5th (fulminate) Class or of the 3rd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, or of the 7th (firework) Class shall be carried in the same train with any explosive not of the Class and Division to which it belongs, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another. Precaution in the case of high explosives.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

Position of vehicle in the train. 129. Vehicles containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close-coupled to one another as well as to the adjoining vehicles, and shall be preceded and followed by three vehicles not loaded with explosives or other article or substance of an inflammable nature:

Provided as follows.—

(a) on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, vehicles containing explosives and adjoining vehicles need not be close-coupled to one another; and

(b) on the Nilgiri and Karaikkal-Peralam Railways, only one vehicle need intervene between the locomotive and vehicles containing explosives.

Shunting. 130 When the train is being marshalled, vehicles loaded with explosives shall not be shunted by a locomotive unless they are separated from the engine by not less than three vehicles containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to the shunting of vehicles specially constructed for the carriage of explosives.

Limit of speed in shunting. 131 During the shunting of vehicles containing explosives the speed of all movements shall not exceed five miles an hour; and loose shunts are prohibited.

Superintendence in shunting. 132. No shunting shall be carried on save under the Superintendence of a duly authorised officer, who shall see to the observance of rules 130 and 131

Brakes.

Brakes. 133. If the vehicles employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes, other than iron brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the vehicles are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such vehicles, be worked while such vehicles are so running.

¹ Cancelled by Notification No. 1992-D., dated 23rd February, 1918, Gazette of India, 1918, Pt. I, p. 243, but revived by Notification No. 4378, dated 8th June, 1918, see Gazette of India, 1918, Pt. I, p. 872, and by Notification No. 12914, dated 23rd November, 1918, see Gazette of India, 1918, Pt. I, p. 1849.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

Conveyance by Passenger train.

134. Save as provided in rule 135, no explosives shall be conveyed by passenger train except—

- (a) safety cartridges and percussion-caps and safety-fuzes (for blasting), and fog-signals for railway use;
- (b) explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) Class other than propellants in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs:

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment;

- (c) detonators to the number of 200 if the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators does not exceed in the aggregate 3 oz. (and a certificate to this effect is tendered by the consignor):

Provided that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment;

- ¹[(d) sporting gun-powder packed in double packages as provided in schedule IV, so long as the gun-powder is contained in tin canisters containing not more than 5 lbs. each and packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gun-powder, and the total consignment by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.]

135. Any explosive may be conveyed by mixed train on any line or section on which goods trains are not running, subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) that not more than one vehicle containing explosives shall be hauled at any one time;
- (2) that such vehicle shall be specially constructed and approved by the Railway Board for the carriage of explosives;
- (3) that there are not less than three vehicles between such vehicle and the engine and between such vehicle and the passenger coaches;
- (4) that such vehicle is close-coupled to the adjoining vehicles; and
- (5) that, immediately on entering a section upon which goods trains are running such vehicle is detached from the train.

Exemptions

136. Nothing in rules 109, 125 and 127 shall apply to separate consignments of safety-cartridges for small-arms

Conveyance of explosives by mixed train.
Saving as to cartridges for small-arms.

¹ See footnote on p 362

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd*

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Powers of Search and Destruction.

(Powers of search and destruction.)

137. (1) Any of the officers mentioned in clause (2) may, within the areas specified in that clause, but subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of any rules for the time being in force thereunder, {XI of 1878} in cases to which that Act applies—

- (a) enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which an explosive is being manufactured, possessed, sold, transported or imported under a license granted under these rules, or in which he has reason to believe that an explosive has been or is being manufactured, possessed, sold, transported or imported in contravention of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), or of these rules and may enter, inspect and examine any magazine or place in which explosives are stored under the provisions of rule 24;
- (b) search for explosives therein;
- (c) take samples of any explosives found therein, on payment of the value thereof if payment can be made at the time the samples are taken; and
- (d) seize, detain, remove and, if necessary, destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive found therein in respect of which he has reason to believe that any of the provisions of the said rules or Act have been contravened.

(2) The officers and areas referred to in clause (1) are:—

Officers	Areas
The Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Explosives	In all parts of British India.
All District Magistrates	Within their respective districts.
All Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate	Within their respective jurisdictions.
	In Presidency-towns or their suburbs and in Rangoon
All Police Officers of rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Local Government so directs, of sub-Inspectors.	Within the respective areas over which their authority extends

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).**Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.***

(3) Whenever the Chief Inspector or any Inspector of Explosives, or any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate, or any Police Officer seizes, detains or removes any explosive under this rule, he shall report the fact to the District authority.

(4) Neither the Chief Inspector nor an Inspector of Explosives, nor any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate nor any Police Officer shall under these rules destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive without the previous sanction of the District authority unless the matter appears urgent and fraught with serious public danger.

(5) Whenever any officer destroys any explosive or otherwise renders it harmless, he shall take and keep a sample thereof, and shall, if required, give a portion of the sample to the person owning the explosive or having the same under his control at the time of seizure, and whenever any officer other than the District authority so deals with any explosive he shall report the circumstance to the District authority.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

Penalties.

Penalties.

138. Whoever commits any offence mentioned in the first column of the following table shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount indicated in that behalf in the second column of that table:—

1	2
(1) Importing an explosive in contravention of rules 11, 13, 21, 22, 23 and 24	Three thousand rupees.
(2) Contravening any of the provisions of rule 18, rule 25, or rule 26 relating to importation of explosives.	One thousand rupees.
(3) Transporting blasting material in contravention of rule 27.	One thousand rupees.
(4) Manufacturing an explosive in contravention of rule 32	Three thousand rupees.
(5) Contravening any of the provisions of rules 33 and 34 relating to the manufacture of explosives	One thousand rupees.
(6) Possessing an explosive in contravention of rule 35	One thousand rupees
(7) Selling an explosive in contravention of rule 37	Five hundred rupees.
(8) Contravening a condition of a license granted under article 1, article 2 or article 10 of Schedule II	Three thousand rupees.
(9) Contravening a condition of a license granted under article 4, article 5, article 6, article 7, article 8, article 9, article 16 or article 17 of Schedule II.	Five hundred rupees.
(10) Contravening a condition of a license granted under article 3, article 11, article 12, article 13, article 14 or article 15 of Schedule II.	One thousand rupees
(11) Contravening any direction given under rule 58, for the disposal of an explosive.	One thousand rupees
(12) Failing to produce a license (or authenticated copy thereof) or pass when called upon to do so under rule 62.	Two hundred rupees.
(13) Contravening any of the provisions of Chapter VIII relating to the transporting of explosives.	One thousand rupees.
(14) Furnishing a false certificate under rules 17, 21, 22, 98, 103, 106 and 134.	Two hundred rupees.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

Exemptions.

139. Nothing in these rules shall render liable to any penalty the owner or master of any vessel, or any carrier, or ware-houseman or the person having charge of any carriage for any act done in breach of these rules, if he proves that by reason of stress of weather, inevitable accident, or other emergency, the doing of such act was, under the circumstances, necessary and proper.

Saving a
acts done
emergenc
etc.

SCHEDULE I.

PRESCRIBED TESTS.

[*Vide rule 16.*]

I.—Heat Test as applied to Explosives of the Nitro-compound Class.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Apparatus required.

1 A water bath, consisting of a spherical glass or copper vessel [(a) Figure I] of about 8 inches diameter, and with an aperture of about 5 inches, the bath is filled with water to within a quarter of an inch of the edge. It has a loose cover of sheet copper about 6 inches in diameter (b), and rests on a tripod stand about 14 inches high (c) which is covered with coarse iron wire gauze (e), and is surrounded with a screen of thin sheet tin or copper (d). Within the latter is placed an Argand burner (f), with glass chimney. The cover (b) has four holes arranged as seen in Figure II, No. 4 to receive the regulator, No 3 the thermometer, Nos. 1 and 2 the test-tubes containing the gun-cotton or other materials to be tested. Around holes 1 and 2 on the under side of the cover are soldered three pieces of brass wire with points slightly converging (Fig.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

III); these act as springs and allow the test-tubes to be easily placed in position and removed.

Fig. I.

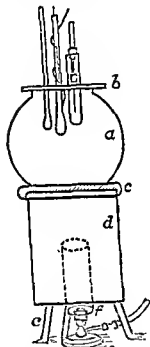


Fig. II.

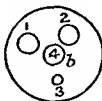


Fig. IV.



Fig. III.



*2. Scheibler's or Page's temperature regulator.

*3. Two cells of Le Clanché's battery No. 1 } if Scheibler's regulator

*4. A few yards of insulated copper wire } is used

5. Test-tubes from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and of such diameter that they will hold from 20 to 22 cubic centimetres of water when filled to a height of 5 inches.

6. India-rubber stoppers, fitting the test-tubes and carrying an arrangement for holding the test-paper, viz., a narrow glass tube passing through the centre of the stopper, drawn out so as to form a hook, or terminating in a platinum wire hook (Fig. IV).

7. A thermometer, with range not less than from 30° to 212° Fahrenheit.

8. A minute clock.

* This is not absolutely required, as the temperature of the bath can be kept constant by proper attention to the heating flame.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

Materials required.

(a) *Test-paper.*—The test-paper is prepared as follows:—45 grains of white maize starch (cornflour), previously washed with cold water, are added to 8½ ounces of distilled water, the mixture is stirred, heated to boiling, and kept gently boiling for 10 minutes; 15 grains of pure potassium iodide (i. e., which has been re-crystallized from alcohol) are dissolved in 8½ ounces of distilled water. The two solutions are thoroughly mixed and allowed to get cold. Strips, or sheets, of best white English filter paper, weighing air dry from 11 to 4.6 grammes per 100 square inches, previously washed with water and re-dried, are dipped into the solution thus prepared, and allowed to remain in it for not less than 10 seconds; they are then allowed to drain and dry in a place free from laboratory fumes and dust. The upper and lower margins of the strips, or sheets, are cut off, and the paper is preserved in well-stoppered or corked bottles and in the dark.* The dimensions of the pieces of test-paper used are about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (10 mm by 20 mm)

(b) *Standard tint-paper.*—A solution of caramel in water is made of such concentration that when diluted one hundred times (10 cc. made up to 1 litre) the tint of this diluted solution equals the tint produced by the Nessler test in 100 cc. water containing 0.000075 gm. of ammonia or 0.00023505 gm. of chloride of ammonium. With this caramel solution lines are drawn on strips of white filter paper† by means of a clean quill pen. When the marks thus produced are dry the paper is cut into pieces of the same size as the test-paper previously described, in such a way that each piece has a brown line across it near the middle of its length, and only such strips are preserved in which the brown line has a breadth varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to 1 mm. ($\frac{1}{64}$ of an inch to $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch)

II.—Testing Dynamite, Blasting Gelatine, and other Explosives of the First Division of the Nitro-compound Class.

A —DYNAMITE, ETC., ETC

Nitro-glycerine preparations, from which the nitro-glycerine can be extracted in the manner described below, must satisfy the following test

* W.
a drop
tion. I
... I

as above.

† This paper must be carefully washed with distilled water in the first instance, to remove any traces of bleaching matter, and dried.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

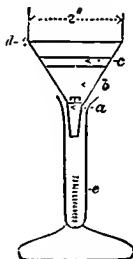
Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

This test, however, though at present looked upon as the most important, as far as testing the purity of the nitro-glycerine is concerned, is in England only one of several which any given sample of nitro-glycerine preparation has to satisfy in order to establish its compliance with the definition in the Authorised List.

Apparatus required.

A funnel 2 inches across (*d*), a cylindrical measure divided into grains (*e*) (See sketch).



Mode of operation.

About 300 to 400 grains of dynamite (*b*) finely divided are placed into the funnel which has previously been loosely plugged by some freshly-ignited asbestos (*a*).

The surface is smoothed by means of a flat-headed glass rod or stopper, and some clean washed and dried Kieselguhr (*c*) is spread over it to the depth of about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Water is next carefully dropped from a wash bottle upon this Kieselguhr, and when the first portion has been soaked up more is added; this is repeated until sufficient nitro-glycerine has been collected in the graduated measure (*e*) below.

If any water should have passed through the dynamite, it should be removed with a piece of paper, and if necessary, filtered through a piece of paper.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath described under I, into the water (which is to be steadily maintained at a temperature of 160° Fahr.*) to a depth of 2½ inches. Fifty grains of nitro-glycerine to be tested are weighed into a test-tube in such a way as not to soil the sides of the tube. A test paper is fixed on the hook of the glass rod so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A sufficient amount of a mixture of half distilled water and half glycerine to moisten the upper half of the paper is now applied to the upper edge of the test-paper by means of a camel's-hair pencil, the cork carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted, so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to such a depth that the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is complete when the faint brown line, which after a time makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist part of the paper, equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The nitro-glycerine under examination will not be considered to have satisfied the test unless the time necessary to produce the standard tint as above described is at least 15 minutes.

B—BLASTING GELATINE DYNAMITE, AND ANALOGOUS PREPARATIONS.

Fifty (50) grains of blasting gelatine are to be intimately incorporated with one hundred (100) grains of French chalk †. The mixture is to be gradually introduced into a test-tube of the dimensions prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, with the aid of gentle tapping upon the table, between the introduction of successive portions of the mixture into the tube, so that when the tube contains all the mixture it shall be filled to the extent of 1½ inches (one inch and three-quarters) of its height. The test-paper is then to be inserted and the heat is to be applied in the manner prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, and the sample tested is to withstand exposure to 160° Fahr. for a period of ten

* For explosives supplied for His Majesty's Military and Naval Services the 180°
fully working the two materials together

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.***THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).**

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

The fine powder thus produced is spread out in a thin layer upon a paper tray 6 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches which is then placed inside a water oven, kept, as nearly as possible, at 120° Fahr.

The wire gauze shelves in the oven should be about 3 inches apart. The sample is allowed to remain at rest for 15 minutes in the oven, the door of which is left wide open.

After the lapse of 15 minutes the tray is removed and exposed to the air of the room for two hours, the sample being at some point within that time rubbed upon the tray with a brush, in order to reduce it to a fine and uniform state of division.

Application of the Test.

The cover of the water bath is fitted with the gas regulator which is inserted through the centre hole (No. 4). The thermometer is fixed into hole No. 3. The water in the bath is then heated to 170° Fahr., and the regulator set to maintain that temperature. Twenty grains of the sample to be tested are weighed out, placed in the test-tube, and gently pressed down until the specimen occupies a space of not more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in a test-tube of the dimensions specified. A test-paper is affixed to the hook of the glass rod or tube, and moistened by touching the upper edge with a drop of distilled water containing 50 per cent. of Price's glycerine. The quantity of liquid used must be only sufficient to moisten about half of the paper. The cork carrying the rod and test-paper is then fixed into the test-tube, and the latter inserted into the bath to a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, measured from the cover, the regulator and thermometer being inserted to the same depth. The test-paper is to be kept near the top of the test-tube, but clear of the cork, until the tube has been immersed for about five minutes. A ring of moisture will about this time be deposited upon the sides of the test-tube a little above the cover of the bath; the glass rod must then be lowered until the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is on a level with the bottom of the ring of moisture in the tube; the paper is now closely watched. The test is complete when the faint brown line which makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist parts of the paper, equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The interval of time between the first insertion of the tube containing the sample of gun-cotton in the water at 170° and the production of the standard tint constitutes the test, and this interval of time must be *not less* than 10 minutes, or the sample will not be considered to have satisfied the test.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd*

SCHEDULE I—*contd*

B—GELATINIZED AND SEMI-GELATINIZED NITRO-CELLULOSE PREPARATIONS.*

Twenty-five grains introduced into the test-tube* of the dimensions prescribed for the dynamite heat test, then proceed as for blasting gelatine, etc., taking the temperature at 180° Fahr., and the time as 15 minutes

C—NITRO-CELLULOSE NOT INCLUDED IN A OR B, SCHULTZ'S POWDER, E C POWDER, ETC, etc

Sufficient of the sample, without further mechanical division, is dried in the oven as above, and then exposed for two hours to the air. The test as directed above for compressed nitro-cellulose, etc., is then applied, the minimum duration of test being the same, viz., 10 minutes

D—PICRIC ACID.

(1) The material shall contain not more than 0.3 part of mineral or non-combustible matter in 100 parts by weight of the material dried at 160° Fahr

(2) It should not contain more than a minute trace of lead.

(3) One hundred parts of the dry material shall not contain more than 0.3 part of *total* (free and combined) sulphuric acid, of which not more than 0.1 part shall be *free* sulphuric acid

(4) Its melting point should be between 248° and 253° Fahr.

E.—AMMONITE, BELLITE, ROBURITE, AND EXPLOSIVES OF SIMILAR COMPOSITION

These are required to stand the same heat test as compressed nitro-cellulose.

IV.—Testing Chlorate-Mixtures.

The material must not be too sensitive† and must show no tendency to increase in sensitiveness on keeping

The material must contain nothing liable to reduce the chlorate.

* If in a compressed form it should be broken up in the same manner as cordite and ballistite

† They will be considered too sensitive if they can be exploded however partially by means of a glancing blow with a broomstick on soft wood (such as deal)

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE I—*concl'd.*

Chlorides calculated as potassium chloride must not exceed 0.25 per cent.

The material must contain no free acid, or substance liable to produce free acid.

Explosives of this Class containing nitro-compounds will be subject to the heat test as if they belonged to Class III.

V.—Testing Ammunition (Divisions 2 and 3).

Any explosive made up into ammunition (other than Division 1), for which a test is provided in the schedule, is to be tested as if not so made up.

APPENDIX.

Exudation and Liquefaction Test for Blasting Gelatine, Gelatine Dynamite and analogous Preparations.

TEST FOR LIQUEFACTION.

A cylinder of blasting gelatine is to be cut from the cartridge to be tested, the length of the cylinder to be about equal to its diameter and the ends being cut flat.

The cylinder is to be placed on end on a flat surface without any wrapper, and secured by a pin passing vertically through its centre.

In this condition the cylinder is to be exposed for one hundred and forty-four (144) consecutive hours (six days and nights) to a temperature ranging from 85° to 90° Fahr. (inclusive), and during such exposure the cylinder shall not diminish in height by more than one-fourth of its original height, and the upper cut surface shall retain its flatness and the sharpness of its edge.

Note.—If the blasting gelatine and the gelatine dynamite to be tested be not made up in a cylindrical form, the above test is to be applied with the necessary modifications.

TEST FOR LIABILITY TO EXUDATION.

There shall be no separation from the general mass of the blasting gelatine or gelatine dynamite of a substance of less consistency than the bulk of the remaining portion of the materials under any conditions of storage, transport, or use, or when the material is subjected three times in succession to alternate freezing and thawing, or when subjected to the liquefaction test hereinbefore described.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE II.

Licences (vide rule 49).

Form of licence— <i>(see Schedule III.)</i>	Purpose for which granted	Kinds and maximum quantities of explosives for which granted	Authority entitled to grant licence	Fee.	Period for which licence is valid
2	3	4	5	6	7
1	To import by land	Any authorized explosive in any quantity	<i>Importation.</i> The District authority of the district or town to which the explosives are consigned	Rs 10 . . .	Such period as the licensing authority deems necessary
1	To import by sea	Gunpowder, ammunition (Division 1) and fireworks only—in any quantity under clause (iv) of the proviso to Rule 12. Any explosive re-imported under clause (vi) of the proviso to Rule 12. Any other authorized explosive.	The District authority having jurisdiction in the port of importation The Local Government or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf	Rs 10, but, where the explosives have been re-imported from any port of importation to which a licence has been granted under the rules, one rupee only	Such period as the licensing authority deems necessary
2	For the general transport of explosives required for blasting purposes by a holder of a licence in Form A, Form J or Form K, or by a person storing blasting powder in a magazine licensed by a Port Trust or Municipality, from the place of storage or the magazine as the case may be to such place or places as the licensing authority may specify.	Any explosive in any quantity	<i>Transport.</i> The District authority of the District or town from which the explosive is to be transported	Free of charge	One year from the issue of the licence at such time period as the licensing authority may prescribe.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—contd.

SCHEDULE II—contd.

Number	Form of licence (see the table III)	Purpose for which granted.	Kind and maximum quantities of explosives for which granted.	Authority entitled to grant licence.	Fee	Period for which licence is valid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			<i>Manufacture</i>			
			<i>Possession and Sale</i>			
4	A	To manufacture, possess and sell at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority	(1) Two hundred to one thousand pounds of all of composition and small arm ammunition, four hundred to one thousand pounds of explosives contained in ammunition (Division I), or (2) Two hundred pounds of manufactured fire works under license in Form A and three hundred pounds of manufactured fire works under license in Form B (C, or)	(1) Two hundred to one thousand pounds of all of composition and small arm ammunition, four hundred to one thousand pounds of explosives contained in ammunition (Division I), or (2) Two hundred pounds of manufactured fire works under license in Form A and three hundred pounds of manufactured fire works under license in Form B (C, or)	(1) Two hundred to one thousand pounds of all of composition and small arm ammunition, four hundred to one thousand pounds of explosives contained in ammunition (Division I), or (2) Two hundred pounds of manufactured fire works under license in Form A and three hundred pounds of manufactured fire works under license in Form B (C, or)	(1) Two hundred to one thousand pounds of all of composition and small arm ammunition, four hundred to one thousand pounds of explosives contained in ammunition (Division I), or (2) Two hundred pounds of manufactured fire works under license in Form A and three hundred pounds of manufactured fire works under license in Form B (C, or)
5	B	To possess and sell at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority	(1) Sixty pounds in all of composition, small arm ammunition, and fire compounds and manufactured fire works together with any quantity of explosives contained in ammunition (Division I), or (2) Any such less quantity of any of the foregoing as the licensing authority may think fit to specify in the licence	(1) Sixty pounds in all of composition, small arm ammunition, and fire compounds and manufactured fire works together with any quantity of explosives contained in ammunition (Division I), or (2) Any such less quantity of any of the foregoing as the licensing authority may think fit to specify in the licence	(1) Sixty pounds in all of composition, small arm ammunition, and fire compounds and manufactured fire works together with any quantity of explosives contained in ammunition (Division I), or (2) Any such less quantity of any of the foregoing as the licensing authority may think fit to specify in the licence	(1) Sixty pounds in all of composition, small arm ammunition, and fire compounds and manufactured fire works together with any quantity of explosives contained in ammunition (Division I), or (2) Any such less quantity of any of the foregoing as the licensing authority may think fit to specify in the licence
6	C	To possess at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.				

Up till the 31st day of December of the year for which the licence is issued

Annas 8

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

D	To manufacture, possess and sell or to possess and sell or to possess (in a village or other rural area) at such places as may be approved by the licensing authority		Two hundred pounds of manufactured fireworks and their ingredients or any such less quantity as may be determined by the licensing authority	The District authority, for any sub-Divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf	The District authority or any Magistrate or the District Magistrate specially authorized by the District Magistrate in this behalf	The Government General in Council	The Government General in Council as the Government may prescribe	Rs. 5	Up till the first day of December for which the license is issued
E	To possess (granted to contractors, cultivators and other persons only when the explosives are proved to the satisfaction of the licensing officer to be required bond for for blasting purposes)		One hundred pounds of gunpowder, ten pounds of other explosives and one hundred detonators	The District authority, for any sub-Divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf	The District authority or any Magistrate or the District Magistrate specially authorized by the District Magistrate in this behalf	The Government General in Council	The Government General in Council as the Government may prescribe	Rs. 5	Up till the first day of December for which the license is issued
F	To manufacture (as a trade) provided for in Article (5) and (7)		Any explosive in any quantity	The District authority, for any sub-Divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf	The District authority or any Magistrate or the District Magistrate specially authorized by the District Magistrate in this behalf	The Government General in Council	The Government General in Council as the Government may prescribe	Rs. 5	Up till the first day of December for which the license is issued
G	To possess (in a village and other rural areas) at such places as may be approved by the licensing authority		Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity	The District authority, for any sub-Divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf	The District authority or any Magistrate or the District Magistrate specially authorized by the District Magistrate in this behalf	The Government General in Council	The Government General in Council as the Government may prescribe	Rs. 5	Up till the first day of December for which the license is issued
H	To possess in and sell (in cases not provided for in Article (5) or (7)) from a magazine		Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity	The District authority, for any sub-Divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf	The District authority or any Magistrate or the District Magistrate specially authorized by the District Magistrate in this behalf	The Government General in Council	The Government General in Council as the Government may prescribe	Rs. 5	Up till the first day of December for which the license is issued
I	To possess (temporarily) in a floating magazine		Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity	The District authority, for any sub-Divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf	The District authority or any Magistrate or the District Magistrate specially authorized by the District Magistrate in this behalf	The Government General in Council	The Government General in Council as the Government may prescribe	Rs. 5	Up till the first day of December for which the license is issued
J	To possess (granted to contractors, cultivators and other persons only when the explosives are proved to the satisfaction of the licensing officer to be required bond for for blasting purposes)		One hundred pounds of gunpowder, ten pounds of other explosives and one hundred detonators	The District authority, for any sub-Divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf	The District authority or any Magistrate or the District Magistrate specially authorized by the District Magistrate in this behalf	The Government General in Council	The Government General in Council as the Government may prescribe	Rs. 5	Up till the first day of December for which the license is issued
K	To possess (in a village and other rural areas) at such places as may be approved by the licensing authority		Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity	The District authority, for any sub-Divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf	The District authority or any Magistrate or the District Magistrate specially authorized by the District Magistrate in this behalf	The Government General in Council	The Government General in Council as the Government may prescribe	Rs. 5	Up till the first day of December for which the license is issued
L	To possess (temporarily) in a floating magazine		Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity	The District authority, for any sub-Divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf	The District authority or any Magistrate or the District Magistrate specially authorized by the District Magistrate in this behalf	The Government General in Council	The Government General in Council as the Government may prescribe	Rs. 5	Up till the first day of December for which the license is issued

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III.

PRESCRIBED FORMS.

FORM I.


(Articles 1 and 2 of Schedule II.)

[FEE—TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to import Explosives.

Name, etc., and address of license holder.	Number of packages.	EXPLOSIVE			Purpose for which required.	Destination.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description	Weight.	Number.			
							From _____ _____ to the _____ of _____ _____ 192.

The _____ of _____
_____ 192 .



(Signature)
_____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. This license shall become void after expiry of the period named thereon.

3. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark the word "Explosive," followed by the name of the explosives or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or senders.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

FORM 2.

(Article 3 of Schedule II.)

[FREE OF CHARGE.]

General license to transport explosives required for blasting purposes.

(To be granted to holders of licenses in Forms F, J or K contained in Schedule III to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, or to those storing blasting explosives in a magazine licensed by a Port Trust or Municipality.)

A general license is hereby granted to _____

to the places* specified below, subject to the conditions hereinafter con-

to the places* specified below, subject to the conditions hereinafter contained.

*Places of destination _____

The license shall continue in force till the _____

The _____ 192 .



(Signature.)

Conditions of license.

- [IV of 1884] 1. The license is subject to the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and to the rules made thereunder
2. It becomes void on the expiration of the term mentioned, or if a consignment breaks bulk before reaching the place of destination, or if the explosive is taken from or to any place other than the places mentioned in the license.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

3. It authorises the licensee to deliver consignments of explosives required for blasting purposes from and to the places specified in the license: provided—

- (i) that the consignee has taken out a license for the possession [IV of 1884] of such explosives under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884;
- (ii) that the quantity of explosives despatched to any consignee is not in excess of the quantity which such consignee is entitled to possess;
- (iii) that each consignment of explosives is covered by a pass in the form appended hereto; and that (when the explosives are transported by rail) such pass shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice (as the case may be);
- (iv) that a copy of the pass issued with each consignment is forthwith sent to the authority granting the license and in cases where the explosives are being transported to a place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of such authority) also to the Magistrate of the District to which the explosives are consigned or to the Commissioner of Police if the explosives are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon;
- (v) that any loss, shortage or theft of explosives in transit is reported without delay to the licensing authority and to the police-station in the jurisdiction of which the loss, shortage or theft is discovered.

FORM OF PASS.

[See conditions 3 (iii) of License.]

Pass granted by the holder of General Transport License (Explosives) No. _____ for the transport of a consignment of explosives required for blasting purposes.

No. _____

This pass covers _____ packages containing (*Description of explosives and weight*)

while in transit from _____ to _____

Name of consignee _____

No. of consignee's license to possess explosives _____

Date of despatch of consignment _____

Approximate date on which consignment should reach its destination—

(*Signed*) _____

Holder of General Transport License No. _____

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III —*contd.*

FORM A.

(Article 4 of Schedule II)

[FEE. RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to manufacture, possess and sell gunpowder, or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

(Granted in a Presidency town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.)

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence	Place of business, factory or shop	1[Description and] maximum quantity of explosive to be possessed at any one time	Description and quantity of explosive to be manufactured during the year	Date on which license expires
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 192

_____ Town or District.

_____ 192



(Signature)

of _____

Conditions

1 The license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian (IV of 1884) Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder

¹ These words were inserted by Notification No. M-977 dated 7th August, 1923, *Gazette of India*, 1923, Pt. I, p. 850.

² Column 5 was omitted and column 6 re-numbered by *ibid*

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*concl'd.*

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do:

Provided that where the license extends only to the manufacture, possession and sale of manufactured fireworks and the quantity permitted to be kept at one time does not exceed fifty pounds, the licensee shall not be required to keep or exhibit records or accounts of the same.

4. (1) The explosive shall be manufactured in a tent or lightly constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by the distance—

(a) in the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, of one hundred yards, or

(b) in the case of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, or of the 7th (Firework) Class, of fifty yards.

(2) In the case of filling cartridges for small-arms the operation may, if preferred, be carried out in the upper-room of a building to which the conditions in clause (1) as to distance need not apply:

Provided that no more than five pounds of explosive (except such as may be contained in safety cartridges) shall be in the room where the operation is being carried on.

(3) In all other cases the manufacture shall be carried on in a one-storied building.

5. The number of persons employed at any one time in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

6. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture. Only copper, gun-metal or wooden tools are permissible.

7. All explosives, as manufactured, shall be removed without delay to a safe place of storage, and no explosive shall be allowed to accumulate in the place of manufacture.

8. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

9. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near a room where explosives are being manufactured.

10. All sales of explosives under this license must be effected on the premises shown on the face of the license.

11. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years, nor shall any child under that age be employed in manufacture.

12. (1) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes:—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the distances prescribed in condition No 4* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives; and

(a) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fire-proof safe; and

(b) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock, or earth, or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives, and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A.

Provided that a fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes

* These distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

13. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following:—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely:—

- (a) gunpowder;
- (b) small-arm nitro-compound; or
- (c) ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class, the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A lbs.	In Mode B lbs.
gunpowder and small-arm nitro-compound, in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class . . .	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be—

manufactured fireworks	Two hundred.	Fifty.
----------------------------------	--------------	--------

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc. in all	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

14. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B—

(a) the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed, or so lined and covered, as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive; and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

(b) in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom;

(c) all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same; and

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

(d) no person in any such room or part of a building or any such excavation, or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes:

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class.

15 Any quantity exceeding five pounds of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 2nd Division of the 7th (Firework) Class, and of any other explosive exceeding one pound, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping,

and, when publicly exposed for sale or when sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely-attached label or other mark.

Provided that two samples of each kind of firework may be exposed for sale without complying with the foregoing clauses of this condition, if such samples be placed in such a position that no light or fire is, or is likely to be, brought near them

16 (1) Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(2) Provided as follows:—

(a) Gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space,

(b) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space,

(c) the various explosives of the 7th (Firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

17. *The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a sign-board as required by condition (4) endorsed on Form XI or Form XIII of the Forms prescribed by the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

XI of 1878.]

* These conditions are to be added only in pursuance of rule 63, by an order which shall have the effect of a like license granted

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

18. *The licensee shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form XVI or XIX of the Forms prescribed by the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the following particulars, namely:—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;
- (b) the nature and amount of articles sold; and
- (c) the date of sale:

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

19. A similar endorsement shall be made upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under the Explosives Act for the possession of explosives.

FORM B.

(Article 5 of Schedule II.)

[FEE—RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess and sell gunpowder, or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence	Place of business, factory or shop	[Description and] maximum quantity of explosive to be possessed at any one time	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4
			The 31st Decem-ber, 192 .

_____Town or District, }
 _____192 . }

(Signature.)

_____of_____

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, in pursuance of rules 63, by an order written on the license, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

† These words were inserted by Notification No. M-977, dated 7th August, 1923, see Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 890.

‡ Column 4 was omitted and column 5 re-numbered by *ibid.*

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

Conditions.

[IV of 1884] 1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of sales to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do:

Provided that where the license extends only to the possession and sale of manufactured fireworks and the quantity permitted to be kept at one time does not exceed fifty pounds, the licensee shall not be required to keep or exhibit records or accounts of the same.

4. All sales of explosives under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

5. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years.

6. (1) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes:—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the prescribed distances* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives, and

(a) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fire-proof safe; and

(b) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock or earth or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthor-

* In the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, one hundred yards.

In the case of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 7th (Firework) Class, fifty yards

Provided that these distances may be reduced to one-half* when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

used persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives, and is placed inside a dwelling-house or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A:

Provided that a fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

7. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following:—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely:—

- (a) gun-powder,
- (b) small-arm nitro-compound, or
- (c) ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class, the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A lb.	In Mode B lb.
gunpowder and small arm nitro-compound, in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be—

manufactured fireworks	[Three hundred].	[Two hundred]
------------------------	------------------	---------------

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

	Sixty	Fifteen
mixed explosives, including gun powder, small-arm nitro compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all		
and in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

¹ These words were substituted for the words "two hundred" and "fifty" respectively by Notification No. M-1103, dated 16th October 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 917.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

8. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B—

(a) the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined and covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with explosive;

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

(b) in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom;

(c) all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same; and

(d) no person in any such room or part of a building, or any such excavation or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron and steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class

9. Any quantity exceeding five pounds of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 2nd Division of the 7th (Firework) Class and of any other explosive exceeding one pound shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping;

and, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosive in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely-attached label or other mark:

Provided that two samples of each kind of firework may be exposed for sale without complying with the foregoing clauses of this condition,

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

if such samples be placed in such a position that no light or fire is, or is likely to be, brought near them.

10. (1) Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(2) Provided as follows:—

(a) gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(b) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(c) the various explosives of the 7th (Firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

11. *The licensee shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form XVI or XIX of the Forms prescribed by the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the following particulars:—

(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;

(b) the nature and amount of the articles sold; and

(c) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

12. *The licensee shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form XVI or XIX of the Forms prescribed by the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the following particulars:—

(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;

(b) the nature and amount of the articles sold; and

(c) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

13. A similar endorsement shall be made upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the possession of explosives.

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, in pursuance of rule 63, by an order written on the license, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

FORM C.

(Article 6 of Schedule II.)

[FEE—EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS.]

License to possess gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year	Place with full details where explosive is to be possessed	Maximum quantity of explosive to be kept at any one time	Date on which license expired.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 192 .

_____ Town or District, }
 _____ 192 }

(Signature.)

_____ of _____

Conditions.

[IV of 1884.] 1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do:

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1834 (1V or 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III.—*contd.*

Provided that where the license extends only to the possession of manufactured fireworks and the quantity permitted to be kept at one time does not exceed 50 pounds, the licensee shall not be required to keep or exhibit records or accounts of the same.

(4) (1) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes:—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the prescribed distances* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives; and

(a) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe; and

(b) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock, or earth, or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place, which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A:

Provided that a fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gun-powder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

5. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following, namely:—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely:—

(a) gun-powder,

1, one hundred yards.
h (ammunition) Class or

if when the building is

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd*

SCHEDULE III—*contd*.

(b) small-arm nitro-compound, or

(c) ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class, the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A lbs	In Mode B lbs ^a
gunpowder, and small arm nitro compound, in all	Two hundred	Fifty
and in addition of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class .	Any quantity	Any quantity
(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be— manufactured fireworks	[Three hundred] ¹ [Two hundred.]	
(3) in any other case the maximum shall be— mixed explosive, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all	Sixty	Fifteen
and in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class .	Any quantity	Any quantity

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

6. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B—

(a) the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed, or so lined and covered, as to prevent the exposure of any iron and steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel, or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive;

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean,

(b) in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom;

(c) all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive,

¹ These words were substituted for the words "two hundred" and "fifty" respectively by Notification No. M-1103, dated 16th October, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, n. 917

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same; and

(d) no person in any such room or part of a building, or any such excavation or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes:

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class.

7. Any quantity exceeding five pounds of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6 (ammunition) Class or of the 2nd Division of the 7th (firework) Class, and of any other explosive exceeding one pound, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping.

8. (1) Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(2) Provided as follows:—

(a) gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(b) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(c) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

9. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases, and under the vendor's signature, namely:—

(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased; and

(c) the date of purchase.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

FORM D.

(Article 7 of Schedule II.)

[FEE— RUPEE IN STAMPS.]

License to manufacture, possess and sell, or to possess and sell, or to possess, fireworks and their ingredients in a village or other rural area.

(Granted by the District Magistrate.)

Name, etc. of licensee, and place of residence	Place of business, factory or shop	Maximum quantity of fire works and their ingredients to be possessed at any one time	Description and quantity of fire works and their ingredients to be manufactured during the year	Description and quantity of fireworks to be possessed and sold during the year	Date on which license expires
1	2	3	4	5	6
					The 31st December, 19

____ District,
____ 19

}

(Signature.)

____ of ____

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder [IV of 18

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all fireworks manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do:

Provided that where the license extends only to the manufacture, possession and sale of manufactured fireworks and the quantity permitted to be kept at one time does not exceed fifty pounds, the licensee shall not be required to keep or exhibit records or accounts of the same.

4. Fireworks shall be manufactured in such place only as may be approved by the District Magistrate, due regard being had to the public safety.

5. All sales of fireworks under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

6. Fireworks shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years nor shall any child under that age be employed in manufacture

7. The manufactured fireworks possessed by the licensee must be kept in a building approved by the District Magistrate, due regard being had to the public safety.

Provided that any quantity not exceeding fifty pounds may be kept inside any other building, if placed in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to the keeping of fireworks.

8. The maximum quantity of fireworks allowed to be kept at the same time is two hundred pounds and that of ingredients not more than is necessary for the manufacture of the quantity of fireworks specified in Column 4.

9. The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by condition (4) endorsed on Form XI or XII of the Forms, prescribed under the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. [XI of 1878

* This condition is to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, in pursuance of rule 63, by an order written on the license, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878. [XI of 1878

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

FORM E.

(Articles 3 and 9 of Schedule II.)

[FREE OF CHARGE.]

License to possess gunpowder or other explosives required bonâ fide for blasting purposes

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government, the license for gunpowder only is to be possessed, the license for other explosives by the District Magistrate of the 1st class or by a Magistrate of the 2nd class or by a Magistrate of the 3rd class in this behalf.]

Name etc. of licensee, and place of residence	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year	Place, with full details where explosive is to be possessed	Maximum quantity of explosive (not exceeding 100 lbs. gunpowder and 10 lbs. of other explosives and 100 detonators) to be kept at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st of December 192

_____ District,

_____ 192

}
}

(Signature.)

_____ of

¹ These words were inserted by Notification No. M.-135-16, 1920, see Gazette of India, 1920, Pt. I, p. 1535.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian [V of 1884] Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed un-inflammable building approved by such officer as the Local Government may prescribe, or in a fireproof safe separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by a distance of 50 yards and made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without :

Provided that 50 lbs. of gunpowder may be kept inside a dwelling-house or in any building other than as last aforesaid in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any room or part of a building, fireproof safe, or receptacle containing the same, and no person entering such room or part of any building or such safe or receptacle shall have any iron or steel in his possession or attached to or on his boots or shoes.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive, nor the fireproof safe or receptacle referred to above, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof :

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a building, fireproof safe, or receptacle in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

5. Gun-powder or other explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping.

6. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and, under the vendor's signature:—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased; and
- (c) the date of purchase.

7. All losses, shortage of stock or thefts of explosives shall be reported without delay to the nearest police-station.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

FORM F.

(Article 12 of Schedule II.)

[FER—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives generally (other than fulminates).

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate ¹ (or any Sub-Divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf).]

Name, etc., of licensee, and place of residence.	Place of business or shop	Description of explosive	Maximum quantity of explosive (not exceeding sixty pounds) to be possessed at any one time	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st Decem-ber 192 .

_____ Town or District,

_____ 192 .

}

(Signature.)

_____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all issues in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

¹ These words were inserted by Notification No. M.-135-16, dated 7th August, 1920, see Gazette of India, 1920, Pt I, p 1535.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

3. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building which is exclusively appropriated for the purpose, and is detached from any dwelling-house, and is situated at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without.

4. The doors of the building shall open outwards and shall be faced on the outside with iron plating a quarter of an inch thick. They shall be closed by means of a lock or bolt on the inner side of such make or design as shall be approved by the licensing authority, and so placed that it shall be inaccessible from the outside except by means of its own key. The lock or bolt shall be made of some metal other than iron or steel.

5. All windows in the building shall be closed by shutters which open outwards but which cannot be opened from outside. The shutters shall be faced on the outside with iron plating a quarter of an inch thick.

6. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosives and from any building or receptacle containing the same.

7. No building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosives, and no receptacle in which the explosives are kept, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

8. All explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping.

9. Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

10. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases, and under the vendor's signature, namely:—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased; and
- (c) the date of purchase.

11. All losses, shortage of stock or thefts of explosives shall be reported without delay to the nearest police-station.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

FORM G

[See rule 38.]

Form of application for a license for possession of explosives (other than fulminates) in and sale from, a Magazine.

	<i>The replies to be written in this column.</i>
1. Applicant's Name	
,, Calling	
,, Address	
<p>NOTE—In cases where the application is made on behalf of a company, the name, calling and address of the company, and the name of the manager or agents, should be given.</p>	
2. Situation of the proposed magazine—	
Presidency or Province	
District	
Village	
3. Explosive proposed to be stored—	
Class	
Division (if any)	
Name and description	
<p>NOTE—The Class and Division (if any) stated should be in accordance with the classification in Chapter II.</p>	
4. Draft license containing the terms which the applicant proposes to have inserted, and specifying such of the matters stated below as are applicable.	
<p>NOTE—A draft license must be attached to this application and must be accompanied by a plan of the proposed magazine and of the site, with the boundaries thereof drawn to scale.</p>	

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—contd.

SCHEDULE III—contd.

FORM H.

[See rule 44.]

Distances to be kept clear round a Magazine.

Distances from the Magazine proposed to be established at { Presidency or Province—
District—
Village—

To be kept clear* from the undermentioned buildings and works.

Buildings and Works	Distances to be kept clear, not less than	Reply	REMARKS
1	2	3	4
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 33	Yards		
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 34†			
Private railway	"		
Highway or public footpath	"		
Open air public meeting place (such as a market).	"		
Canal or navigable water	"		
Dock	"		
River wall or sea wall	"		
Pier or jetty	"		
Reservoir or bunded tank	"		
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store or he-used premises.	"		
Any other room or workshop or any shop	"		

* The distances will be required to be kept clear not merely on the first establishment of the magazine, but during the continuance of the license.

† This rule also applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises, when such magazines—

(1) belong to the same occupier, or

(2) are so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

Buildings and Works.	Distances to be kept clear, not less than	Reply.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4
Any other explosive magazine, or store for explosives	Yard.		
Furnace, kiln or chimney . . . . .	.	
Public railway . . . . .	.	
Dwelling-house with the consent in writing of the occupier	.		
Dwelling house, without such consent . . . . .	..	
Factory not belonging to Government . . . . .	..	
Church, chapel or hospital . . . . .	..	
Public institution or building . . . . .	.	
Government building	..		
[Wireless station] . . . . .	.	
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India or any Department under that Government with the consent, in writing, of the Government of India or such Department			
Ditto, without such consent	..		
Viceroyal Residence	Miles		

ground, or otherwise

(Signature of applicant)_____

(Postal address of applicant)_____

(Date)

third column whether
warn, or not. In any
he should state what
should set forth the
ction of distance, e.g.,
atural features of the

¹ These words were inserted by Notification No. 142-D, dated 2nd December, 1916, see Gazette of India, 1916, Pt. I, p. 1818.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

FORM I.

[See rule 45.]

Distances to be kept clear round a magazine.

*Distances to be maintained between the magazine and other buildings and works:—

From every	Not less than yards
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 33	
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 34†	
Private railway	
Highway or public footpath	
Open air public meeting place (such as a market)	
Canal or navigable water	
Dock	
River wall or sea wall	
Pier or jetty	
Reservoir or bunded tank	
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store or licensed premises	
Any other room or workshop, or any shop	
Any other explosive magazine, or store for explosives	
Furnace, kiln or chimney	
Public railway	
Dwelling-house, with the consent, in writing, of the occupier	
Dwelling-house, without such consent	
Factory not belonging to Government	
Church, chapel or hospital	
Public institution or building	
Government building	
Factory or any other building, in the possession of the Government of India, or of any other Government, or of any local authority, or of any person, with the consent, in writing, of the Government of India, or of the Government of the Province, or of the local authority, or of the person, as the case may be	
Ditto, without such consent	
Viceroyal Residence	

in the first instance

on the same premises

(1) belonging to the same occupier, or

(2) are so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

In the case of any building or work above-mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by the natural features of the ground or by good and sufficient artificial mounds of earth as not to be visible from any part of such magazine, the distance assigned above as that to be observed between such building or work and the magazine may be reduced by one-half.

In the case of any building or work above-mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by an intervening hill, that a line drawn from any part of such building or work to any part of such magazine would pass through such hill, the distance assigned by this schedule as that to be observed between such building and work and the magazine may be reduced by three-fourths; but if a Government Inspector notifies in writing that in his judgment the intervening hill, in respect of which such reduction is claimed, is not of a character to justify such reduction, this clause, authorising such reduction, shall be deemed not to apply in respect of the said building or work.

FORM J.

(Articles 13 and 14 of Schedule II.)

[FEE—^{FIFTEEN}
~~TWENTY~~ RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives (other than fulminates) in, and to sell explosives from a magazine.

[Granted by the Local Government or officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.]

Name of licensee, and residence.	Boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine to which the license applies	Situation, character and construction of the buildings and works connected with the magazine.	Description of explosives to be possessed	Amount of explosives to be possessed at the same time in the magazine and within the boundaries of the site thereof	Signature of Licensee
1	2	3	4	5	6

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

Conditions.

[IV of 1884.] 1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. All explosives must be kept in the magazine indicated in this license.

3. The magazine is not to be used until this license is endorsed by the District authority in accordance with rule 48.

4. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all sales or issues in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

5. There shall not be at the same time in the Magazine any quantity of explosives exceeding the quantity specified in the license.

6. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of the explosives specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosives.

7. The interior of the magazine, and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with the explosives; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and, in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom:

Provided that so much of this condition as relates to precautions against the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the first Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

8. The magazine shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least ¹[once in every year], and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the magazine. ²[Such test shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives by an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf and a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by the licensee for such test. In the event

¹ These words were substituted for the words "once during the currency of the licence" by Notification No. M-749, dated 16th June, 1923, see Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 553.

² These words were added by *ibid.*

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

of the test proving unsatisfactory a fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by the licensee for each subsequent test until the lightning conductor is passed by the testing officer as satisfactory:

~ Provided that not more than twenty rupees shall be charged for all tests made on a conductor during any one day.]

9. Before repairs are done to any room or magazine or part thereof, the same shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosives or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room, magazine or part; and after such cleaning these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part of the magazine until any explosive is again taken into it:

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the first Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

10. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements used in, or in making any repairs to, any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

11. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes, or by of fire

plosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel; but this rule shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction position or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion:

Provided that so much of this condition as applies to the exclusion of grit, iron or steel, shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the first Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

12. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

13. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the magazine, except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown up person, and no explosive shall be sold to any such person.

14. (1) Two or more descriptions of explosives which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine may be possessed in the same magazine if they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(2) Provided as follows:—

- (a) the various explosives of Classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound), and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, and such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;
- (b) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;
- (c) such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class as contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;
- (d) the various explosives of the 3rd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;
- (e) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(3) Save as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives shall not be kept in the same magazine.

15. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the magazine, shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the magazine, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the magazine or to the explosives therein, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such magazine.

16. (i) Blasting gelatine or any of its kindred gelatinous nitro-compounds shall not be kept in the magazine after the expiration of three years from the date of its, or their, importation into British India, except with the special sanction of an Inspector of Explosives.

(2) When such sanction has been given, a written certificate, showing the period covered by the sanction, must be obtained from an Inspector of Explosives at each inspection, and must be kept by the licensee at the magazine.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

17. The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the magazine, a guard which shall be of such strength as the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, may consider to be sufficient.

18. All losses, shortage of stock and thefts of explosives shall be reported without delay to the nearest police-station.

FORM K.

(Article 15 of Schedule II.)

[FEE—TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives (other than fulminates) in a floating magazine.

[Granted by the Local Government]

Name of licensee, and residence.	Description of limits within which the magazine shall be moored or anchored.	Situation, character and construction of the magazine.	Description of explosives to be possessed	Amount of explosives to be possessed at the same time in the magazine	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6

(Signature.)

Secretary.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian [IV of 1884.] Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The whole vessel, harge or craft in or on board which the explosives are stored shall be deemed to constitute the magazine.

3. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of such explosives as may be specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosives.

4. The interior of the magazine, and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel in such manner, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substance in such manner, as to come into contact with the explosives in such magazine; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

5. The magazine shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested previous to the storage of explosives.

¹[Such test shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives by an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf and a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by the licensee for such test. In the event of the test proving unsatisfactory a fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by the licensee for each subsequent test until the lightning conductor is passed by the testing officer as satisfactory:]

Provided that not more than twenty rupees shall be charged for all tests made on a conductor during any one day.]—

6. No charcoal, whether ground or otherwise, oiled cotton, oiled rags or oiled waste and no article whatever which is liable to spontaneous ignition, shall be taken into the magazine.

7. Before repairs are done to or in any part of the magazine, it shall, so far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosives, and by a thorough washing out. After being so cleaned, it shall not be deemed to be a magazine until explosives are again taken into it.

8. There shall be constantly kept in the magazine, affixed in such manner as to be easily read, a copy of the license, and of any special rules that may be issued from time to time for the keeping of explosives in a floating magazine.

9. All tools and implements used in any repairs to or in any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood or copper or brass or some

¹ These words were added by Notification No. M.-749, dated 16th June, 1923, see Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 538.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

10. No fires, lights or lucifer matches, and no substance or article which is likely to cause explosion or fire, shall be permitted to be at any time in the magazine.

11. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article which is likely to cause explosion or fire; and for preventing the introduction of any grit, iron or steel into any part of the magazine where it would be likely to come into contact with explosives; and in any part of the magazine in which any explosive is kept which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from such part; but this condition shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion; and so much of this condition as relates to the exclusion of grit, iron or steel shall not be obligatory in the case of a magazine in which no explosive other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

12. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

13. (1) The licensee shall not employ any vessel, barge or craft to carry an explosive to or from the magazine unless the cabin, hold or other part of the vessel, barge or craft in which the explosive is or is to be carried—

(a) is constructed without any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof,

(b) contains only explosives, and

(c) is closed or otherwise properly covered over:

Provided that clause (a) shall not apply in the case of any vessel, barge or craft which carries no explosive other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, or which is specially exempted by an order of the Chief Inspector of Explosives or by an order of the Local Government endorsed on this license

(2) The licensee shall see that the explosives to be placed on any vessel, barge or craft so employed are loaded, carried and unloaded with all due diligence and with such precautions and in such manner as will sufficiently guard against any accidental ignition.

14. The licensee shall see—

(a) that no fire, unprotected light or smoking is allowed while any explosive [other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class] is being received or delivered, or while the hatches or door of the magazine, or the hatches

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian [IV of 1884.] Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The whole vessel, harge or craft in or on board which the explosives are stored shall be deemed to constitute the magazine.

3. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of such explosives as may be specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosives.

4. The interior of the magazine, and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel in such manner, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substance in such manner, as to come into contact with such interior, benches, shelves and fittings, and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings, so far as practicable, be kept free

therefrom, and to be so constructed as to be capable of being connected hereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested previous to the storage of explosives.

[Such test shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives by an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf and a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by the licensee for such test. In the event of the test proving unsatisfactory a fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by the licensee for each subsequent test until the lightning conductor is passed by the testing officer as satisfactory:]

Provided that not more than twenty rupees shall be charged for all tests made on a conductor during any one day.]

6. No charcoal, whether ground or otherwise, oiled cotton, oiled rags or oiled waste and no article whatever which is liable to spontaneous ignition, shall be taken into the magazine.

7. Before repairs are done to or in any part of the magazine, it shall, so far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosives, and by a thorough washing out. After being so cleaned, it shall not be deemed to be a magazine until explosives are again taken into it.

8. There shall be constantly kept in the magazine, affixed in such manner as to be easily read, a copy of the license, and of any special rules that may be issued from time to time for the keeping of explosives in a floating magazine.

9. All tools and implements used in any repairs to or in any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood or copper or brass or some

¹ These words were added by Notification No. M.-749, dated 16th June, 1923, *see* Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 553.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

10. No fires, lights or lucifer matches, and no substance or article which is likely to cause explosion or fire, shall be permitted to be at any time in the magazine.

11. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable s' or by some such means, for preventing of fire, lucifer matches or any substa cause explosion or fire; and for preventing the introduction of any grit, iron or steel into any part of the magazine where it would be likely to come into contact with explosives; and in any part of the magazine in which any explosive is kept which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from such part; but this condition shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion; and so much of this condition as relates to the exclusion of grit, iron or steel shall not be obligatory in the case of a magazine in which no explosive other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

12. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

13. (1) The licensee shall not employ any vessel, barge or craft to carry an explosive to or from the magazine unless the cabin, hold or other part of the vessel, barge or craft in which the explosive is or is to be carried—

(a) is constructed without any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof,

(b) contains only explosives, and

(c) is closed or otherwise properly covered over:

Provided that clause (a) shall not apply in the case of any vessel, barge or craft which carries no explosive other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, or which is specially exempted by an order of the Chief Inspector of Explosives or by an order of the Local Government endorsed on this license

(2) The licensee shall see that the explosives to be placed on any vessel, barge or craft so employed are loaded, carried and unloaded with all due diligence and with such precautions and in such manner as will sufficiently guard against any accidental ignition.

14. The licensee shall see—

(a) that no fire, unprotected light or smoking is allowed while any explosive [other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class] is being received or delivered, or while the hatches or door of the magazine, or the hatches

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

or coverings of any vessel, barge or craft alongside containing any such explosive, are open; and

- (b) that no receipt or delivery of explosive is carried on, and that the hatches or door of the magazine are or is kept closed, when any vessel, barge or craft having on board a fire (other than engine-fires properly banked up) or an unprotected light is alongside a magazine containing an explosive other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class or in its immediate vicinity.

15. A person under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed in or enter the magazine, except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person.

16. In the case of the magazine being approachable at low water by carriages, the words "vessel, barge, or craft," in Nos. 13 and 14 of these conditions, shall be taken to include a carriage.

17. (1) Two or more descriptions of explosives, which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine, may be possessed in the same magazine, if they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in one compartment from extending to another compartment:

(2) Provided as follows:—

- (a) the various explosives of Classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound) and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, and such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;
- (b) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;
- (c) such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class as contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;
- (d) the various explosives of the 3rd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;
- (e) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III—*concl'd.*

(3) Save as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives shall not be kept in the same magazine.

FORM L.

(Articles 16 and 17 of Schedule II.)

[FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to sell explosives.

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence	Place of business or shop	Description of explosives to be sold.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4
			The 31st December 192 .
Town or District, }			(Signature).
192 .			— of —

Conditions.

of 1884.] 1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. Explosives shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years.

4. All explosives exceeding one pound in weight, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, shall be in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping; and the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives, with the word "explosive" added thereto in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV.

REGULATIONS FOR PACKAGE OF EXPLOSIVES.

(See rule 74.)

Class.	Method of packing	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Class 1	When the quantity in any one consignment does not exceed 5 lbs. in amount, a single outer package, otherwise		
	A double package, the inner and outer packages being as defined in rule 73	100 lbs	100 lbs
		Provided that where gunpowder and propellant are packed together the amount shall not exceed—	
		50 lbs	25 lbs.
Class 2	As for Class 1	50 lbs	50 lbs.
		50 lbs	5 lbs
Class 3, Division 1, propellants	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs
Class 3, Division 2, other than Picric Acid and Wet Gunrotion.	As for Class 1	50 lbs	50 lbs.
Picric Acid	As for Class 1	Unlimited	Unlimited.
Gunrotion as well as water as to be absolutely nonflammable	As for Class 1, provided that the inner or outer package, or both of them, shall be of such a nature, and so closed, as to prevent any material loss of moisture during conveyance	Unlimited	Unlimited.
Class 4, Division 1	As for Class 3, Division 1, other than propellants	50 lbs.	5 lbs.
Class 4, Division 2	As for Class 1	50 lbs	50 lbs.

¹ This entry was substituted by Notification No. M-1005, dated 24th October, 1923, *see* Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 1517.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

Class	Method of packing	Amount in any one outer package	Amount in any one inner package
Class 5	Packed in water. A treble package, the innermost package being a bag permeable to water, enclosed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet, and the outer package containing sufficient water constantly to surround the case. Both the case and the outer package shall be of such construction as will not allow water to escape.	200 lbs.	25 lbs.
Class 6, Division 1, other than Pin-fire cartridges for pistols	A single outer package	Unlimited	.. .
Pin-fire cartridges for pistols	another cartridge	..	..
Class 6, Division 2	as above required	..	..
Class 6, Division 3, other than Detonators and Electric Detonators,	Explosives made up into cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, torpedoes, mines, blasting, or other like purposes shall be packed in such manner and in such quantity, as is required for the same explosive when not so made up: provided that, where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridges or charges may, if it satisfies the conditions required for an inner package, be held to be such inner package. Other ammunition of this Division—A single outer package	100 lbs.	..
	As for Class 1	40 lbs.	2 lbs. or 10 in. number, whichever be the greater

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

Class.	Method of packing	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Detonators 7 2	(a) Not exceeding 1,000 in any one consignment.—As for Class 1, provided that the detonators and the spaces between the same and between the sides of the inner package and the said detonators shall all be filled, as far as practicable, with fine sawdust or other similar material, a layer of felt or other soft yielding material shall be placed between both ends of all the detonators and the interior of the inner package in which the same are placed, in such manner, and so secured, that both ends of the detonators will rest upon the said cotton wool or other material; every inner package, if of metal, to be lined throughout with paper or other soft material; and	1,000 in number.	100 in number.
	(b) Exceeding 1,000 detonators.—The detonators shall be packed in inner packages, with sawdust and cotton wool as above described. Such inner packages shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal, made and closed so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and such case shall be placed inside an outer package in such manner and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between the case and every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may, if preferred, be filled with sawdust, straw, or other similar material, or may contain a light framework or battens of wood to keep the case aforesaid in position in the outer package; and	10,000 in number.	100 in number.
	(c) where the number of detonators exceeds 5,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried		
Extra Detonators	As for Class 1, provided that where the number in any outer package exceeds 5,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.	5,000 in number.	100 in number.
Class 7, Division 1	Double package, the inner package being hermetically closed and contained in an outer package as above defined.	20 lbs.	1 lb.
Class 7, Division 2	Single outer package, provided that clause (2) of rule 75 shall not apply to explosives of this Class and Division	100 lbs.

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82,000 lbs.	82,000 lbs.	84,000 lbs.	86,000 lbs.	88,000 lbs.	90,000 lbs.	92,000 lbs.	94,000 lbs.	96,000 lbs.	98,000 lbs.	100,000 lbs.
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—contd.

SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

Class.	Method of packing	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Detonators	<p>(a) Not exceeding 1,000 in any one consignment:—As for Class 1, provided that the detonators and the spaces between the same and between the sides of the inner package and the said detonators shall all be filled, as far as practicable, with fine sawdust or other similar material; a layer of felt or other soft yielding material shall be placed between both ends of all the detonators and the interior of the inner package in which the same are placed, in such manner, and so secured, that both ends of the detonators will rest upon the said cotton wool or other material; every inner package, if of metal, to be lined throughout with paper or other soft material; and</p> <p>(b) Exceeding 1,000 detonators:—The detonators shall be packed in inner packages, with sawdust and cotton wool as above described. Such inner packages shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal, made and closed so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and such case shall be placed inside an outer package in such manner and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between the case and every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may, if preferred, be filled with sawdust, straw, or other similar material, or may contain a light framework or battens of wood to keep the case aforesaid in position in the outer package; and</p> <p>(c) where the number of detonators exceeds 5,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried</p>	1,000 in number.	100 in number.
Electric Detonators	As for Class 1, provided that where the number in any outer package exceeds 5,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.	5,000 in number.	100 in number.
Class 7, Division 1	Double package, the inner package being hermetically closed and contained in an outer package as above defined.	20 lbs.	1 lb.
Class 7, Division 2	Single outer package, provided that clause (2) of rule 13 shall not apply to explosives of this Class and Division	100 lbs.

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at vTable will be reduced to one-quarter. In no case, however,

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82,000 lbs.	82,000 lbs.	84,000 lbs.	86,000 lbs.	88,000 lbs.	90,000 lbs.	92,000 lbs.	94,000 lbs.	96,000 lbs.	98,000 lbs.	100,000 lbs.
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

Class.	Method of packing	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package
Detonators	<p>of wood or metal, made and closed so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and such case shall be placed inside an outer package in such manner and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between the case and every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may, if preferred, be filled with sawdust, straw, or other similar material, or may contain a light framework or battens of wood to keep the case aloft in position in the outer package; and</p>	1,000 in number.	100 in number.
		10,000 in number	100 in number.
Electric Detonators	As for Class 1, provided that where the number in any outer package exceeds 500, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.	5,000 in number.	100 in number.
Class 7, Division 1	Double package, the inner package being hermetically closed and contained in an outer package as above defined.	20 lbs.	1 lb.
Class 7, Division 2	Single outer package, provided that clause (2) of rule 73 shall not apply to explosives of this Class and Division	100 lbs.	...

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each to any part of the item in question will pass through the
 at vTable will be reduced to one-quarter. In no case, however,

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82,000 lbs.	82,000 lbs.	84,000 lbs.	86,000 lbs.	88,000 lbs.	90,000 lbs.	92,000 lbs.	94,000 lbs.	96,000 lbs.	98,000 lbs.	100,000 lbs.
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.***THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1881 (IV of 1884).**

Liquid acetylene as an explosive and prohibition of importation of such—*contd.*

to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

- (1) The porous substance shall fill as completely as possible the cylinder into which the acetylene is compressed.
- (2) The porosity of the substance shall not exceed eighty per cent.
- (3) Any acetone or other solvent used shall not be capable of chemical reaction with the acetylene gas or with the porous substance or with the metal of the cylinder, and the quantity of acetone or other solvent shall be such that when fully charged with acetylene it shall not completely fill the porosity of the porous substance at any temperature likely to be met with in ordinary practice or use.
- (4) A drawing showing the method of construction of every type of cylinder it is proposed to use for the storage of compressed acetylene gas shall be deposited with the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India and no cylinder shall be so used unless it is of a design approved in writing by the said Chief Inspector:

Provided that this shall not be deemed to prohibit the use of existing cylinders for a period of five years from the date of this notification.

- (5) The pressure in the cylinder shall not exceed two hundred and twenty-five pounds to the square inch at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit:

Provided that no cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more, which has the ends secured to the body by welding only, and no cylinder in which a porous substance is used without acetone or other solvent shall be charged to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit. This condition shall not apply to cylinders used exclusively for marine lighting by an officer appointed by a Local Government in that behalf.

- (6) Every cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more in which under this notification the pressure allowed may be two hundred and twenty-five pounds to the square inch, shall be annealed and every cylinder shall be tested by hydraulic pressure to a pressure of not less than four times the pressure to which the cylinder is to be subjected in use, such hydraulic pressure to be maintained for a period of not less than fifteen minutes and no cylinder shall be used which on the first occasion of its being subjected to this test shall show any permanent stretch.

rt II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

liquid acetylene as an explosive and prohibition of importation of such—*contd.*

- (7) The compression of the acetylene shall be carried out only on such premises as shall have been approved in writing by the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India. Such approval may be withdrawn at any time by that officer.
- (8) No firm shall charge with acetylene any cylinder manufactured by any other firm unless it is in full possession of full particulars and previous history of such cylinder or has otherwise assured itself that the cylinder complies with the requirements of this notification.
- (9) Whenever a cylinder is charged with acetylene it shall be subjected to a thorough visual examination if the history of the cylinder shows that it has not been subjected to such an examination within the previous twelve months and at the same time the valve shall be removed and the condition of the porous substance at the neck of the cylinder ascertained.
- (10) Every cylinder shall have permanently and conspicuously marked upon it or upon a brass plate soldered to it the name of the manufacturer and the words "Acetylene compressed into porous substance exempted by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 596-D., dated the 6th December, 1919"; and every cylinder shall bear a label giving the date when it was last charged together with the name of the firm by which it was charged, the address of the last charging station and the maximum pressure allowed in the cylinder. Every cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more and manufactured after the date of this notification shall have stamped upon it the name or the trade mark of the manufacturer and the serial number of the cylinder.
- (11) Each charging firm shall keep a record of every cylinder charged by it. This record shall give the following information, namely:—
 - (a) the date of each charging of the cylinder;
 - (b) the dates upon which solvent has been added;
 - (c) the dates upon which the cylinder has been thoroughly examined as provided in condition (9), the results of each such examination, and the name of the person carrying out such examination; and,

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Liquid acetylene as an explosive and prohibition of importation of such—*concl.*

in the case of cylinders first issued by the firm, the tare weight of the cylinder including porous substance and acetone or other solvent, the nature of the solvent and the maximum pressure allowed in the cylinder. The record shall be open to the inspection of the Chief Inspector of Explosives and Inspectors of Explosives with the Government of India.

- (12) Every facility shall be given to the Chief Inspector of Explosives and Inspectors of Explosives with the Government of India to inspect the apparatus and methods by which the cylinders are charged.

11. The Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the manufacture, possession and importation of such acetylene as is declared by paragraph I of this notification to be an explosive.

[See Gazette of India, 1919, Pt. I, p. 2308.]

Picric acid, picrates and mixtures of picric acid deemed to be explosives.

No. 12455, dated the 20th October, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and in supersession of the Commerce and Industry Department Notification No. 5484-4-10, dated the 2nd October, 1905, as amended by Notification No. 5631-17, dated the 20th July, 1906, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that picric acid, picrates and mixtures of picric acid shall be deemed to be explosives within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exceptions:—

- (a) Picric acid or a picrate when mixed with not less than one half its own weight of water shall not be deemed to be an explosive
- (b) Picric acid when thoroughly mixed with not less than three times its own weight of—
 - (i) anhydrous sulphate of soda, or
 - (ii) crystallised sulphate of soda, and packed in hermetically closed packages, or
 - (iii) potash alum,

shall not be deemed to be an explosive.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Pt. I, p. 1704.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

Procedure in publication of draft rules.

No. 1964-P, dated the 2nd September, 1887.—Under section 18, sub-section (2), of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884); the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe that drafts of proposed rules under the Act shall be published—

- (a) when the authority making the rules is a Local Government, in one issue of the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and
- (b) when the authority making the rules is the Governor General in Council, in one issue of the Gazette of India in English, and in one issue of the local official Gazette (if any) of every Local Government in British India in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct.

This Notification supersedes Home Department Notification No. 1437, dated the 14th August, 1885.

[See Gazette of India, 1887, Pt. I, p. 448.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

Application of the Telegraph Act to the Telegraph Cable¹ from Madras.

²*No. 264-T., dated the 1st August, 1870.*—Under the provisions of section 22 of Act VIII of 1860 (being an Act for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India), His Excellency the Governor General in Council hereby declares that section 5 and sections 9 to 22, inclusive (with the exception of the concluding sentence of the last-named section) of the said Act, shall be applicable to the Telegraph Cable laid from Madras by the British Indian Extension Telegraph Company, Limited, and to all persons using the same, or employed in connection therewith.

[*See Gazette of India, 1870, Pt. I, p. 530.*]

Rules for working Telegraph lines of State Railways in India.

³*No. 217-T., dated the 13th April, 1874.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased, in exercise of the authority conferred on him by the 7th Section of Act VIII of 1860, to sanction the following General Rules for working the telegraph lines of State Railways in India:—

1 The construction, maintenance and repair of the lines shall be vested in the Government Telegraph Department, the officers of which shall be permitted to erect and maintain posts and wires and other appurtenances of a telegraph, within the railway fences to such an extent as, under the orders of the Director-General of Telegraphs, may be required.

2. The Railway authorities shall allow all officers, inspectors, artificers, workmen and others employed by the Government Telegraph Department in the construction or repair of the lines of telegraph within the railway boundaries, to enter on the railway premises, and shall give such persons all reasonable facilities for travelling, and for transporting material along the lines

3. The Government Telegraph Department will supply to the authorities of each railway for their exclusive use as many of the wires erected along the railway as the Government of India in the Public Works Department may consider necessary for the proper working of the railway, at a fair rent to be fixed from time to time by the Government.

¹ For Notifications applying the Telegraph Act to telegraph lines in British India, see the several lists of local rules and orders published by the Local Governments in India.

² Kept in force by s. 2 of the Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885), Genl. Acts, Vol. III.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

Rules for working Telegraph lines of State Railways in India—*contd.*

4. The instruments in the railway offices shall be of a pattern approved by the Government Telegraph Department, which will supply them.

5. The technical inspection of the railway offices, the regulation of the instruments and their repair shall be undertaken by the Government Telegraph Department on payment by each railway of an annual sum, which may be either the actual cost or a lump sum in the way of contract, as may be mutually agreed upon between the Government Telegraph Department and the officers of each railway.

6. The railway offices shall be connected by wire with the offices of the Government Telegraph Department wherever the latter may so desire, and the Railway authorities shall afford all necessary facilities for establishing and maintaining the connection.

7. The telegraph staff of each railway shall be wholly and exclusively controlled and paid by the Railway authorities, but shall be amenable to the penal clauses of the Telegraph Act, No. VIII of 1860, in the same manner as if they were employes of the Government Telegraph Department.

8. Each railway shall work the wires rented to it subject to the general control of the Public Works Department of the Government of India for its own purposes only, excepting so far as is provided by the subsequent conditions.

9. Messages tendered at any railway office for transmission to any part of India, and messages transferred from a Government Telegraph office, or from a Telegraph office of an adjoining railway, shall be received and transmitted by each railway, according to the following rules:—

- (a) The system adopted in the Government Telegraph Department in respect of instruments, tariff receipt, transmission and check of messages, and code signals, shall be adopted and strictly followed so far as the Government Telegraph Department may require.
- (b) Messages not relating to the business of the Railway shall be received at all its Telegraph offices when open for traffic, and shall be transmitted subject to the requirements of the railway traffic, which in all cases, will have precedence, except in cases specially provided for in clause (1).
- (c) Messages tendered at railway offices for transmission to places on the same railway will be sent by the railway wires.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.***THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).****Rules for working Telegraph lines of State Railways in India—*contd.***

- (d) Messages addressed to stations on a railway, whether State or guaranteed the telegraph of which is connected with, or immediately adjoins, the receiving State railway, may be transmitted direct to that railway in the following cases:—
- (1) When they are on railway traffic business.
 - (2) When they are on the business of passengers passing from one line to the other.
 - (3) When neither the receiving, nor any intermediate railway office, is connected with the Government Telegraph, either by wire, or by an arrangement for hand delivery.
 - (4) When there would be manifest delay by transferring to the Government line.
- (e) Messages tendered at a railway office for any place not on the railway, shall, except in the cases provided for under the preceding rule, be transferred to the Government Telegraph office connected with the railway office at or nearest to the place at which the message is tendered, or to any such Government Telegraph office where transfer by hand has been mutually agreed upon as more convenient than by wire. Similarly, messages from any place not on the railway, but addressed to a place on the railway at which there is no Government Telegraph office, shall, except in the cases provided for under the preceding rule, be transferred from the Government Telegraph to the Railway Telegraph, at the connected, or other convenient Government Telegraph office, nearest to the place of destination.
- (f) For messages originating at an office of any railway, and addressed to a place on the same railway, and delivered to the addressee by the railway, the whole charge will be credited to the railway.
- (g) For all messages which have not passed over the railway lines, and are transferred by a railway receiving office to a Government Telegraph office, for transmission by the Government wires, the railway shall receive one-eighth of the total charge, and the same proportion shall be received by the Government Telegraph Department for a message similarly transferred direct from a Government receiving office to a railway office for transmission by the railway wires.
- (h) For messages that pass over the railway lines, and are sent for delivery only to a connected Government Telegraph

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules for working Telegraph lines of State Railways in India—*contd.*

4. The instruments in the railway offices shall be of a pattern approved by the Government Telegraph Department, which will supply them.

5. The technical inspection of the railway offices, the regulation of the instruments and their repair shall be undertaken by the Government Telegraph Department on payment by each railway of an annual sum, which may be either the actual cost or a lump sum in the way of contract, as may be mutually agreed upon between the Government Telegraph Department and the officers of each railway.

6. The railway offices shall be connected by wire with the offices of the Government Telegraph Department wherever the latter may so desire, and the Railway authorities shall afford all necessary facilities for establishing and maintaining the connection.

7. The telegraph staff of each railway shall be wholly and exclusively controlled and paid by the Railway authorities, but shall be amenable to the penal clauses of the Telegraph Act, No. VIII of 1860, in the same manner as if they were employes of the Government Telegraph Department.

8. Each railway shall work the wires rented to it subject to the general control of the Public Works Department of the Government of India for its own purposes only, excepting so far as is provided by the subsequent conditions.

9. Messages tendered at any railway office for transmission to any part of India, and messages transferred from a Government Telegraph office, or from a Telegraph office of an adjoining railway, shall be received and transmitted by each railway, according to the following rules:—

- (a) The system adopted in the Government Telegraph Department in respect of instruments, tariff receipt, transmission and check of messages, and code signals, shall be adopted and strictly followed so far as the Government Telegraph Department may require.
- (b) Messages not relating to the business of the Railway shall be received at all its Telegraph offices when open for traffic, and shall be transmitted subject to the requirements of the railway traffic, which in all cases, will have precedence, except in cases specially provided for in clause (1).
- (c) Messages tendered at railway offices for transmission to places on the same railway will be sent by the railway wires.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

Rules for working Telegraph lines of State Railways in India—*contd*

- (d) Messages addressed to stations on a railway, whether State or guaranteed, the telegraph of which is connected with, or immediately adjoins, the receiving State railway, may be transmitted direct to that railway in the following cases:—
- (1) When they are on railway traffic business.
 - (2) When they are on the business of passengers passing from one line to the other.
 - (3) When neither the receiving, nor any intermediate railway office, is connected with the Government Telegraph, either by wire, or by an arrangement for hand delivery.
 - (4) When there would be manifest delay by transferring to the Government line
- (e) Messages tendered at a railway office for any place not on the railway, shall, except in the cases provided for under the preceding rule, be transferred to the Government Telegraph office connected with the railway office at or nearest to the place at which the message is tendered, or to any such Government Telegraph office where transfer by hand has been mutually agreed upon as more convenient than by wire. Similarly, messages from any place not on the railway, but addressed to a place on the railway at which there is no Government Telegraph office, shall, except in the cases provided for under the preceding rule, be transferred from the Government Telegraph to the Railway Telegraph, at the connected, or other convenient Government Telegraph office, nearest to the place of destination.
- (f) For messages originating at an office of any railway, and addressed to a place on the same railway, and delivered to the addressee by the railway, the whole charge will be credited to the railway
- (g) For all messages which have not passed over the railway lines, and are transferred by a railway receiving office to a Government Telegraph office, for transmission by the Government wires, the railway shall receive one-eighth of the total charge, and the same proportion shall be received by the Government Telegraph Department for a message similarly transferred direct from a Government receiving office to a railway office for transmission by the railway wires.
- (h) For messages that pass over the railway lines, and are sent for delivery only to a connected Government Telegraph

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules for working Telegraph lines of State Railways in India.—*concl'd.*

office, the Government Telegraph Department will receive one-eighth of the total charge, and similarly the same proportion shall be received by the railway for messages that pass over Government lines, and are sent for delivery only to a connected railway office.

- (i) For all messages which pass over the Government wires and the wires of one or more railways, any or each such railway shall be credited with one-fourth of the original charge, the balance being credited to the Government Telegraph Department.
- (j) For all messages which, under clause (d), pass over the wires of two adjoining State Railways or a State Railway, and an adjoining Guaranteed Railway, without being transferred to the Government Telegraph, the proceeds will be divided between the Railway Telegraphs in equal proportions.
- (k) Messages on the Service of the Government Telegraph Department, shall be transmitted, without charge, to, or from, all stations on State Railways.
- (l) Public and State messages shall, as a rule, be sent in order of receipt but a "State" message marked "clear the line" or "precedence" shall, so far as is consistent with the safe working of the Railway, take precedence of all other messages.
- (m) Copies of all messages, not on the business of the Railway, transmitted from, or addressed to, any State Railway office, shall be regularly forwarded post-paid to the Government Telegraph Check Office under instructions which shall be issued by the Director-General of Telegraphs in India.

10. The Director-General of Telegraphs in India, or any officer deputed by him, may, at any time, inspect any of the Telegraph Offices of the State Railways, or messages sent from, or received at, any of them, and the Railway authorities shall give all facilities for such inspections, and shall submit for inspection any books or accounts connected with the working of the Railway Telegraphs, or any originals or copies of messages sent or received which the Director-General or such officer may require.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Applying the rules for working the Telegraph lines of State Railways to certain Railways.

No. 271-T., dated the 8th June, 1875.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the authority conferred on him by section 22 of Act VIII of 1860 (an Act for the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India) to declare that the general rules for working the telegraph lines of State Railways, published at pages 208 and 209 of the Gazette of India of the 18th April, 1874, shall be applicable to the undermentioned Guaranteed Railway Lines:—

The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

¹ The Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

² The East Indian Railway.

[See Gazette of India, 1875, Pt. I, p. 321.]

Telephone Exchanges.

No. 195-T., dated the 14th August, 1884.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe, under section 8 of Telegraph Act, I of 1876,³ the following rules, which will come into force on 1st September, 1884:—

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

Telegram Subscription Rules.

Whereas a Telephone Exchange may, with the permission of the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, be connected by means of one or more Telephone wires with the Central Government Telegraph Office within the limits within which it has been established, to the intent that the subscribers may be enabled to communicate directly with that Telegraph Office; in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 7 and 8 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the regulations, conditions and restrictions according to which all messages and signals communicated to a Government Telegraph Office by the subscribers to a Telephone Exchange connected with the Government Telegraph Office or received for transmission to such subscribers, shall be transmitted.

¹ Now the North Western Railway.

² For Notifications applying these rules to other Railways, see the several volumes of rules and orders issued by Local Governments in India. This Notification is kept in force by s. 2 of the Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885).

³ See now Act 13 of 1885—(Genl. Acts, Vol. III), by section 2 of which this Notification is kept in force.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Telephone Exchanges—*contd.*

[2. Any subscriber to a Telephone Exchange connected as aforesaid with a Government Telegraph Office shall be entitled to communicate direct with the Telegraph Office by means of the Telephone Exchange and the connecting Telephone wires on payment to the Director-General of Telegraphs in India (herein referred to as the Director-General) of a yearly sum of one hundred and fifty rupees, which shall be paid in advance not later than the third day of January in each year:

Provided that, if a subscriber desires to institute his direct communication with Telegraph Office on any other date than the first day of January, he shall in respect of the then current year be required to pay in advance a proportionate part only of the said sum of one hundred and fifty rupees.]

3. When a telegram addressed to such a subscriber as aforesaid (herein referred to as a Telegram Subscriber) is received at the Telegraph Office, it shall at the discretion of the Director-General or his officers either be delivered in the manner provided in the "Rules and Tariff relating to the transmission of telegraph messages in India," made under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and for the time being in force, or be transmitted to the Telegram Subscriber by means of the Telephone Exchange if it can be so transmitted with reasonable speed, and in that case the Telegram Subscriber shall accept such transmission in place of the delivery of the telegram in the manner provided by the aforesaid Rules and Tariff.

4. Telegrams received from a Telegram Subscriber of the Central Telegraph Office by means of the Telephone Exchange shall, at the option of the Telegram Subscriber, be forwarded to their destination by the Government Telegraph, or be forwarded by post as ordinary letters, or, if the address of delivery is within a reasonable distance from the Telegraph Office, by special messenger:

Provided that a Telegram Subscriber shall not be entitled to transmit more than one telegram at a time to the Telegraph Office by means of the Telephone Exchange, nor shall the Telephone Exchange be used for the transmission of press messages.

5. A Telegram Subscriber shall pay to the Director-General in respect of every such telegram forwarded from the Telegraph Office by telegraph the same sum for transmission, Prepaid Replies, Postage Registration and Express Charges (if any) as would be payable by the sender if the

¹ Rule 2 was substituted by Notification No. 289-T., dated 12th July, 1900, see Gazette of India, 1900, Pt. I, p. 435.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.***THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).****Telephone Exchanges—*contd.***

telegram had been handed in at the Central Telegraph Office as an ordinary telegram.

6. A Telegram Subscriber shall pay to the Director-General in respect of every such telegram forwarded from the Telegraph Office by post as a letter the ordinary postage payable on the letter.

7. A Telegram Subscriber shall pay to the Director-General in respect of every such telegram delivered from the Telegraph Office by special messenger a sum of two annas if the address of delivery is within the limits of the free ordinary delivery of telegrams from the Telegraph Office, and in all cases the same sum as would be payable for "Express Charges" in respect of an ordinary telegram delivered from the Telegraph Office at the same address.

8 All sums payable by a Telegram Subscriber in respect of telegrams forwarded as aforesaid from the Telegraph Office shall be paid in advance by means of a deposit with the Telegraph Officer in charge of the Telegraph Office, who shall not be required to forward any such telegram unless the sum for the time being in his hands on account of the deposit is sufficient for the payment of the amount payable in respect of the telegram.

9 All accounts in respect of telegrams forwarded or delivered as aforesaid on behalf of a Telegram Subscriber from the Telegraph Office shall be settled monthly up to the first day of each calendar month.

10. A Telegram Subscriber may pay the sum payable by him to the Director-General in accordance with Rule 2 to the Licensees of the Telephone Exchange to which he is a subscriber, as the Agents and on behalf of the Director-General and the receipt of the Licensees shall be a good discharge for any sum so paid.

The said licensees shall act as agents of the Director-General for the purpose aforesaid, and shall receive all sums which may in accordance with the said rule be tendered to them by the subscriber as such agents, and shall pay the same to the Director-General immediately on the receipt thereof or at such other times as may be agreed upon between the Director-General and the licensees.

11. The Secretary of State in Council or the Director-General shall not be subject to any liability by reason or on account of any failure, delay or mistake in or about the transmission, receipt or delivery of any telegram under these rules, whether arising from the default of the licensees or of any officer of the Government Telegraph, or otherwise.

12. If any sum payable under Rule 2 or any other money which is for the time being due from a Telegram Subscriber under these rules

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Telephone Exchanges—*contd.*

is in arrear or unpaid for twenty-one days after it ought to be paid, the Director-General may by notice in writing debar the subscriber from participating in the advantages of these rules from the date of the service of the notice:

Provided that the fact of a subscriber being debarred from participating in the advantages of these rules shall not affect the right of the Director-General to recover from the subscriber any money which may be in arrear and unpaid.

13. Any notice to be given by the Director-General under these rules may be signed by the Chief Officer of the Division of Telegraphs within which the Telephone Exchange with which the subscriber's office is connected is situated, and may be served by sending it by post in a registered letter to the subscriber at his office.

¹[14. The licensees of a Telephone Exchange shall maintain a record of all transactions with the Telegraph Office, showing clearly the name of each subscriber placed in communication with the Telegraph Office, the date and time of connection and also the time of disconnection.]

Agency Subscription Rules.

Whereas a Telephone Exchange may, with the permission of the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, be utilized as an agency through which Subscriber's Telegrams intended for transmission or transmitted over the wires of the Government Telegraph Department may be received and delivered by the officers of that Department. In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 7 and 8 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the regulations, conditions and restrictions according to which all messages and signals received or deliverable through the agency of any such Telephone Exchange shall be transmitted:—

1. These rules may be called the Agency Subscription Rules, 1884.

2. If a subscriber to a Telephone Exchange desires to employ the Licensees of the Telephone Exchange as his agents through whom his telegrams intended for transmission or transmitted over the wires of the Government Telegraph Department may be received or delivered by the officers of that Department, he shall address the following form of request to the Director-General of Telegraphs in India (herein referred to as the Director-General):—

“ I hereby request the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, until further notice, to deliver to the

¹ Added by Notification No. 239-T., dated 12th July, 1900, see Gazette of India, 1900, Pt. I, p. 436.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

Telephone Exchanges—*contd.*

Telephone Exchange Company, Limited, at their Central Telephone Exchange situated in the town of _____ for transmission to me by means of the Telephone Exchange of that Company, all telegrams addressed to me at _____

that may be received by means of the Central Government Telegraph Office in that town, and to transmit all telegrams received from the said Company at such Government Telegraph Office as the Director-General may by order in writing appoint for transmission on my account; and I hereby agree to pay to the Director-General the sum of twelve rupees per annum in advance on the _____ day of _____ in each year for the registration of special instructions to the effect above mentioned."

Signed _____

3. During the continuance of the period for which such a subscriber as aforesaid (herein referred to as an Agency Subscriber) is registered at the Telegraph Office as desirous of having his telegrams delivered to and received for transmission from, the licensees of the Telephone Exchange to which he is a subscriber, the licensees—

- (a) may receive messages transmitted to a telephone attached to the Exchange from the office of the subscriber and intended to be further transmitted on behalf of the subscriber by means of the Government Telegraphs, and
- (b) may, as the agents of the subscriber, commit the messages to writing on appropriate message forms to be provided by the Director-General, and
- (c) may deliver the forms by messenger at such Government Telegraph Office as the Director-General may by order in writing appoint for that purpose, to the intent that the forms may be transmitted from the office as telegrams.

4. All charges which under the "Rules and Tariff relating to the transmission of telegraph messages in India" made under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and for the time being in force, should be paid by the sender of a telegram, shall be paid by telegraph stamps attached to the message form on which any such message as aforesaid is written before the delivery of the message form at the Telegraph Office.

5. (a) On the delivery by the Director-General at the office of the licensees of a telegram addressed to any agency subscriber, the licensees may transmit the telegram to the subscriber's office by means of their Telephone Exchange.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Telephone Exchanges—*concl.*

(b) The time at which the transmission takes place shall be entered on the message form on which the telegram was delivered at the office of the licensees.

(c) All message forms delivered by the Director-General at the office of the licensees on any day shall at the end of the same day be returned by the licensees to the Central Telegraph Office in the town in the order in which they were delivered at the office of the licensees.

6. The licensees shall not retain a copy of any telegram transmitted by or to any of their subscribers under the operation of these rules.

7. In case of any breach, non-performance or non-observance by or on the part of the licensees of any of the stipulations and conditions hereinbefore contained or contained in the aforesaid rules and tariff relating to the transmission of telegraph messages in India, the Director-General may by notice in writing revoke and determine the permission granted under these rules as from the date of the service of the notice.

8. Any notice to be given by the Director-General under these rules may be signed by the Chief Officer of the Division of the Telegraphs within which the Telephone Exchange of the licensees is situated, and may be served by sending the same by post in a registered letter to the licensees at their office.

[See Gazette of India, 1884, Pt. I, p. 204.]

License for Telephone Exchanges.

No. 203-T., dated 14th August, 1884.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876 (Act I of 1876), the Governor General of India in Council herein referred to as the Governor General in Council is pleased to grant the following license to the

Telephone Exchange.—Company (hereinafter referred to as “the Licensees”).

2. The Licensees may establish and maintain Telephones, Telephone Exchanges and open Telephone Offices for a term of _____ days from the _____ day of _____ 188____, within the following limits, namely (here set out the limits) _____

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

License for Telephone Exchanges—*contd.*

3. The Licensees may establish and maintain for that term Telephone wires connecting—

- (a) the Central Exchange of the Licensees with the District Exchanges of the Licensees;
- (b) the Offices of Subscribers within the said limits with a Telephone Exchange of the Licensees;
- (c) the open Telephone Offices of the Licensees with a Telephone Exchange of the Licensees;
- (d) with the permission in writing of the Governor General in Council, a Telephone Exchange of the Licensees with the Office of a Subscriber situated beyond the said limits;
- (e) with the permission in writing of the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, a Telephone Exchange of the Licensees with a Government Telegraph Office within the said limits.

4. When the Licensees have in accordance with the provisions of this license established a Telephone Exchange within the said limits, they may establish, maintain and let on lease for the said term or any part thereof private Telephone wires connecting the office of any person situated within the said limits with another office of the same persons or with the office of any other person situated within these limits or, with the permission in writing of the Governor General in Council, with another office of the same person or with the office of any other person situated beyond those limits.

5. The Licensees may use and work the said Telephones, Telephone Exchanges, open Telephone Offices, Telephone wires and private Telephone wires and suffer the same to be used and worked for the following purposes, namely,—

- (a) for the purpose of enabling Telephone messages to be transmitted direct as follows, namely,—
 - (1) from or to any Subscriber at an office occupied by him, either to or from any other Subscriber at an office occupied by him, or to or from any person at an open Telephone Office,
 - (2) in pursuance of the Telegram Subscription Rules made under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and for the time being in force, from or to any Telegram Subscri-

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

License for Telephone Exchanges—*contd.*

her at an office occupied by him to or from a Government Telegraph Office,

- (3) in pursuance of the Agency Subscription Rules made under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and for the time being in force, from or to any Agency Subscriber at an office occupied by him to or from a Telephone Exchange,
- (4) in the case of private Telephone wires, from or to any lessee of the same at one of the offices with which the private Telephone wire is connected to or from the other of those offices:

Provided that such messages relate only to the business of private affairs of such subscribers or lessees, or one of them; and

- (b) for the purpose of transmitting in either direction between a Telephone Exchange and any other Telephone Exchange or the Office of any Subscriber or any open Telephone Office or a Government Telegraph Office or between the offices with which a private Telephone wire is connected, service messages relating to the establishment from time to time of Telephonic connections by means of the said Telephone Exchanges or the said private Telephone wire, or to the working or repair of the said Telephones, Telephone Exchanges, open Telephone Offices, Telephone wires or private Telephone wires.

6. The Licensees shall, within a period of 180 days next following the date on which this license is granted, establish in working order at least one Telephone Exchange within the said limits, and, if they fail so to do, this license shall become revocable by the Governor General in Council.

7. This license shall not confer on the Licensees any right to lay or place any supports, wires or other Telephone apparatus or appliances in or over, upon or under, any land, ground, street, road, harbour, foreshore, river or place within the said limits, but any permission for that purpose required by the Licensees shall be obtained by them at their own expense from the person or persons, body or bodies corporate, legally entitled to grant the same.

8. This license cannot be assigned, transferred or otherwise disposed of, and in the event of any attempt being made on the part of the Licensees to assign, transfer or dispose of the same or of any order being made by any Court for winding up the Company of the Licensees, or of any resolution being passed by the Company of the Licensees requiring it to be wound up voluntarily, or of the dissolution of the Company

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

License for Telephone Exchanges—*contd.*

of the Licensees by any means whatsoever, this license shall *ipso facto* cease and determine.

9. (a) The Governor General in Council may at any time, by twelve-months' previous notice in writing, terminating on the
day of 189 ,

day of 189 , or the day of
 189 ,
signify to the Licensees his intention to purchase the undertaking in respect of which this license is granted.

(b) If any such notice is given, the Licensees shall sell and convey to the Government the said undertaking, including all immoveable property and all rights in, over or in respect of the same, and all plant, material, apparatus and appliances, suitable to and used by them for the purpose of the said undertaking.

(c) The price to be paid by the Governor General in Council for such purchase shall be the then value of the property, rights, plant, material, apparatus and appliances mentioned in clause (b), exclusive of any allowance for past or future profits of the undertaking or good-will, or any compensation for compulsory sale or withdrawal of the present concession or other consideration whatsoever, and shall be determined by two arbitrators—one to be appointed by the Governor General in Council and one by the Licensees, and in a case of a difference of opinion by an umpire, to be appointed by the arbitrators before they enter on the business of the reference.

(d) In the event of any such purchase, the Governor General in Council may revoke the license hereby granted

10. This license is granted subject to the conditions set forth in the first schedule hereto annexed, and shall be revocable by the Governor General in Council on the breach of any of those conditions.

11. It shall be in the absolute discretion of the Governor General in Council to grant or refuse to the Licensees the privilege of connecting their Telephonic circle with any other circle; but in the event of such privilege being granted the trunk line will in all cases be erected, maintained and owned by the Government and let to the Licensees at such rent and on such conditions as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, determine.

12. Nothing in this license shall give right or privilege or doing through his own servant or body corporate to do, to do by or under this license.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

License for Telephone Exchanges—*contd.*

13. All words and phrases used in this license and in the first schedule hereto annexed shall, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, be construed in accordance with the definitions and rules contained in the second schedule hereto annexed.

Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department.

Dated the day of 188 .

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Conditions of the License.

The Licensees shall not establish or maintain any Telephones, Telephone Exchanges, open Telephone Offices, Telephone wires, or private Telephone wires, except as permitted by their license.

2. The Licensees shall not use or work any Telephone, Telephone Exchange, open Telephone Office, Telephone wire or private Telephone wire established or maintained by them, or suffer the same to be used or worked, except for the purposes specified in their license.

3. (1) The Licensees shall pay to the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, herein referred to as the Director-General, on account of the Government of India, the percentages specified in the 3rd clause of this condition (and hereinafter called royalties) of all sums of money paid or by virtue of any contract payable to them by any subscriber, lessee or other person—

- (a) in respect of the hire, maintenance, working or use of any Telephone, Telephone Exchange, open Telephone Office, Telephone wire or private Telephone wire or any part or parts thereof;
- (b) in respect of the right or permission to transmit Telephonic messages by means of any Telephone, Telephone Exchange, open Telephone Office, Telephone wire or private Telephone wire; or,
- (c) in respect of any services rendered to a subscriber under the Agency Subscription Rules made under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and for the time being in force; or,
- (d) otherwise in respect of Telephonic messages transmitted by means of any Telephone, Telephone Exchange, open Tele-

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.***THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).****License for Telephone Exchanges—*contd.***

phone Office, Telephone wire or private Telephone wire, or otherwise howsoever in relation to any Telephone, Telephone Exchange, open Telephone Office, Telephone wire or private Telephone wire, or any part or parts thereof, established under their license.

(2) The royalties shall be payable whether the sum of money is a gross sum or is payable periodically, or is paid in the shape of a fee for the temporary use of any Telephone Exchange or Telephone by means of an open Telephone Office, or is paid in the shape of rent, for the lease of any private Telephone wire.

(3) The royalties shall be 5 per cent. of the gross amount of every sum of money paid or payable to the Licensees as aforesaid, except when that sum is payable wholly or partly in respect of a Telephone wire or private Telephone wire situate partly beyond the limits specified in the license, in which case the royalty shall be 6 per cent.

4. Every royalty payable under the last foregoing condition shall become due so soon as the sum of money in respect of which it is payable, or by the amount of which it is regulated, is paid or is by virtue of any contract payable to the Licensees.

5 (1) The Licensees shall, at all times, keep at their principal office within the limit specified in their license a book or books in which they shall, so far as may be practicable, enter—

- (a) the names, addresses and occupations of all subscribers and lessees for the time being;
- (b) the sums of money from time to time paid, and agreed to be paid, respectively, by those subscribers and lessees or by any other persons in respect of any of the matters specified in condition 3;
- (c) the date at which every such sum of money was paid or became payable;
- (d) the nature of the consideration for payment thereof; and
- (e) all such other particulars as the Director-General may, from time to time, reasonably require.

(2) The Licensees shall preserve at their principal office, as aforesaid, all contracts between the Licensees and subscribers or lessees.

(3) The Licensees shall permit the Director-General and his officers, from time to time, and at all reasonable times, to inspect the said book or books and contracts, and to make copies thereof and extracts therefrom.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

License for Telephone Exchanges—*contd.*

6. The Licensees shall, within seven days after the expiration of every calendar month, render to the Director-General a statement in writing showing—

- (a) the amounts of all sums of money which, during the month, have been paid, or become payable, by subscribers or lessees or other persons;
- (b) the names, so far as may be practicable, of the subscribers or lessees or other persons in each case;
- (c) the date on which every such sum of money was paid, or became payable;
- (d) the nature of the consideration for the payment thereof; and
- (e) such further particulars as the Director-General may, from time to time, reasonably require.

7. (1) All accounts between the Director-General and the Licensees relating to the royalties payable hereunder shall be settled quarterly up to the 31st day of March, the 30th day of June, the 30th day of September, and the 31st day of December in every year.

(2) The accounts for each quarter of a year shall be rendered by the Licensees to the Director-General within fourteen days after the expiration of the quarter.

(3) The balance due to the Director-General in respect of any quarter of a year shall be paid by the Company to the Director-General within twenty-eight days after the expiration of that quarter.

8. If a Telephone Exchange of the Licensees is, with the permission of the Director-General, connected with a Government Telegraph Office, for the purposes of the Telegram Subscription Rules made under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876,—

- (a) the wires and apparatus by means of which the Telephone Exchange is connected with the Telegraph Office, including the instruments placed in the Telegraph Office, and all wires and apparatus either in substitution therefor or in addition thereto by which connection is, for the time being, made, shall be maintained by the Licensees at their own cost; and
- (b) the wires and apparatus shall be appropriated for the exclusive use of the Director-General, but shall remain the property of the Licensees, and shall at all times be maintained in efficient working order by the Licensees:

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

License for Telephone Exchanges—*contd*

Provided that, if in the opinion of the Director-General or any of his officers the wires and apparatus are or become insufficient for the due and expeditious transmission of the communications sent to or from the subscribers, the Licensees shall, after receiving a notice in writing from the Director-General so to do, forthwith erect and appropriate in the manner aforesaid such additional wires and apparatus between the Telegraph Office and the Telephone Exchange as the Director-General or his officers may deem necessary and as may be specified in such notice, and such wires and apparatus shall be erected in such a manner as the Director-General or his officers direct and approve of.

9. The Licensees shall, in the event of any of their Telephone Exchanges being connected with a Government Telegraph Office for the purposes of the Telegram Subscription Rules made under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, comply with all the said rules for the time being in force, and duly account for all money received under the same on account of the *Government*.

10. The Licensees shall, in the event of any of their Telephone Exchanges being utilized as an agency for the receipt and delivery of subscribers' telegrams intended for transmission or transmitted over the wires of the Government Telegraph Department under the Agency Subscription Rules made under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, comply with all the said rules for the time being in force.

11. Except messages intended for transmission, or that have been transmitted over the Government Telegraph wires, under the Agency Subscription Rules made under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and for the time being in force, no written message or messages other than oral shall be collected or delivered at any Telephone Exchange or Office of the Licensees, or at the office of any subscriber or lessee.

12. No money or other valuable consideration shall, in respect of the receipt, transmission or delivery of any Telephonic message by means of any Telephone Exchange or private Telephone wire established hereunder, be, or be promised to be, paid or given to any subscriber or lessee by any person whomsoever, whether a subscriber, lessee or not.

13. The Licensees shall, in every agreement with a subscriber or lessee, make due provision for the observance of the two last foregoing conditions, and reserve to themselves the fullest discretion to rescind the agreement on any infringement by the subscriber or lessee of either of those conditions.

14 (1) The Licensees shall, seven days at least before connecting the office of any subscriber or intending subscriber with any Telephone Exchange, or an office of any lessee or intending lessee with another office of that lessee or with the office of any other person within the

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)

License for Telephone Exchanges—*contd.*

limits specified in their license, deliver a notice in writing of their intention so to do at the office of the Director-General, or to such officer as the Director-General may appoint to receive the notice

(2) The notice shall contain—

- (a) the name, address and occupation of the subscriber or lessee, or intending subscriber or lessee, to whom the notice relates;
- (b) a copy of the engagement and condition entered into and agreed to by the subscriber or lessee under the last foregoing condition; and
- (c) full particulars of the situation of the office or intended office to which the notice relates, and of the line or route in which it is intended to lay the Telephone wire or wires for establishing the connection, and of the manner in which, and the houses and buildings (if any) on or by means of which, it is intended that such wire or wires shall be supported.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing portion of this condition, the Director-General may at his discretion grant permission for the connection to be established within a less period than seven days.

15. The posts and other Telephonic apparatus and appliances of the Licensees shall be *so erected* and placed as not to interfere with the convenient erection, maintenance or use of, or to expose to risk of damage, any posts, wires or other Telegraphic or Telephonic apparatus or appliances under the charge of the Director-General which may, from time to time, exist, or any posts, wires or other Telegraphic or Telephonic apparatus or appliances which it is probable that he may have occasion to erect; and accordingly no posts, wires or other Telephonic apparatus or appliances shall be erected, fixed or placed by the Licensees, in pursuance of any such notice as aforesaid or otherwise, without the approval or consent, in writing, of the Director-General or an officer authorized by him in that behalf.

16. In the event of any posts, wires or other Telephonic apparatus or appliances of the Licensees which may already have been erected or placed with the consent of the Director-General interfering with the erection or placing of any posts, wires or other Telegraphic or Telephonic apparatus or appliances which the Director-General may, during the continuance of the said license, have occasion to erect, the Licensees shall, within thirty days after written notice has been given at their principal office situated within the limits specified in their license, remove such posts, wires or other Telephonic apparatus or appliances

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

License for Telephone Exchanges—*contd.*

to another situation approved by the Director-General; and the reasonable expenses incurred by the Licensees in the removal shall be reimbursed by the Director-General.

17. In case any Telephone wire or wires of the Licensees shall, by reason of the neglect of the Licensees to maintain the same properly fixed and in good repair, or from any other cause whatever, interfere with the working of, or damage, any Telegraph or Telephone wire or wires under the charge of the Director-General, any officer generally or specially empowered by the Director-General in this behalf may, if the Licensees do not forthwith remove their said Telephone wire or wires, or sufficiently repair and refix such wire or wires to his satisfaction, so as to prevent any further interference with, or damage to, the wires under the charge of the Director-General, or if for any other reason he thinks it necessary for the public service, remove or repair and refix such wire or wires of the Licensees as aforesaid; and the Licensees shall on demand pay to the Director-General the cost of refixing and repairing the Telegraph or Telephone wire or wires under the charge of the Director-General which shall have been interfered with, or damaged, as aforesaid, and the cost of any removal or repair and refixing by such officer of their said wire or wires.

18. The Director-General and his officers and agents may, from time to time, and at all reasonable times, enter on any office of the Licensees and, so far as the Licensees can give permission, on any subscriber's or lessee's office, for the purpose of inspecting the Telephones and other Telephonic instruments and appliances fixed in those places.

19. The Licensees shall not move their Telephone Exchanges without the previous consent in writing of the Director-General.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Interpretation.

(1) "Subscribers" means those companies, firms and persons from whom the Licensees receive subscriptions, and with whom they enter by means of Telephone

and persons, whether subscribers or not, to whom the Licensees lease any private Telephone wires established by them.

(3) "Office," whether used with reference to the licensees, a subscriber, a lessee or any other person, includes any house, warehouse, factory, building, vessel or place occupied by the licensees, subscriber, lessee or other person.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

License for Telephone Exchanges—*contd.*

(4) "Telephone" includes any apparatus by means of which any articulate sounds can be conveyed to a distance by the agency of electricity, galvanism or magnetism.

(5) "Telephone wire" includes any metallic connection between two Telephones or between one Telephone and a Telephone Exchange.

(6) "Telephone Exchange" means any contrivance, instrument, apparatus or appliance to which two or more "Telephone wires" may be attached, and which is used for the purpose of temporarily establishing from time to time, as occasion may require, a direct connection between any two of such Telephone wires, and includes a "Central Telephone Exchange" and a "District Telephone Exchange."

(7) "Central Telephone Exchange" means either the only Telephone Exchange belonging to the licensees within the limits specified in their license, or, if more than one Telephone Exchange is established by the Licensees within those limits, the central or principal apparatus with which one or more District Telephone Exchanges may be connected.

(8) "District Telephone Exchange" means a Telephone Exchange other than a Central Telephone Exchange with which two or more subscribers' offices are connected by means of Telephone wires and which itself is connected by means of one or more Telephone wires with a central exchange or with another district exchange.

(9) "Open Telephone Office" means any building or place in or to which may be contained or attached a Telephone which is connected by means of one or more Telephone wires with a Telephone Exchange, and which may be used by persons other than those hereinbefore described as "subscribers" for communication with subscribers, and may also be used by subscribers for communication with other subscribers.

(10) "Private Telephone wire" means a "Telephone wire" connecting the office of one person with the office of another person or one office of a person with another office belonging to the same person, without being itself connected with a "Telephone Exchange"; and

(11) A Telephone Exchange shall not be deemed to have been "established" until not less than ten companies, firms or persons have severally paid to the Licensees a sum of money in respect of the use of the Licensees' exchange for a period of not less than twelve calendar months.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

Telegram Subscription Rules.

Whereas a Telephone Exchange may, with the permission of the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, be connected by means of one

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

License for Telephone Exchanges—*contd.*

on more Telephone wires with a Telephone Exchange, or more Telephone wires with the Central Government Telegraph Office within the limits within which it has been established, to the intent that the subscribers may be enabled to communicate directly with that Telegraph Office; In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 7 and 8 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the regulations, conditions and restrictions according to which all messages and signals communicated to a Government Telegraph office by the subscribers to a Telephone Exchange connected with a Government Telegraph office, or received for transmission to such subscribers, shall be transmitted:—

1. These rules may be called the Telegram Subscription Rules, 1884.

2. Any subscriber to a Telephone Exchange connected as aforesaid with a Government Telegraph office shall be entitled to communicate direct with the Telegraph office by means of the Telephone Exchange and the connecting Telephone wires on payment to the Director-General of Telegraphs in India (herein referred to as the Director-General) of a yearly sum of sixty rupees, which shall be paid in advance on the first day of January in each year.

Provided that, if a subscriber desires to institute his direct communication with the Telegraph office on any other than the first day of January, he shall in respect of the then current year be required to pay in advance a proportionate part only of the said sum of sixty rupees¹.

3. When a telegram addressed to such a subscriber as aforesaid (herein referred to as a telegram subscriber) is received at the Telegraph office, it shall at the discretion of the Director-General or his officers either be delivered in the manner provided in the "Rules and Tariff relating to the transmission of Telegraph Messages in India," made under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and for the time being in force, or be transmitted to the telegram subscriber by means of the Telephone Exchange if it can be so transmitted with reasonable speed, and in that case the telegram subscriber shall accept such transmission in place of the delivery of the telegram in the manner provided by the aforesaid Rules and Tariff.

4. Telegrams received from a telegram subscriber at the central Telegraph office by means of the Telephone Exchange shall at the option of the telegram subscriber, be forwarded to their destination by the

¹ The annual payment of sixty rupees to the Director-General is to be in consideration of the services of the Telegraphists attending to the Telephone Exchange connection in the Central Telegraph Office and of the other services to be rendered and expenses to be incurred by the Director-General.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

License for Telephone Exchanges—*contd.*

Government Telegraph or be forwarded by post as ordinary letters, or, if the address of delivery is within a reasonable distance from the Telegraph office, by special messenger:

Provided that a telegram subscriber shall not be entitled to transmit more than one telegram at a time to the Telegraph office by means of the Telephone Exchange, nor shall the Telephone Exchange be used for the transmission of press messages.

5. A telegram subscriber shall pay to the Director-General in respect of every such telegram forwarded from the Telegraph Office by telegraph the same sum for transmission, Prepaid Replies, Postage, Registration and Express Charges (if any) as would be payable by the sender if the telegram had been handed in at the Central Telegraph Office as an ordinary telegram.

6. A telegram subscriber shall pay to the Director-General in respect of every such telegram forwarded from the Telegraph office by post as a letter the ordinary postage payable on the letter.

7. A telegram subscriber shall pay to the Director-General in respect of every such telegram delivered from the Telegraph office by special messenger a sum of two annas if the address of delivery is within the limits of the free ordinary delivery of telegrams from the Telegraph office, and in all cases the same sum as would be payable for "Express Charges" in respect of an ordinary telegram delivered from the Telegraph office at the same address.

8. All sums payable by a telegram subscriber in respect of telegrams forwarded as aforesaid from the Telegraph office shall be paid in advance by means of a deposit with the Telegraph officer in charge of the Telegraph office, who shall not be required to forward any such telegram unless the sum for the time being in his hands on account of the deposit is sufficient for the payment of the amount payable in respect of the telegram.

9. All accounts in respect of telegrams forwarded or delivered as aforesaid on behalf of a telegram subscriber from the Telegraph office shall be settled monthly up to the first day of each calendar month.

10. A telegram subscriber may pay the sum payable by him to the Director-General in accordance with Rule 2 to the Licensees on the Telephone Exchange to which he is a subscriber, as the agents and on behalf of the Director-General, and the receipt of the Licensees shall be a good discharge for any sum so paid.

The said Licensees shall act as agents of the Director-General for the purpose aforesaid, and shall receive all sums which may in accordance with the said rule be tendered to them by the subscribers as such agents, and shall pay the same to the Director-General immediately on the receipt

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

License for Telephone Exchanges—*contd*

thereof or at such other times as may be agreed upon between the Director-General and the Licensees.

11. The Secretary of State in Council or the Director-General shall not be subject to any liability by reason or on account of any delivery of delay or mistake in or about the transmission, receipt or delivery of any telegram under these rules, whether arising from the default of the Licensees or of any officer of the Government Telegraph, or otherwise.

12. If any sum payable under Rule 2 or any other money which is for the time being due from a telegram subscriber under these rules is in arrear or unpaid for twenty-one days after it ought to be paid, the Director-General may by notice in writing debar the subscriber from participating in the advantages of these rules from the date of the service of the notice :

Provided that the fact of a subscriber being debared from participating in the advantages of these rules shall not affect the right of the Director-General to recover from the subscriber any money which may be in arrear and unpaid.

13 Any notice to be given by the Director-General under these rules may be signed by the Chief Officer of the Division of Telegraphs within which the Telephone Exchange with which the subscriber's office is connected is situated, and may be served by sending it by post in a registered letter to the subscriber at his office

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

Agency Subscription Rules

Whereas a Telephone exchange may, with the permission of the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, be utilized as an agency through which subscribers' Telegrams intended for transmission or transmitted over the wires of the Government Telegraph Department may be received and delivered by the officers of that Department, In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 7 and 8 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the regulations, conditions and restrictions according to which all messages and signals received or deliverable through the agency of any such Telephone exchange shall be transmitted :—

1. These rules may be called the Agency Subscription Rules, 1884

2. If a subscriber to a Telephone exchange desires to employ the licensees of the Telephone exchange as his agents through whom his Telegrams intended for transmission or transmitted over the wires of

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

License for Telephone Exchanges—*contd.*

the Government Telegraph Department may be received or delivered by the officers of that Department, he shall address the following form of request to the Director-General of Telegraphs in India (herein referred to as the Director-General):—

“ I hereby request the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, until further notice, to deliver to the Telephone Exchange Company, Limited, at their central Telephone exchange situated in the town of _____ for transmission to me by means of the Telephone exchange of that Company, all Telegrams addressed to me at _____ that may be received by means of the central Government Telegraph office in that town, and to transmit all Telegrams received from the said Company at such Government Telegraph office as the Director-General may by order in writing appoint for transmission on my account; and I hereby agree to pay to the Director-General the sum of twelve rupees per annum in advance on the _____ day of _____ in each year for the registration of special instructions to the effect above-mentioned.”

3. During the continuance of the period for which such a subscriber as aforesaid (herein referred to as an Agency subscriber) is registered at the Telegraph office as desirous of having his Telegrams delivered to, and received for transmission from, the Licensees of the Telephone exchange to which he is a subscriber, the Licensees—

- (a) may receive messages transmitted to a Telephone attached to the exchange from the office of the subscriber and intended to be further transmitted on behalf of the subscriber by means of the Government Telegraphs, and
- (b) may as the agents of the subscriber commit the messages to writing on appropriate message forms to be provided by the Director-General, and
- (c) may deliver the forms by messenger at such Government Telegraph office, as the Director-General may by order in writing appoint for that purpose, to the intent that the forms may be transmitted from the office as Telegrams.

4. All charges which under the “ Rules and Tariff relating to the transmission of Telegraph messages in India ” made under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and for the time being in force, should be paid by the sender of a Telegram shall be paid by Telegraph stamps attached to the message from on which any such message as aforesaid is written before the delivery of the message form at the Telegraph office.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

License for Telephone Exchanges—*conold*

5. (a) On the delivery by the Director-General at the office of the Licensees of a Telegram addressed to any Agency subscriber, the Licensees may transmit the Telegram to the subscriber's office by means of their Telephone exchange.

(b) The time at which the transmission takes place shall be entered on the message form on which the Telegram was delivered at the office of the Licensees.

(c) All message forms delivered by the Director-General at the office of the Licensees on any day shall at the end of the same day be returned by the Licensees to the central Telegraph office in the town in the order in which they were delivered at the office of the Licensees.

6. The Licensees shall not retain a copy of any telegram transmitted by or to any of their subscribers under the operation of these Rules.

7. In case of any breach, non-performance or non-observance by or on the part of the Licensees of any of the stipulations and conditions hereinbefore contained or contained in the aforesaid Rules and Tariff relating to the transmission of Telegraph messages in India, the Director-General may by notice in writing revoke and determine the permission granted under these Rules as from the date of the service of the notice.

8. Any notice to be given by the Director-General under these Rules may be signed by the Chief Officer of the Division of the Telegraphs within which the Telephone exchange of the Licensees is situated, and may be served by sending the same by post in a registered letter to the Licensees at their office.

... [See Gazette of India, Supplement, 1884, p. 1181.]

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams.

No. 6975—137, dated the 16th September, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), and in supersession of all existing notifications under that Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following rules and orders to have effect from the 1st October, 1909:—

SECTION I.

GENERAL.

1. *Telegraph Offices in India* are distinguished as follows:—

(a) *Government Telegraph Offices.*—These include the Telegraph Departmental Offices and Postal Combined Offices

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

(b) *Licensed Telegraph Offices.*—These include Canal Offices, State Railway Offices, and Railway Offices not the property of the State, all of which are licensed for working under section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

2. *Business Hours.*—Subject to the provisions of Rules 3, 63 and 130, telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices during the hours noted against them in the List of Offices published in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*.

II. Railway Telegraph Offices accept telegrams during the hours for which they are open for Railway business, but always subject to the necessities of Railway Traffic. These hours are notified in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*.

III. Canal Offices are open according to the hours notified in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*.

[3. An *Express* telegram will be accepted on payment of late fees for transmission during the hours when the office at which it is handed in, or the office to which it is addressed, or an intermediate office through which it must pass is closed, *[*]. The late fees will be at the rate of one rupee for each closed office which is required to deal with the telegram and will be paid to the telegraphists in those offices. If the same sender presents, or causes to be presented, several telegrams together for despatch at an office which is closed, a single late fee only is payable in respect of that office and in addition a single late fee is payable for each closed intermediate office or office of destination. If the attention of a closed office cannot be gained the late fee collected for that office will be refunded, but no refund will be made of the late fee for an office which has already dealt with the late fee telegram or telegrams as the case may be.

Exception.—At places where there is more than one telegraph office, only one will ordinarily be available for use by the public during closed hours. The other telegraph offices at such a place will not accept telegrams for despatch, even on payment of late fees, but will exhibit a notice outside the office directing intending senders of telegrams to the nearest open telegraph office, or if there is no open telegraph office, to the nearest telegraph office which is available for the despatch of telegrams on payment of late fees.] [The late fee system does not apply to telegrams presented at or intended for Railway, Canal or Wireless Telegraph offices. In the case of outgoing foreign telegrams or tele-

* These words were substituted for the words "Telegraph Guide" by Notification No. G-P. W., dated 6th August, 1921, see Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1048.

be closed office or offices concerned can
164-P. W., dated 27th January, 1923,

No. G-P. W., dated 6th August, 1921,

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885)

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

grams to Ceylon the late fee covers their transmission within Indian limits only.]

4. *Telegram forms*, unbound and in reasonable numbers, are supplied free at all Telegraph and Post Offices (See also notes to Rules 9 and 151.)

5. *Translation of telegrams*.—At Telegraph Offices in places other than
 since possible is to be
 egrams into *English*,
 the vernacular [No
 fee for this service may be claimed or given.]

6. *Complaints*.—All complaints should be addressed to the ³[Director-General of ⁴[Posts and Telegraphs], Traffic Branch, Calcutta]

SECTION II

RULES FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS

GENERAL.

7. *Inland Telegrams*.—Telegrams sent to or received from places in India or Ceylon shall for the purposes of these rules be classed as Inland telegrams]

8. *The accuracy of telegrams is not guaranteed*, and the Sender and Receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.

9. *Legibility and forms*.—To secure accuracy and rapidity of transmission, Senders of telegrams are advised to write them in a clear and unmistakable hand and on the proper forms, which can be obtained free of charge at all Telegraph and Post Offices (Rule 4). Telegrams written on plain paper are, however, accepted at all Offices

NOTE --Books containing ¹[50] forms for Inland telegrams can be purchased at the principal Government Telegraph Offices, price with counterfoils two annas and without counterfoils one anna each

¹ Substituted by Notification No 4294-95, dated the 8th June, 1912, see Gazette of India, 1912, Pt. I, p. 636.

² Added by Notification No 1932-151, dated the 11th March, 1911, see Gazette of India, 1911, Pt. I, p. 193.

Gazette

—Gazette

st, 1921,

No. 144-

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

10. *Offices where Inland Telegrams are accepted.*—Inland telegrams are accepted at all Telegraph Offices and Post Offices in India, except at some Branch Post Offices. They are also accepted under certain conditions at Military Field Telegraph Offices.

11. *Postal Combined Offices* are Postal Telegraph Offices in Telegraph connection with other Telegraph Offices ¹[or Post Offices which receive inland telegrams and despatch them by telegraph messenger without additional charge to the nearest Telegraph Office for onward transmission].

12. *Postal Receiving Offices* are Post Offices which are not in telegraph connection with Telegraph Offices, but which receive Inland telegrams and despatch them by post to a Telegraph Office. Such telegrams are sent Registered and postage-free by first post.

13. *Inland telegrams may be also posted by the Sender to the nearest Telegraph Office*, together with postage stamps sufficient for their payment, and in this case a receipt for the amount will be returned post free to the Sender. ²[Covers containing such telegrams must be sent by registered post and the prepayment of postage and registration by the senders is compulsory.] In the case of a telegram sent by post to a Telegraph Office, under the preceding or this rule, with stamps of insufficient value, the deficiency will be recovered from the Addressee (Rule 72).

14. *Licensed Offices.*—All paid telegrams, except Press (Rule 135), can be sent from any Government Telegraph Office to any Licensed Telegraph Office which is open for paid traffic ³(*), or *vice versa*, without additional charge.

15. *Objectionable telegrams.*—Telegraph Offices are required to refuse to accept any telegram which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a telegram be open to doubt, the matter shall be referred to a Secretary to Government if the telegram be tendered at a seat of Government or to the Chief Civil or Military Officer if tendered at another place.

⁴[16. *General Division.*—Inland telegrams are divided into five classes:—

(a) State (or Government) telegrams (Rules 36 to 42-A).

(b) Raj (or Indian State) telegrams (Rules 42-B to 42-D).

August, 1913, see Gazette

17-D, dated 2nd January,

are omitted by Notification
1, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1049.

W., dated 11th February,

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

(c) Service telegrams (Rules 43 to 46).

(d) Private telegrams.

(e) Press telegrams (Rules 129 to 136).

All these telegrams are transmitted according to their classification, *Express or Ordinary* (see Rules 61, 62 and 129) and in the order in which tendered.]

MODE OF WRITING, ETC.

17. Characters.—Inland telegrams must be legibly written in characters which have their equivalents in telegraphic signals. These characters or signals are the following:—

(a) Letters.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

The combination "ch" counts as one character of the Morse Alphabet, except in Code and Letter Cipher [Rules 17 (d) and 37] when it counts as two.

(b) Figures.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

There are no telegraphic signals for Roman numerals, such as I, II, etc.

(c) Stops and other signs

Full-stop (.), Comma (,), Semicolon (;), Colon (:), Note of interrogation (?), Note of exclamation (!), Apostrophe ('), Hyphen or dash (-), Brackets or sign of a parenthesis (), Inverted commas (" "), Bars of division (/) or (—), Underline.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—contd.

(d) Special Instructions and Conventional signs.

(See Rules 21 to 23.)

Abbreviated Form	English meaning
BPD	
BPDN	
Reply paid	
TC	
PC	
Express	
XP	
XP R—	
Post	
PR	
Open	
MP	
MTF	
TR	
GP	
CTA	

²[18. *Language, etc.*—The text of private telegrams may be in plain language, in code language, or in cipher, or partly in one and partly in [another]³:—

- (a) *Plain Language* is that which offers an intelligible sense in English, or in any foreign language, or in any of the vernacular languages [of India or of Ceylon]⁴ subject to the conditions of rule 17
- (b) By "*Telegrams in Plain Language*" is understood those of which the text is written entirely in plain language. Nevertheless, the presence of code addresses, exchange quotations, commercial marks, letters representing the signals of the International Code of Signals employed in maritime telegrams, of abbreviated expressions currently used in ordinary or commercial correspondence such as *rsrp*, *lob*, *cfi*, *cif*, *caf*, *srp.*, *c/o.*, *b/I*, *mo.*, *vpp.*, *am.*, *pm.*, *%* or

³As amended by Notification No. 5423—142, dated the 6th August, 1910, see

in No. 1931-D., dated 1st March, 1919.

⁴Is "the other" by Notification No. 6—India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1048.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

any other analogous expressions, the meaning of which is understood at the office of origin, does not alter the character of a telegram in plain language.

- (c) If in telegrams in which the text is written entirely in plain language, any single word or authorised compound contains more than 15 characters according to the Morse alphabet, the excess is counted separately as one word.
- (d) *Code Language* is that which is composed of words which do not form intelligible phrases in one or more of the languages authorised for telegraphic correspondence in plain language. The words, whether genuine or artificial, must be formed of syllables capable of pronunciation according to the current usage of one of the following languages —

English French German Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese or Latin Artificial words must not contain the accented letters *a, á, a, é, ñ, o, u* Genuine vernacular words are also admissible

- (e) Words in code language must not contain more than 10 characters according to the Morse alphabet (Rule 17), the combinations *ae, aa, ao, oe, ue*, being counted as two letters each. The combination “*ch*” is also counted as two letters in artificial words.
- (f) Combinations, which do not fulfill the conditions of clauses (d) and (e), are considered as belonging to letter cipher language [clause (g)] and charged accordingly. Compounds composed of two or more words in plain language, combined contrary to the usage of the language are not admitted (See also rule 51 *et seq.*)
- (g) Cipher language is that which is composed—
 - (1) either of Arabic figures or groups or series of Arabic figures having a secret meaning or of letters (excluding the accented letters *a, á, a, é, ñ, o, u*), groups or series of letters having a secret meaning
 - (2) Of words, names, expressions or combinations of letters not fulfilling the condition of plain language [clauses (a), (b) and (c)] or of code language [clauses (d) and (e)].
- (h) The employment in one group of figures and letters having a secret meaning is not admitted. It is desirable to avoid the use of letter cipher, as far as possible, as it is less easy to transmit than pronounceable groups of letters, and is, therefore, more liable to error. In cases where it is neces-

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

sary to employ letter cipher it should be arranged in groups of five letters in order to facilitate transmission.

- (i) The groups referred to in clause (b) are not considered as letter cipher, *i.e.*, as letters having a secret meaning.
- (j) Words in plain language inserted in the text of a mixed telegram, *i.e.*, a telegram composed of words in plain language and words in code language, must not contain more than ten characters according to the Morse alphabet, and any excess is counted separately as one word in each case.
- (k) If the mixed telegram contains, in addition, cipher language, the passages in cipher are counted according to the stipulations of rule 55.
- (l) If the mixed telegram is composed only of passages in plain language and of passages in cipher language, the passages in plain language are counted according to the stipulations of clause (c) and the passages in cipher language according to those of rule 55.
- (m) The address or sender's name in telegrams of which the text is written wholly or partly in code language is charged according to the stipulations of rule 53 and clause (c).
- (n) Registered abbreviated addresses are treated as plain language [clause (c)] when occurring in the address or as the sender's name in both plain and code language telegrams and also in the text as plain language telegrams. When in the text of a code language telegram, they are treated according to clause (j).]

¹[**MIXED TELEGRAMS.**]

19. *Erasures, etc.*—Every interlineation or insertion, reference, erasure, or re-written word must be authenticated by the Sender or by his representative.

20. *Parts of a telegram.*—The different parts forming an Inland telegram should be written in the following order:—

- (a) The Address (Rules 24—32).
- (b) The Text.
- (c) The Sender's name (Rule 33).

21. *Special Instructions.*—The Sender should write upon the form, in the space provided, his instructions regarding prepayment of reply,

¹ This heading was inserted and these alterations made by Notification No. 4294-95, dated the 8th June, 1912, *see Gazette of India, 1912, Pt. I, p. 636.*

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

if any. Other instructions regarding delivery at destination, acknowledgment of receipt, collation (or repetition), open delivery, or delivery only to the Addressee himself, etc., may be written in any blank space at the end of the text of the telegram (but *see* Rules 116, 119 and 120).

22. In the case of a Multiple telegram, the Special Instructions which concern each Addressee should be written, immediately before his name; but in the case of a Collated Multiple telegram, it is sufficient if the Special Instruction for Collation precedes the first Address.

23. Special Instructions may be written in the abbreviated forms given in Rule 17 (d). In this case the counter clerk should place each of them between double dashes, thus = T. C. =. The Special Instructions are not charged for.

24. *Address.*—Every address must contain at least two words, the first designating the Addressee, the second indicating the name of the Telegraph office of destination (or the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted). The name of the office of destination is counted as one word, irrespective of the actual number of words and initials which it may contain [Rule 53 (a)]. For instance, "Basin Bridge Junction M.S.M." will count as one word. Care should be taken that the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted is written as given in the list of Telegraph offices published in the "[*Post and Telegraph Guide*]", but the letters, names of districts and provinces printed in *italics* after the names of offices need not be given.

25. The Address must contain all the particulars necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram without search or inquiry.

26. For large towns the name of the street and the number of the house must be given, or, in the absence of these particulars, the profession of the Addressee or any other relevant information.

27. Even for small towns the name of the Addressee must, if possible, be accompanied by additional particulars to guide the office of destination in effecting delivery.

28. When a telegram is addressed to one person care of another, the Address must contain immediately after the name of the real Addressee the words "care of," "C/o" or any other equivalent.

29. *Insufficient Address*—Telegrams the Addresses of which do not satisfy the conditions laid down in the preceding rules are nevertheless accepted and transmitted at the Sender's risk.

¹ Substituted by Notification No 7040—121, dated the 30th August, 1913, *see* Gazette of India, 1913, Pt. I, p. 823.

² These words were substituted for the words and figures "*Telegraph Guide (Section V)*" by Notification No 6-P W, dated 6th August 1921, *see* Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1048.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

30. In all cases the Sender has to bear the consequence of an insufficient Address which, after the telegram has been despatched, can neither be completed nor altered, except by a paid Service Advice (Rule 44).

31. *Abbreviated Addresses.*—The Addressee's name and Address may be written in an abbreviated form. But the right of an Addressee to have a telegram thus addressed delivered to him, is subject to an arrangement made between such Addressee and the Telegraph Office which has to deliver the telegram.

32. Abbreviated Addresses may be registered [in India]¹ under the following conditions:—

(1) Application for the registration of such addresses should be made to the officer in charge of the Telegraph Office at which it is proposed to register an address. The Telegraph Department cannot arrange for the registration of an address at any place in a foreign country.

(2) No address may consist of more than one word in addition to the name of the town where registration is effected.

(3) The word should contain not more than ten letters, and should be easy to read and easy to telegraph. Proper names can only in rare cases be accepted, and in no case can a proper name be registered for a person of a different name.

(4) The names of professions, trades, countries, states, towns, telegraph stations, well-known streets and registered newspapers may not be used as registered addresses.

(5) Numbers may not be registered.

(6) To prevent inconvenience to the public, the Telegraph Department has to reject words which either in writing or in telegraph symbols (a) closely resemble other registered words as to be liable to be mistaken for them. It is desirable, therefore, that any application should not merely offer one word for acceptance, but should give several words from which a selection may be made.

(7) No address may be registered in one town for the delivery of telegrams in another town.

(8) A registered address is available for telegrams from other countries, as well as for Inland telegrams.

(9) The Telegraph Department reserves to itself the right to cancel an address. In such a case a part of the registration fee, proportionate to the unexpired period, is returned, or a new address may be substituted free of charge for the one cancelled.

¹ These words were inserted by Notification No. G.P. W. dated 6th August, 1921, see Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1048.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT. 1885 (XIII OF 1885)

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

(10) In the event of a change in the title of a firm for which an address is recorded, the consent, in writing, of all the partners of the firm must be produced before the records can be altered.

[(11) The fee for the registration of an abbreviated address, which should be paid to the officer-in-charge of the telegraph office at which registration is effected, is Rs. 15 yearly, or Rs. 7-8-0 half-yearly payable in advance. When, however, a number of abbreviated addresses are registered by a single firm either at the same telegraph office or at different telegraph offices, the fee for registration is:—

	Rs	A	P.
For the first ten abbreviated addresses	15	0	0 each.
For the second ten abbreviated addresses	7	8	0 "
For each subsequent address	4	8	0 "]

[(12) An additional fee, equal to half the registration fee, is charged for every change of the word selected or for every transfer to another Telegraph Office within the period of registration, but not for change of residence within the delivery limits of the registering office, or for change of name or title of firm or person, so long as the identity is the same [see Condition (10)] and it is not a case of transfer from one firm to another; if it is a case of such transfer, the full fees are charged.]

[(An abbreviated address, registered by a firm for "all time" under the rules in force prior to the 1st July 1904, cannot be transferred to any other firm as an "all time" address. If it is transferred to such other firm, it shall be registered yearly and paid for in accordance with clause (11). A fee of Rs. 5 shall be charged for every change of the word selected for an abbreviated address registered for "all time" and for every transfer of such address to another telegraph office.]

(13) The Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an Abbreviated Address if such address has not been registered, or for delay in delivering such telegram. Registration is essential in all cases of persons who frequently receive telegrams addressed to them by an abbreviated name, and Telegraph officials can decline to deliver such telegrams if after notice has been given, the address has not been registered.

33. *Sender's name or designation*—The Sender's name or designation may be in an abbreviated form in customary use, or may be replaced by a registered address, or may be omitted altogether.

¹ This clause was substituted by Notification No. 118-P T, dated 3rd Novem-

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—contd.

34. *Text.*—No Private telegram, or series of telegrams, containing more than five hundred words, can be sent at any one time by any individual or firm, and no subsequent telegram by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the telegraph lines be free of all other traffic. Regarding the length of Press telegrams, see Rule 131 (8).

35. *Signature.*—The true Signature and Address of the Sender (which are not charged for or transmitted) must always be written at the foot of the telegram. The Sender of a Private telegram can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine. In the case of telegrams from a mercantile firm, if the name of the firm is written, it will be accepted, but if stamped, it must be attested by the signature, or initials, of a responsible member of the firm.

STATE TELEGRAMS.

¹[36. The following persons shall be entitled to send State telegrams, subject to the conditions noted against each:—

- (a) All officials of the British Government, except those who are on leave, provided that the telegrams sent by them relate solely to the business of the British Government.
- (b) The Registrars of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna, Rangoon, Delhi ²[Dacca, Lucknow] and the Punjab, provided that the telegrams sent by them relate solely to the business of the University.
- (c) The Presidents of the District Educational Councils in the Madras Presidency and their Secretaries, provided that the telegrams sent by them relate solely to the business of the Council.
- (d) The Astronomer in charge of the G. V. Juggarao Observatory, Vizagapatam, provided that the telegrams sent by him relate solely to the business of the Observatory.
- (e) The Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the European Hospital for mental diseases at Ranchi and the Superintendent of the said Hospital, provided that the telegrams sent by them relate solely to the business of the Hospital.
- (f) The Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, provided that the telegrams sent by him relate solely to the business of the Committee.]

¹ and ² as amended by Notification No. 51-P. T., dated 19th January,

97-(2)-P. T., dated 14th March,

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

- ¹[(g) Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies in the Madras Presidency, provided that the telegrams sent by them relate solely to the business of the Societies.
- (h) Honorary Organisers of Panchayats in the Madras Presidency, provided that the telegrams sent by them relate solely to the business of the Panchayats.
- (i) Honorary Organisers of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency, provided that the telegrams sent by them relate solely to the business of the Societies.]

²[37. *Language*.—The text of State telegrams may in all cases be composed of secret language (i.e., code and cipher) but a combination in the same telegram of figures and letters, having a secret meaning, is not admitted.]

38 *Collation*—State telegrams, when they are written in Figure or Letter cipher, are always repeated in their entirety (Rule 105) by the Receiving Office in the same manner as is done with “collated” telegrams (Rule 102). When partially written in cipher, the cipher portions only are repeated.

39. *Payment, etc.*—State telegrams must be marked State by the Sender, and as a rule, paid for ³[in Service Postage stamps or in cash or by impressions of a licensed franking machine] prior to despatch. The charges are the same for State as for Private telegrams. The rule regarding prepayment (Rule 64) will be relaxed in case of great emergency; but whenever an *Express* State telegram is tendered for transmission under this permission, the Sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph Office within 24 hours. The rule cannot be relaxed in case of *Ordinary* State telegrams.

40. *At Railway Offices*—State telegrams are not accepted at Railway Offices at places where there is also a Government Office, except in cases of emergency, or when the Sender's Office, or residence, is much closer to a Railway Office than to a Government Office.⁴

41. *Abbreviated Addresses*—The conditions for the registration of abbreviated addresses laid down in Rule 32 do not apply to the abbre-

¹ These clauses were added by Notification No 97-(2)-P T, dated 14th March, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt I, p 251.

² This rule was substituted by Notification No 1931-D, dated 1st March, 1919, see Gazette of India, 1919, Pt I, p 532.

³ These words were substituted for the words “in Service Stamps or in cash” by Notification No 30-P T, dated 8th August, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt I, p. 745.

⁴ The words “At Railway offices State telegram should be paid for in cash” were omitted by Notification No 3365-141, dated 23rd May, 1914, see Gazette of India, 1914, Pt. I, p. 936.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

viated addresses of ¹[British] Government officials. These are registered free of charge, and without any restriction as to the number of words used. Applications for the registration of abbreviated addresses of [British]¹ Government officials should be made to the [Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs].²

³[42. *Clear the line telegrams.*—On emergent occasions of great importance, certain officials specially authorised by the Governor General in Council in this behalf may “clear the line” within Indian limits, *i.e.*, may suspend the receipt or despatch of all telegrams until the one for which the line is cleared is passed on. Such “clear the line” telegram shall be accepted only if signed by one of the said officials. The power to “clear the line” shall not be delegated and “clear the line” telegram signed “by order” shall not be accepted. Any of the said officials may, in sending a “clear the line” telegram, authorise a “clear the line” reply, but no “clear the line” reply shall be accepted in the absence of such authority. “Clear the line” telegrams shall be paid for as State (Express) telegrams. The words “clear line” should be written before the address and will be transmitted free.]

⁴[42-A. The following officials are authorised to “clear the line” to Ceylon:—

- (1) His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon.
- (2) Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council.
- (3) Secretaries to the Government of India.
- (4) Private Secretary to the Viceroy, by special order of the Viceroy.]

Raj telegrams.

⁵[42-B. *Definition.*—A *Raj* telegram is a telegram sent by an official of an Indian State on the business of that State.]

⁶[42-C. *Payment.*—*Raj* telegrams shall be marked *Raj* by the sender and shall be paid for in service stamps of the Government of India, in cash or on the deposit account system (Rule 65). The charges shall be the same for *Raj* as for State or Private telegrams.]

¹ This word was inserted by Notification No. 295-P. W., dated 11th February, 1922, see Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 162.

² These words were substituted for the words “Director General of Telegraphs” by Notification No. 12629, dated 14th November, 1914, see Gazette of India, 1914, Pt. I, p. 1892.

³ These words were substituted by Notification No. 1379-S., dated 9th July, 1921,

⁴ These words were substituted by Notification No. 1379-S., dated 9th July, 1921,

⁵ These rules were inserted by Notification No. 295-P. W., dated 11th February, 1922, see Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 162.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

¹[42-D. *Abbreviated Addresses.*—The conditions for the registration of abbreviated addresses laid down in Rule 32 do not apply to the abbreviated addresses of Indian State officials. These are registered free of charge and without any restriction as to the number of words used. Applications for the registration of abbreviated addresses of Indian State officials should be made to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Traffic Branch, Calcutta, through the Agent to the Governor General, the Resident or the Chief Political Officer for the State in which such official is employed.]

SERVICE TELEGRAMS.

43. Service telegrams are divided into Service telegrams properly so called, and Service Advises. The former classification includes—

- (a) those on the service of the Government Telegraph and Postal Departments, which are sent free to and from any Telegraph Office;
- (b) those sent free on the service of certain foreign Governments regarding which the Government of India prescribes special instructions in each case

Paid Service Advises are Service telegrams exchanged between Telegraph Offices under Rules 44 and 45.

PAID SERVICE ADVISES.

²44. The Sender and Addressee (or the authorised representative of either of them) of any telegram already transmitted, or in course of transmission, may during the period of preservation of records (Rule 137), and after they have proved, if necessary, their right and identity, cause inquiry to be made, or instructions to be given respecting it by telegraph. They must deposit the following amounts—

- (a) The cost of the telegram making the request, which may be classed *Express* or *Ordinary* at the sender's option
- (b) The cost of a telegram for the reply, if a reply by telegraph is necessary, which may also be classed as in (a) above

They may also, with the object of rectification, have a telegram which they have sent or received, repeated entirely or in part, either by the office of destination or origin or by a transit office

¹ This rule was inserted by Notification No. 295-P W, dated 11th February, 1922, see Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 152.

² Substituted by Notification No. 1932-151, dated the 1st March, 1911, see Gazette of India, 1911, Pt. I, p. 193

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—contd.

In the case of a repetition asked for by the addressee, he must pay the charge for the transmission of a telegram (*Express or Ordinary* according to his wishes) ¹[at the rates prescribed in rule 59] to cover the cost of the number of words to be repeated. * * * This charge includes the cost of the call and the reply.

A telegram sent at the request of the addressee, in order to obtain the repetition of a passage suspected to be erroneous, implies always a telegraphic reply, which will be of the same class as the telegram making the request, and the insertion of the indication—Reply Paid—is not necessary. In other cases in which a telegraphic reply is requested, this indication must be employed.

²[44-A. When a Government official asks for the repetition of a telegram received by him in his official capacity he shall, notwithstanding anything contained in rule 44, not be required to pay the charge for transmission therein referred to; but if no error of the telegraph service is revealed by the repetition he shall thereafter be required to pay the said charge.]

45. Rectifying, completing or cancelling telegrams, and all other communications relating to a telegram already transmitted or in course of transmission, when they are addressed to a Telegraph Office, must be exchanged exclusively between the Offices under the form of paid Service Advices, at the cost of the Sender or the Addressee making the demand.

46. The charges for Service Advices necessitated through errors of the Telegraph Service are refunded under Rules 145 (h) and 148.

47. When the words to be repeated are written in a doubtful manner, the Office of Origin consults in the first instance the Sender. If he cannot be found, the Office of origin adds to the repetition a note "Writing doubtful."

COUNTING OF WORDS.

48. *What is counted.*—All that the Sender writes upon the form to be transmitted to his correspondent is included in calculating the charge, with the exception of the Special Instructions referred to in Rule 21 and the name of the Telegraph Office of origin, which are transmitted free. No other words may be transmitted unless paid for.

¹ These words were inserted by Notification No. 6-P. W., dated 6th August, 1921, see Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1043.

² The words "two annas a word with a maximum of one rupee and eight annas if classed Express or one anna a word with a maximum of twelve annas, if classed Ordinary" were omitted by *ibid.*

³ This rule was inserted by Notification No. 36-P. T., dated 17th January, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 80.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

49. *Stops, etc.*—Dashes which only serve to separate upon the form the different words or groups of a telegram, are neither charged for nor transmitted. Signs of punctuation, apostrophes, and hyphens are only transmitted and, consequently, charged for, on the formal request of the Sender.

50. *Preamble.*—Words, numbers and signs added by Telegraph officials for official purposes are not charged for. The hour and minute (Standard time) at which a telegram is handed in are added by the Telegraph Office and transmitted free.

51. *Combinations or alterations of words* contrary to the usage of the language are not admitted (except in the case of registered abbreviated addresses under Rule 32. Condition 3). The same applies to combinations or alterations sought to be concealed by reversing the order of letters or syllables. Nevertheless, the names of towns and countries, patronymics (family names) of one and the same person, the names of places, squares, boulevards, streets, and any other kinds of public places, the names of vessels, whole numbers, fractions, decimal or fractional numbers, written entirely in words, [and all expressions which, by the usage of the English language, are written as single words shall be accepted as single words in inland telegrams, whether they appear in a dictionary or not, and be charged for accordingly. The benefit of any reasonable doubt is to be given to the sender of the telegram, but such manifestly improper combinations as "verywell," "allright" (or "alright"), or "goodbusiness" must be charged for as two words each.]

The words *halfpenny*, *twopence*, *threepence*, etc., up to *elevenpence* may be written as single words.

52. The following are examples of combinations of words admissible and inadmissible as single words:—

(a) Examples of combinations admissible as single words.—

Cowhide.	Rapeseed.
Gingellyseed.	Sheepskin.

(b) Examples of combinations inadmissible as single words.—

Tapestry patterns	Wheat cargo.
Counteroffer	Beer boxes
Bank action	Discharging dav
Wire answer	Steamer cargo
Inner harbour	Coast sailing.
Bourse credit	Hull steamer.
Sail insurance.	Alright.
Steam coals	Allright.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

53. The following are each enunted as one word only :—

- (a) The name of the Telegraph Office of destination when written as given in the ¹[*Post and Telegraph Guide*] (Rule 24).
- (b) Every Code word which fulfils the requirements of Rule 18, clauses ²(d) and ²(e).
- ³(c) Every isolated character, letter or figure, as well as every sign of punctuation, apostrophe, or hyphen, transmitted at the request of the sender.
- (d) Underline.
- (e) Parentheses (the two signs which serve to form).
- (f) Inverted commas, i.e., the two signs placed at the commencement and end of one and the same passage.
- (g) In Telegraphic Money Orders ⁴[the amount expressed in both figures and words] the name of the postal issuing office, the name of the postal paying office, and that of the locality where the payee resides.

54. *Use of Apostrophes and Hyphens.*—Words separated by an apostrophe ⁵[(except in the case of certain names—see Rule 57-A)] and words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words

55. *Figures, Letter Cipher, Commercial marks, etc.*—Groups of figures or of letters, commercial marks composed of figures and letters ⁶[as also the number of a cheque or Currency Note, and all references in state telegrams] are counted as one word for each five figures or letters which they contain, *plus* one word for any excess. Each of the combinations *æ*, *aa*, *ao*, *œ*, *ue*, and *ch* is counted as two letters. When Commercial marks form part of the text of a telegram, the Sender should certify them to be such at the foot of the form.

¹ These words were substituted for the words "*Telegraph Guide*" by Notification No. G-P. W., dated 6th August, 1921, see *Gazette of India*, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1043.

² Altered by Notification No. 4294—95, dated 8th June, 1912, see *Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p. 636.

³ Substituted by Notification No. 1039—10, dated 7th February, 1910, see *Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p. 75.

⁴ These words were inserted by Notification No. 13162, dated 30th November, 1918, see *Gazette of India*, 1918, Pt. I, p. 1879.

⁵ These words were inserted by Notification No. 4518—123, dated 23rd June, 1910, see *Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p. 512.

⁶ These words were inserted by Notification No. 11780—118, dated 24th July, 1915, see *Gazette of India*, 1915, Pt. I, p. 934.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

56. *Signs, etc., used with figures or letters.*—Decimal points or full-stops, commas, colons, dashes and bars of division are each counted as a figure or a letter in the group in which they occur. This also applies to each letter added to groups of figures to form ordinal numbers, as well as to letters or figures added to the number of a house in an address, even in the case of an address in the text or in the signature (*i.e.*, "Person From") of a telegram.

57. *Abbreviations.*—Common titles, which in their full form are expressed by a single word, such as *Captain*, *Reverend* and *Esquire*, may be written in their usual abbreviated forms, such as *Capt.*, *Rev* and *Esq.*, each of which counts as one word. Similarly, common abbreviations of single words, such as *Rs* (for *Rupees*), *lbs* (for *pounds*), are admissible and count each as one word.

¹[57A. *Surnames*—Names, such as Macdonald (or McDonald), Fitz-Gerald, O'Neil, DeMorgan, D'Cruz, De la Rue, St. John, Van de Brande, Du Bois, will be counted as one word each, even though written with capital medial letters. They will be signalled as written.]

58. *Examples of counting*—The following examples show how the rules for counting words are to be interpreted—

—	Number of words	—	Number of words
Leveson-Gower (<i>family name</i>)	2	Princeofwales (<i>ship</i>)	1
Levesongower (<i>family name</i>)	1	Princes of Wales (<i>ship</i>)	3
John Henry (<i>Christian names</i>)	2	Readdressed	1
Johnhenry (<i>Christian names</i>)	2	Re-addressed	2
A Gower (<i>initial and family name</i>)	2	Dont	1
Agower (<i>elision, inadmissible</i>)	—	Don't	2
Bara Bazar	2	Mother-in-law	3
Barabazar	1	Mothermlaw	1
Responsibility (<i>14 characters</i>)	1	All right	2
Misrepresentation (<i>17 characters</i>)	2	All-right	2

¹ Inserted by Notification No 4518—123, dated 23rd June, 1910, see Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 512.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

53. The following are each counted as one word only :—

- (a) The name of the Telegraph Office of destination when written as given in the ¹[*Post and Telegraph Guide*] (Rule 24).
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- ³(c) Every isolated character, letter or figure, as well as every sign of punctuation, apostrophe, or hyphen, transmitted at the request of the sender.
- (d) Underline.
- (e) Parentheses (the two signs which serve to form).
- (f) Inverted commas, i.e., the two signs placed at the commencement and end of one and the same passage.
- (g) In Telegraphic Money Orders ⁴[the amount expressed in both figures and words] the name of the postal issuing office, the name of the postal paying office, and that of the locality where the payee resides.

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¹ These words were substituted for the words "*Telegraph Guide*" by Notification No. 6-P. W., dated 6th August, 1921, *see* Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1043.

² Altered by Notification No. 4294—95, dated 8th June, 1912, *see* Gazette of India, 1912, Pt. I, p. 636.

³ Substituted by Notification No. 1033—10, dated 7th February, 1910, *see* Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 75.

⁴ These words were inserted by Notification No. 13162, dated 30th November, 1918, *see* Gazette of India, 1918, Pt. I, p. 1879.

⁵ These words were inserted by Notification No. 4518—123, dated 23rd June, 1910, *see* Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 512.

⁶ These words were inserted by Notification No. 11780—118, dated 24th July, 1915, *see* Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p. 984.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd*

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[57A. *Surnames.*—Names, such as Macdonald (or McDonald), Fitzgerald, O'Neil, DeMorgan, D'Cruz, De la Rue, St. John, Van de Brande, Du Bois, will be counted as one word each, even though written with capital medical letters. They will be signalled as written.]

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—	Number of words	—	Number of words.
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Levesongower (<i>family name</i>)	1	Prince of Wales (<i>ship</i>)	3
John Henry (<i>Christian names</i>)	2	Readdressed	1
Johnhenry (<i>Christian names</i>)	2	Re-addressed	2
A. Gower (<i>initial and family name</i>)	2	Don't	1
Agower (<i>elision, inadmissible</i>)	—	Don't	2
Bara Bazar	2	Mother-in-law	3
Barabazar	1	Motherinlaw	1
Responsibility (<i>14 characters</i>)	1	All right	2
Misrepresentation (<i>17 characters</i>)	2	All-right	2

¹ Inserted by Notification No. 4518—123, dated 23rd June, 1910, see Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 512.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

	Number of words		Number of words
Allright	3	EM (Initials of two Christian names, wrong combination).	2
Alright (<i>misspelt; inadmissible</i>)	—	15A (Number of house)	1
41} (5 characters)	1	15—3 or 15/3 (Number of house)	1
411} (6 characters)	2	I C S (For Indian Civil Service) in address or text]	3
4115 (5 characters)	1	I C S (in address)	3
41155 (6 characters)	2	(in text)	1
44/2 (4 characters)	1	I e s (in address)	3
44/(3 characters)	1	(in text)	1
48 (1 character)	1	R A (for Royal Artillery) in address or text.	2
2% (4 characters)	1	R A (in address)	2
17th (4 characters)	1	(in text)	1
1520th (6 characters)	2	Ra (in address)	2
10 Rs. 10 As	4	(in text)	1
10 Rs 10	3	3'M (Commercial mark; a group of 3 characters).	1
Ra 10, 10 (or) Ra 10/10	2	GHF (Commercial mark, or Secret language in State telegrams; a group of 3 characters)	1
11h 30	3		
11-30	1		
Eight/10	2		
5/twelfths	2		
May/August	3		
30* (30 to the power a)*	5		
15 × 6 (15 multiplied by 6)*	4		
Two hundred and thirty-four	5		
Two hundred and thirty-four (23 characters)	2		
E	1		
E M (Isolated letters, initials of Christian names)	2		

* The telegraph is not able to reproduce such expressions as 30*, 15×6, etc. Senders of telegrams must, therefore, replace them by the full signification, thus —30 to the power a, 15 multiplied by 6, etc.

† Substituted by Notification No. 1038—10, dated the 7th February, 1910, see Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 175.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885). —

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

	Number of words		Number of words
G H F (Commercial mark, or Secret language in State telegrams, a group of 6 characters)	2	Aa (for "annas")	1
		Co (for "Company")	1
		Elto (for "elctra")	1
G H F (Without final stop) (Commercial mark or Secret language in State telegrams, a group of 5 characters)	1	Mr (for "Mister")	1
		Mrs (for "Mistress")	1
GHF 45 (Commercial mark, a group of 5 characters)	1	No (for "Number")	1
G H F 45 (Commercial mark, a group of 5 characters)	1	d (for "pence")	1
G O (for General Order)	3	s (for "shillings")	1
G O (for General Order)	2	Cwt (for "hundredweight")	1
The business is <u>very urgent</u> , come <u>without delay</u> (8 words and 2 underlines)	10	215-F (reference in State telegrams, a group of 5 characters)	1
Received news of you indirectly (very bad) telegraph immediately (9 words and 1 passage within parenthesis)	10	$\frac{C}{B}$ 533403 (number of cheque, a group of 10 characters)	2
Received letter from Pers reliable source which says "conversation business hindered by syndicate bankers" (14 words and passage in interlined commas)	15	$\frac{FB}{20}$ 42666 number of currency note, a group of 10 characters]	2

¹ Inserted by Notification No 11780—118, dated 24th July, 1915, see Gazette of India, 1915, Pt I, p 948

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

¹[59. *Classes.*—Telegrams, whether ²[State, Raj, or Private], are classed as *Express* or *Ordinary*. The charges payable at any office in India are as follows:—

Class.	Unit No of words	FOR DELIVERY IN INDIA.		FOR DELIVERY IN CEYLON		Address
		Unit rate	Each additional word	Unit rate.	Each additional word	
		Rs A P	Rs A P.	Rs A P.	Rs. A. P.	
Express . . .	12	1 8 0	0 2 0	3 0 0	0 3 0	Charged for.
Ordinary . . .	13	0 12 0	0 1 0	1 0 0	0 2 0	Ditto.]

60. *Cancelled, see Notification No. 4553—67, dated 25th June, 1910, Gazette of India, 1910. Pt. I, p. 538.*

PRECEDENCE.

61. *Express telegrams* have precedence over *Ordinary telegrams* in transmission, and are delivered by messengers at any time during the day or night.

62. *Ordinary telegrams* are transmitted in their turn after *Express telegrams*, and delivery is effected by messengers between 6 hours and the time of closing of a telegraph office, but not later than 23 hours.

63. *Ordinary telegrams* are not accepted on Sundays and the four principal holidays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and the King's Birthday.

* PAYMENT OF CHARGES.

64. *Charges how paid.*—With the exceptions provided for in Rules 39, ³* 70, 71 and 128, all charges on telegrams must be prepaid in Cash or Postage Stamps. If the class of the telegram is not stated by the Sender, it will be classed and charged for as *Ordinary* (Rule 59).

¹ This rule was substituted by Notification No. 6-P. W., dated 6th August, 1921, see Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1048.

² These words were substituted for the words "State or Private" by Notification No. 295-P. W., dated 11th February, 1922, see Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 152.

³ The figures 65 were deleted by Notification No. 4609—127, dated the 24th June, 1911, see Gazette of India, 1911, Pt. I, p. 478.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

165. At Departmental Telegraph Offices, ²[and at such Postal Combined Offices as the Director General may specify in this behalf] telegrams can be accepted on the Deposit Account system on the following conditions:—

(i) A minimum deposit of a sum of money equivalent, approximately, to the cost of ten days' telegrams may be made to the ³Telegraph Office from which telegrams are required to be sent. At the end of each week, the Telegraph Office concerned will submit a detailed account to the depositor showing the amount expended on his telegrams, in order that he may renew his deposit, if necessary, by paying into the Telegraph Office the amount shewn in the account. If the deposit is exhausted and the depositor does not renew it, no further telegrams will be accepted from him except on payment

(ii) If the account is to be rendered at intervals greater than a week the deposit required will be increased accordingly.

4[(iii) A fee for the upkeep of accounts will be levied at the rate of twelve annas for every 25 telegrams, or fraction thereof, despatched by the depositor subject to a minimum of Rs. 10 per annum. The minimum annual charge shall be paid when the deposit is made and thereafter at the beginning of each year]

66. *Postage Stamps*—Postage stamps are of the following value:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	$2\frac{1}{2}$ annas	8 annas	* rupees
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	3 "	12 "	5 "
1 "	4 "	1 rupee	10 "
⁵ [$1\frac{1}{2}$ annas]	6 "	2 rupees	15 "
2 "			25 "

" [Service Postage Stamps of the Government of India, i.e., Postage Stamps overprinted with 'On His Majesty's Service' or 'Service' should be used in payment of State or *Raj* telegrams]"

¹ Rule 65 was substituted by Notification No 4699—127, dated the 24th June, 1911, see Gazette of India, 1911, Pt 1, p 478

² These words were inserted by Notification No 4935, dated 5th July, 1919, see Gazette of India, 1919, Pt 1, p 1342

³ "ibid" 126-P T., dated 3rd November,

Notification No 414-D, dated 24th 133

ation No 979-P & T dated 27th 163

"Service Postage Stamps, i.e., 's Service' or 'Service' should tion No 295-P W., dated 11th 152.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

¹[59. *Classes*.—Telegrams, whether ²[State, Raj, or Private], are classed as *Express* or *Ordinary*. The charges payable at any office in India are as follows:—

Class	Unit No of words	FOR DELIVERY IN INDIA		FOR DELIVERY IN CEYLON		Address
		Unit rate	Each additional word	Unit rate	Each additional word	
		Rs A P.	Rs A P.	Rs A P.	Rs A P.	
Express	12	1 8 0	0 2 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	Charged for.
Ordinary	13	0 12 0	0 1 0	1 0 0	0 2 0	Ditto]

60. *Cancelled*, see Notification No. 4553—67, dated 25th June, 1910, Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 538.

PRECEDENCE.

61. *Express telegrams* have precedence over *Ordinary telegrams* in transmission, and are delivered by messengers at any time during the day or night.

62. *Ordinary telegrams* are transmitted in their turn after *Express telegrams*, and delivery is effected by messengers between 6 hours and the time of closing of a telegraph office, but not later than 23 hours.

63. *Ordinary telegrams* are not accepted on Sundays and the four principal holidays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and the King's Birthday.

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¹ This rule was substituted by Notification No. 6-P. W., dated 6th August, 1921, see Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1049.

² These words were substituted for the words "State or Private" by Notification No. 295-P. W., dated 11th February, 1922, see Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 152.

³ The figures 65 were deleted by Notification No. 4609—127, dated the 24th June, 1911, see Gazette of India, 1911, Pt. I, p. 478.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

165. At Departmental Telegraph Offices, ²[and at such Postal Combined Offices as the Director General may specify in this behalf] telegrams can be accepted on the Deposit Account system on the following conditions:—

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(ii) If the account is to be rendered at intervals greater than a week the deposit required will be increased accordingly.

⁴[(iii) A fee for the upkeep of accounts will be levied at the rate of twelve annas for every 25 telegrams, or fraction thereof, despatched by the depositor subject to a minimum of Rs. 10 per annum. The minimum annual charge shall be paid when the deposit is made and thereafter at the beginning of each year.]

66. *Postage Stamps*—Postage stamps are of the following value:—

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna	$2\frac{1}{2}$ annas	8 annas	⁵ rupees
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 "	12 "	5 "
1 "	4 "	1 rupee	10 "
¹ $\frac{1}{2}$ annas	6 "	2 rupees	15 "
2 "			25 "

" [Service Postage Stamps of the Government of India, i.e., Postage Stamps overprinted with 'On His Majesty's Service' or 'Service' should be used in payment of State or *Raj* telegrams]"

1809—127 dated the 24th June,

4835, dated 5th July 1919, *see*

ibid

126-P T., dated 3rd November,

ification No 414-D, dated 24th 133

ation No 979-P & T, dated 27th 163

"Service Postage Stamps, i.e., 's Service' or 'Service' should ition No 295-P W, dated 11th 152

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

67. *Affixing Stamps.*—The Stamps must be affixed by the Sender to the telegram form in the space allotted for the purpose, and he should see that the Stamps are defaced by the Counter Clerk with the Name and Date stamp of the office.

68. *Spilt or defaced stamps.*—Postage Stamps which have been obliterated, defaced, torn, cut or otherwise rendered imperfect, or which have any word, letter, figure, or design written, printed, or impressed upon them, otherwise than by the authority of Government, before being affixed, or which have been cut or otherwise separated from embossed envelopes, postcards or wrappers, cannot be recognised in payment of telegrams.

NOTE.—The perforation of Postage Stamps with initials or other identifying marks traced in minute holes is not prohibited.

69. *Receipts.* the number of the telegram and telegram tendered for transmission Office. Duplicate copies of receipts for telegrams are never given.

70. *Telegrams from ships.*—Telegrams arriving by mail steamers and other vessels for onward transmission by telegraph may be transmitted without prepayment; but no such telegram, whether prepaid or not, will be transmitted until the name of the vessel from which it is received is known at the Telegraph Office.

71. *Telegrams from Field Telegraph Offices.*—When at a Field Telegraph Office prepayment is impracticable, Private telegrams, addressed to any office other than a Field Telegraph Office, will be accepted "bearing," but such telegrams will not be delivered to the Addressees until they have paid the charges due on them (Rule 72).

72. *Recovery of bearing and other charges from Addressee.*—In every case where charges have to be collected on delivery (Rules 13, 70, 71, 84, 86 and 128), the telegram is only handed to the Addressee upon payment of the amount due.

73. *Any undercharge made in error, and charges and expenses not recovered from the addressee in consequence of his refusal to pay them, or the impossibility of finding him, must be made good by the Sender.*

74. *Any overcharge made in error or the value of stamps in excess affixed by the sender is refunded to the person entitled to it [Rules 145 (j) and 148].]*

¹ This rule was substituted by Notification No. 6267—62, dated the 15th May, 1915, see Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p. 675 and supplement.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION TRANSMISSION IN DUPLICATE.

75. When an interruption to the regular means of telegraphic communication occurs during the transmission of a telegram, the office beyond which the interruption exists, or an office situated further back and having at its disposal an alternative telegraph route, immediately sends the telegram by such a route or failing that, by special messenger or by post (*registered*, if possible).

76. If a telegram is re-transmitted, by means other than telegraphic, it will be addressed by the re-transmitting office either to the nearest telegraph office able to re-transmit it or to the office of destination, or to the addressee himself. As soon as communication is re-established, the telegram is transmitted afresh by telegraph, unless its receipt has been previously acknowledged, or unless, on account of an exceptional accumulation of traffic, this re-transmission would be manifestly prejudicial to the general service.

CANCELLATION.

77. If the Sender of an Inland telegram, or his authorised representative, wishes to cancel the telegram before transmission has begun, he can do so, and the charges, less a fee of two annas, will be returned: If the telegram is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can be cancelled only by a Paid Service Advice addressed under Rule 44 to the office of destination. If, in addition, the Sender wishes to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram: otherwise he is informed by post. If the telegram has been delivered to the addressee, the latter is informed of its cancellation unless the Service Advice contains instructions to the contrary.

DELIVERY AT DESTINATION

78 *According to Address and Order*—Telegrams are according to their Addresses, either delivered at the residence of the Addressees, or kept at the Telegraph Office or Post Office till called for. They are, in all cases, delivered at, or sent to, their destinations in order of receipt.

79 *Free Delivery Limits*.—Telegrams are delivered free of charge within five miles of a Telegraph Office. Beyond this free delivery limit, telegrams are sent by post without charge, or by such other means as the Sender may arrange and pay for (Rules 115—120). ²["This five

¹ The words "Provided that" Rule 143" were omitted by Notification No 6265-62, dated the 15th May, 1915, see Gazette of India, 1915, Pt I, p 675 and supplement

² These words were added by Notification No 14325—21, dated the 4th September, 1915, Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p 1731 and supplement

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

miles delivery limit does not apply to Railway Telegraph Offices at stations where the traffic is not sufficient to justify the maintenance of special delivery staff. At such stations telegrams are delivered by hand within station limits only; those for places outside such limits are delivered through the post.”] For telegrams to be delivered by boat, see Rule 84.

80. *Persons to whom telegrams may be delivered.*—A telegram taken to the Addressee's place of residence may be delivered either to the Addressee, the adult members of his family, any person in his service, to his lodgers or guests, or to the porter of the hotel or house, unless the Addressee has named in writing a special person, or the Sender has requested by writing on the form the Special Instruction *Addressee only* or (*M.P.*)—see Rule 17 (*d*)—, that the telegram may be delivered only into the hands of the Addressee himself. In this case the Office of destination writes the instruction “Addressee only” in full on the envelope and gives the necessary instructions to the messenger.

81. *Open Delivery.*—The Sender may also request that the telegram may be delivered open, by writing on the form the Special Instruction “Open”—see Rule 17 (*d*). This request is reproduced on the copy handed to the Addressee, which is delivered without an envelope, simply folded, with the Address written on the back.

82. *Telegrams to be kept till called for.*—When the telegram bears the Special Instruction *to be kept at the Telegraph Office till called for* or (*T.R.*) it is delivered to the Addressee or his duly authorised representative over the telegraph counter. Telegrams bearing the Special Instruction *to be kept at the Post Office till called for* or (*G.P.*) are handed to the Post Office by the Telegraph Office of destination. The latter are, as regards delivery and period of preservation, subject to the same rules as postal correspondence.

83. *Delivery on ships.*—Telegrams addressed to passengers on board a vessel arriving at a port are delivered, if possible, before disembarkation.

84. *Delivery by boat.*—When an Inland telegram has to be delivered on board a ship which cannot be reached without a boat (*i.e.*, when the ship is not alongside a wharf, pier or jetty) or at a place which cannot be reached without a boat, the boat-hire must be paid by the Addressee if the Sender omits to prepay it. The indication *Boat-hire paid* or (*B.P.D.*), or *Boat-hire paid* [night] or (*B.P.D.N.*)—if the Sender has paid the boat-hire and wishes the telegram sent on board at night—should be entered on the form. Boat-hire prepaid but not expended will be re-

¹ Substituted by Notification No. 5451—142, dated the 6th August, 1910, see Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. 1, p. 759.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

funded [Rules 145 (g) and 148]. Information regarding fixed express charges for boat-hire for certain places in India [or in Ceylon]¹ can be obtained from the Telegraph Office.

85. *Reply given to messenger.*—Save in the case of delivery by the ordinary post beyond the free delivery limit, the messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with the Reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than five minutes. The fact of the Reply having been given to the messenger, and the amount paid to him, should be mentioned on the Receipt signed for the original telegram.

86. *Re-direction.*—Telegrams can be re-directed to a second address '[in India or in Ceylon] either by an official of the Telegraph Office, or by an agent of the Addressee. When official re-direction of telegrams is required, a notice to that effect must be given to the Telegraph Office concerned; printed forms for the purpose can be obtained from the local Telegraph Office. The person who gives notice is responsible for any charges that may be incurred. No additional charge will be levied for re-direction if the two addressees are within the same town, but if in different towns, '[the full rate according to the destination and class of the telegram as prescribed in rule 59] will be charged for the re-direction. If the sum due has not been paid at the office where the telegram has been re-directed, the amount will be recovered from the addressee before delivery. '[All State or *Raj* telegrams to whomsoever addressed, and all Private telegrams addressed to British Government officials or officials of Indian States by official designation only, will be re-directed free.] Instructions left at the Telegraph Office regarding the re-addressing or re-direction of telegrams will be considered to be in force for a month only; after that period they will be liable to the fees prescribed by Rule 92.

¹[When a telegram has been re-directed to a second address without an order to transmit it by telegraph, the telegram will, subject to the provisions of this rule, if re-directed to any place to which the Indian Inland Postal rates apply, be posted as an unregistered letter free of charge to its new destination, and a remark to this effect added to the notice of non-delivery prescribed by Rule 88]

¹ These words were inserted by Notification No. 6-P W, dated 6th August, 1901, in the *Gazette of India*, 1901, Pt. I, p. 1048.
the words "the free inland rate, according

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—contd.

187.

88. *Undelivered telegrams.*—When a telegram cannot be delivered, the office of destination, after a brief delay, sends a Service telegram to that effect to the office of origin and the Sender is informed, except in the case of—

- (a) telegrams addressed *To await arrival, Telegraph restante, Poste restante, or Care of Telegraph (or Post) Office*, and
- (b) telegrams to places beyond the free delivery radius which have been duly posted and are subsequently returned as undelivered by the Post Office to the Telegraph Office which posted them. In cases (a) and (b) when a charge has to be collected, the Service Advice of non-delivery is sent by post at the expiration of the period for retaining such correspondence.

89. When in consequence of an inexact or insufficient Address or of the Addressee's absence or refusal, bearing charges have not been paid at destination, the amount of these charges is mentioned in the Service telegram, and the Sender is bound to make them good.

90. If the messenger finds no one at the Address given who will consent to receive a telegram for the Addressee, a notice is left at the residence indicated, and the telegram is brought back to the Telegraph Office to be delivered to the Addressee, or to any person authorized by him to take delivery of it, upon application from either. When the Addressee duly advised as above of the arrival of a telegram does not take delivery within 24 hours, non-delivery is reported in accordance with Rule 88.

91. *Unclaimed telegrams.*—Telegrams unclaimed, or not delivered, are not kept after two weeks by the office of destination.

92. *Directions about delivery.*—For the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours, the same fee as for the registration of an abbreviated address is levied (*vide* Rule 32). If the fee for a registered abbreviated address has already been paid ²[an extra fee of Rs. 5 yearly or Rs. 2-8-0 half yearly as the case may be] ³will be levied for the registration of each separate special delivery instruction and of Re. 1 for each change in any one of such instructions, provided that the holder of an abbreviated address regis-

¹ Omitted by Notification No. 6-P. W., dated 6th August, 1921, see Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1018.

² These words were substituted for the words "that fee will cover the registration of special delivery instructions" by Notification No. 343-P. W., dated 24th February, 1923, see Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 189.

³ These words were substituted for the words "an extra fee of Rs. 5 per annum" by Notification No. 11. A-17, dated 7th July, 1923, see Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 657.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

tered prior to the 1st April 1923 will be permitted to register special delivery instructions free of charge during and for the remainder of the period for which the registration of the abbreviated address was effected prior to that date. In the case of ¹[British Government officials or officials of Indian States] no charge is made for the registration of abbreviated addresses, but they will be required to pay the prescribed fee for the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(A) *Prepaid Replies.*

93 The Sender of a ²[Raj or] Private telegram, or of a State telegram addressed to a person other than a British Government Official, may prepay a reply, but the amount so prepaid shall be not less than ³[the minimum charge for an Ordinary telegram.] The Sender of a Reply paid telegram should write the words "Reply-paid" in the space provided on the form [Rules 17 (d) and 21.]

94. At destination, the Telegraph Office delivers to the Addressee a Reply telegram form, which entitles him to send free of charge from any Telegraph or ⁴the value of the amount prepaid, a [or in Ceylon.]⁴ Two or more Reply ⁵may be used in payment of one Inland telegram, but one Reply telegram form cannot be used in payment of two or more telegrams. A Reply telegram form can prepay the cost of a telegram and its reply if necessary.

95. If the reply exceeds the amount notified in the Reply telegram form, the difference must be paid in cash or stamps by the Sender of the reply (Rule 67). If, on the other hand, the amount notified on the Reply telegram form exceeds that of the Reply, the difference, if it be not less than eight annas, will be refunded to the Sender of the original telegram on application to the ⁶[Officer in charge of the Telegraph

¹ These words were substituted for the words "Government officials" by Notification No. 295-P. W., dated 11th February, 1923, see Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 152.

⁴ The words "twelve annas" by Notification Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1043.

⁵ The words "Deputy Accountant General, Notification No. 51-P. T., dated 9th February, 1921, p. 138.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

187.

88. *Undelivered telegrams.*—When a telegram cannot be delivered, the office of destination, after a brief delay, sends a Service telegram to that effect to the office of origin and the Sender is informed, except in the case of—

(a) telegrams addressed *To await arrival, Telegraph restante, Poste restante, or Care of Telegraph (or Post) Office,* and

(b) telegrams to places beyond the free delivery radius which have been duly posted and are subsequently returned as undelivered by the Post Office to the Telegraph Office which posted them. In cases (a) and (b) when a charge has to be collected, the Service Advice of non-delivery is sent by post at the expiration of the period for retaining such correspondence.

89. When in consequence of an inexact or insufficient Address or of the Addressee's absence or refusal, bearing charges have not been paid at destination, the amount of these charges is mentioned in the Service telegram, and the Sender is bound to make them good.

90. If the messenger finds no one at the Address given who will consent to receive a telegram for the Addressee, a notice is left at the residence indicated, and the telegram is brought back to the Telegraph Office to be delivered to the Addressee, or to any person authorized by him to take delivery of it, upon application from either. When the Addressee duly advised as above of the arrival of a telegram does not take delivery within 24 hours, non-delivery is reported in accordance with Rule 88.

91. *Unclaimed telegrams.*—Telegrams unclaimed, or not delivered, are not kept after two weeks by the office of destination.

92. *Directions about delivery.*—For the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours, the same fee as for the registration of an abbreviated address is levied (*vide* Rule 32). If the fee for a registered abbreviated address has already been paid ²[an extra fee of Rs. 5 yearly or Rs. 2-8-0 half yearly as the case may be] will be levied for the registration of each separate special delivery instruction and of Re. 1 for each change in any one of such instructions, provided that the holder of an abbreviated address regis-

¹ Omitted by Notification No. G-P. W., dated 6th August, 1921, see Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1048.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd*

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(A) *Prepaid Replies.*

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94. At destination, the Telegraph Office delivers to the Addressee a Reply telegram form, which entitles him to send free of charge from any Telegraph or Receiving Office in India, and within the value of the amount prepaid, a telegram to any destination in India [or in Ceylon.]⁴ Two or more Reply telegram forms ⁴[issued in India] may be used in payment of one Inland telegram, but one Reply telegram form cannot be used in payment of two or more telegrams. A Reply telegram form can prepay the cost of a telegram and its reply if necessary.

95. If the reply exceeds the amount notified in the Reply telegram form, the difference must be paid in cash or stamps by the Sender of the reply (Rule 67). If, on the other hand, the amount notified on the Reply telegram form exceeds that of the Reply, the difference, if it be not less than eight annas, will be refunded to the Sender of the original telegram on application to the ⁵[Officer in charge of the *Telegraph*

¹ These words were substituted for the words "Government officials" by Notification No. 295-P. W., dated 11th February, 1922, see Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 152.

² These words were inserted by *ibid.*

³ These words were substituted for the words "twelve annas" by Notification No. 6-P. W., dated 6th August, 1921, see Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1045.

⁴ Is "Deputy Accountant General, a No. 51-P. T., dated 9th Febr-

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—contd.

Check Office, Calcutta]. No refund will be given on a Reply telegram form, which has been prepaid by another Reply telegram form and not by cash or stamps.

96. The Reply telegram form is available for only two months (date of issue included) after which it lapses.

97. When the Addressee has not made use of the Reply telegram form, or has refused it, the money deposited for the reply can be refunded to the Sender under the conditions of Rules 145 (d) and 148.

98. Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a Reply-paid telegram, the Office of destination sends a Service telegram to that effect and the Sender is informed (Rule 88). The Reply telegram form remains attached to the telegram during the period of retention fixed by Rule 91, after which it is sent to the Check Office to await any application for refund of the amount prepaid that may be preferred by the Sender according to Rule 148.

99. When a telegram to which a reply is prepaid is addressed to a place where there is no Telegraph Office, the telegram and Reply telegram form are forwarded to destination from the nearest Telegraph Office by ordinary post free of charge.

100. It is not compulsory on the Addressee to send a reply. The duty of the Office of destination consists simply in the delivery of the Reply telegram form for the amount prepaid, and the Addressee is at liberty to do what he pleases with it.

101. The Sender of a State telegram addressed to a [British]¹ Government Official cannot prepay a reply. In the case of a State telegram addressed to other than a [British]¹ Government Official, any sum deposited by the Sender under Rule 93 must be intended for no other purpose than to cover the cost of a return telegram.

(B) Collated (or Repeated) telegrams.

102. Collation consists in the entire telegram (including the Preamble) being repeated back immediately on its receipt by each Office concerned in its transmission.

103. The Sender of any telegram can require it to be collated, or repeated, to insure correctness. In this case he must write the Instruction T. C. [Rules 17 (d) and 23.]

¹ These words were inserted by Notification No. 295-P. W., dated 11th February, 1922, *see* Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 152

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—contd.

104. The charge for collation is equal to one-fourth the charge for the telegram. In calculating this charge, fractions of half an anna will be reckoned as half an anna.

105. State and Service telegrams written in '[Cipher]' are invariably collated free of charge (Rule 33).

(C) Acknowledgments of Receipt.

106. The Sender of a telegram can require that a notice of the date and time at which his telegram is delivered to the Addressee shall be notified to him as soon as possible after its delivery. He should write on the form the abbreviation (P C)—*see* Rule 17 (d). When the telegram is forwarded to its final destination by post, deposited *poste restante*, or delivered to any intermediate agency, this notice mentions the date and time of such forwarding, deposit, or delivery. This Acknowledgment of Receipt may be addressed to him at any place he may name.

107. The charge for an Acknowledgment of Receipt by telegram is [the minimum charge for an ordinary telegram]².

108. [Cancelled by Notification No. 5451—142, dated the 6th August, 1910, Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 759.]

109. In the case of non-delivery provided for in Rule 88, the Acknowledgment of Receipt is preceded by the Service Advice required by that Rule. The Acknowledgment of Receipt is detained during the period prescribed in Rule 91, or is transmitted after the delivery of the telegram, if that becomes possible. At the expiration of this period, if the telegram has not been delivered, the charge for the Acknowledgment of Receipt is refunded to the Sender of the telegram under the conditions of Rule 145 (g), if he has not already applied for such refund.

110. An Acknowledgment of Receipt when it reaches the office of origin, or the office indicated in the telegram (Rule 106), is notified to the Sender. When the Acknowledgment of Receipt has reference to a telegram which has been re-addressed (Rule 86), the office of origin recovers from the Sender any charges that may be due.

(D) Multiple telegrams.

111. *Addressed to one Telegraph office.*—Except as provided for in Rule 121, a telegram addressed to several persons in the same locality,

4294—05, dated the 8th June, 1912, *see*

the words "twelve annas" by Notification
Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1049.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

or in different localities served by the same Telegraph Office or to the same person at several Addresses in the same locality, or in different localities served by the same Telegraph Office, is charged for as a single telegram; but a copying fee of four annas per 100 chargeable words, *plus* four annas for the excess is charged for each destination after the first.

Copies of a multiple telegram will only be delivered by post from the Terminal Telegraph Office when addressed to places beyond the telegraph lines. Such copies cannot be posted to places where there are Telegraph Offices

112. *Addressed to more than one Telegraph Office.*—A telegram addressed to several persons, or to the same person, in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices, is charged for as so many separate telegrams, and shall be written on separate telegram forms. Telegrams addressed to stations which are local telegraph offices within the free delivery radius of the Central Office are, however, treated as laid down in Rule 111. Press telegrams addressed to more than one Telegraph Office are invariably treated as in Rule 111 (*see* Rule 129).

113. In the case provided for in Rule 111, each copy of the telegrams delivered will bear its own particular Address only, unless the Sender has requested the contrary. In the latter case, the Sender should write the words *Communicate all Addresses* or =CTA [Rule 17 (d)] which are not charged for.

114.

(E) *Telegrams to be delivered by Post or Special Messenger.*

115. *Post or Special Messenger.*—Telegrams addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Offices may be delivered at destination according to the request of the Sender, either by post or by special messenger.

116. The Address of telegrams to be conveyed beyond the telegraph lines should be written as follows:—

(a) If the message is to be posted from the nearest Telegraph Office—

To—John Doe, Esq.,

Sherghetty, Post Gya.

¹ Deleted by Notification No. 1277-P. W., dated 8th July, 1922, *see* Gazette of India, 1922, Pt I, p. 809

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

(b) If the message is to be sent by special messenger—

Office of Origin and Service Instructions.

Calcutta=*X.P., Rs Two*

To—John Doe, Esq.,

Nynan, *Express* Hooghly Point.

The Instructions (*Post*) or (*X. P. Rs. Two*) are not charged for (Rules 23 and 48).

117. Express or portorage charges must be prepaid by the Sender. If the charges are fixed the telegram bears the Sender's Special Instruction *Express paid* or (*X. P.*) only. If not, the Sender must pay such sum as he thinks sufficient and the telegram must bear the Special Instruction *Express R*—or (*X. P.—R*). If the sum deposited is found to be insufficient at the Office of destination, the difference is recovered from the Addressee. Information regarding fixed Express or portorage charges for certain places in India [or in Ceylon]¹ can be obtained from the Telegraph Office.

²[118. *Postage*.—No charge is made for postage on a telegram addressed to a place in India where there is no Telegraph Office, or to a place out of India to which Indian Inland Postal rates apply, *e.g.*, Aden and Ceylon, but on telegrams to be posted to a place beyond the limits of the Indian Inland Postal Tariff, the letter charges given in the Foreign Post Directory in the Post and Telegraph Guide must be paid. Telegrams can be posted as registered letters on payment of the registration charges].

119. *Inland Telegrams posted from India to Ceylon*.—Inland telegrams to be posted to Ceylon may be addressed to [Dhanushkodi]³, from which place a daily mail [service]³ leaves for [Ceylon]³.

EXAMPLE.

To—Young,

Oriental Hotel,

Colomho, *Post* [Dhanushkodi]⁴.

¹ These words were inserted by Notification No. G-P. W., dated 6th August,

September,

1901, and
August, 1916,

No. 6974

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

Text.

Start by first Steamer.

From—W. Collins.

The charge for such a telegram is ¹[the rate prescribed in rule 59 for telegrams to be delivered in India] according to class, and as stated in Rule 118, there is no charge for postage. The word *Post* is also not charged for (Rules 23 and 48).

120. *Inland telegrams posted from Indian Ports.*—An Inland telegram telegraphed to an Indian port to be posted under Rule 118, to a place beyond Indian limits, must have the name of the port entered in the Address, and the Instructions *Post* or *Post Registered* [Rules 17 (d), 21 and 23] before the name of the Telegraph Office from which to be posted.

EXAMPLE.

To—Mrs. Johnson,
20, Cambridge Terrace,
Hyde Park,
London, *Post* Bombay.

Text.—Afraid my letter missed mail. Am quite well.

From—Johnson.

²“ [The charge for such a telegram would be the current inland rate according to the class (Express or Ordinary at Sender's choice) *plus* the letter postage given in the Foreign Post Directory in the Post and Telegraph Guide under rule 118. If the Sender desires the message to be registered before being posted, he should pay the registration charges and insert the Special Instruction *Post Registered* (or *P. R.*) before the name of the Telegraph Office from which the message is to be posted.”]

Telegrams as in this Rule may also be multiple (Rule 111), but in such case, the Sender must pay the copying fee for each additional Address, and also an additional fee for each for postage, or for postage

¹ These words were substituted for the words “the usual Inland rate” by Notification No. 6-P. W., dated 6th August, 1921, see Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1048.

² These words were substituted by Notification No. 30-P. T., dated 12th September, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 815.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

and registration, as the case may be, ¹[under Rule 118]. But such telegrams cannot be addressed partly to persons beyond the sea, and partly to persons at the port itself. If the Sender wants the telegram also delivered to a person at the port itself, he must send it as a separate telegram.

²121.

122. *Employment of post.*—In case of telegrams for places over five miles distant from the Telegraph Office of destination, that Office is entitled to post such telegrams—

- (a) in the absence of directions in the telegram as to the means of delivery to be employed, or
- (b) when there is an unpaid claim against the Addressee for delivery charges on a previous telegram, which he has refused to pay.

Telegrams for places over five miles distant from the Telegraph Office of destination must be posted by that Office—

- (a) when such has been the request expressly made by the Sender (Rule 115) or the Addressee (Rule 86). The office of destination may, however, effect delivery by special messenger, even for telegrams bearing the instruction *Post*, if the Addressee has expressed a desire to receive his telegrams by a special messenger;
- (b) when the Office of destination has no more rapid means of delivery at its disposal.

(F) *Semaphoric Telegrams.*

123. *Semaphoric telegrams* are telegrams exchanged with ships by means of Semaphore established on shore.

124. *Semaphore Stations.*—The following are the Government Telegraph Offices which are Semaphore stations:—

Achipur,	Elephant Point,
Amherst,	Hooghly Point,
Budge-Budge,	Mud Point,
Diamond Harbour,	Saugor Island,
Diamond Island,	

¹ These words were substituted for the words "according to the charges laid down in Rule 118" by Notification No. 30-P. T., dated 12th September, 1925, *see* Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 815.

² This rule was omitted by Notification No. 3030, dated 18th April, 1921, *see* Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 564.

³ Omitted by Notification No. 6082—133, dated the 10th August, 1912, *see* Gazette of India, 1912, Pt. I, p. 820.

⁴ The words "Table Island" were omitted by Notification No. 14-P. W., dated 7th January, 1922, *see* Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 6.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

125. *Language.*—Semaphoric telegrams must be written in *English*, or by means of groups of letters of the International Code of Signals.

126. *Address.*—When a Semaphoric telegram is for a ship at sea, the Address must contain, in addition to the ordinary directions, the name or official number of the vessel for which it is intended, and its nationality.

127. *Preamble.*—The word *Semaphoric* should be written and signalled after the office of origin, *i.e.*, in the space marked "Service Instructions" on every telegram received from a ship at sea. When it is addressed to a ship at sea, this instruction is not inserted.

128. *Charges, etc.*—The charge for Semaphoric telegrams is the usual charge, *plus* a fixed fee of eight annas. In case of Semaphoric telegrams addressed to ships, the charges must be paid by the Sender, in case of such telegrams received from ships, the charges must be paid by the Addressee before delivery.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

¹[*Rates.*—The following are the rates charged for Press telegrams:—

Class.	Unit No. of words.	FOR DELIVERY IN INDIA.		Unit No. of words.	FOR DELIVERY IN CEYLON.		Address.
		Unit rate.	Each additional six words		Unit rate.	Each additional four words.	
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Express . . .	48	1 0	0 2	32	1 0	0 2	Free
Ordinary . . .	48	6 8	0 1	...	...	..	Do. ²]

Multiple Press messages will be charged for as in Rule 111, whether all the Addressees are in the same town or not. The address in a Press telegram includes the name of the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted, the name of the correspondent, and the name and address (if necessary) of the Newspaper or News Agency.

¹ These words and figures were substituted by Notification No. G-P. W., dated 6th August, 1921, see Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1048

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

130. Press telegrams at Ordinary rates are not accepted on Sundays and the four principal holidays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and the King's Birthday.

131. *Conditions.*—¹[A Press telegram is accepted at Press rates subject to the following conditions.]

(1) It must be addressed to a newspaper or news agency, the name of which has been registered by the ²[Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs]. The official Gazettes published by the Government of India, by Provincial Governments and by Native States will not be registered under this rule.

* * * A news agency must on registration and annually thereafter submit to the Director-General of Telegraphs a list of its *bond fide* subscribers to whom it issues news. Applications for the registration of newspapers or news agencies should be made on forms to be obtained at Government Telegraph Offices.

(2) It must be addressed to the newspaper or news agency in accordance with its registered title, and to the town at which the newspaper or news agency is registered.

(3) It must, except as provided hereafter in Condition (5), contain only intelligence which is clearly intended for publication in registered newspapers. The news which a news agency receives and disseminates at Press rates may only be given to duly registered newspapers or other registered news agencies. “[Press telegrams communicated before publication either to private individuals or to establishments such as clubs, cafés, hotels and exchanges are chargeable at full inland rates.]

(4) It must be written in plain *English* so as to be intelligible to the transmitting Offices, and must contain nothing of concealed meaning either in Code language or Cipher. In Press telegrams ordinary English words may be abbreviated.

¹ These words were substituted for the words “A Press telegram to be accepted” by Act No. 1735, dated

Telegraphs “
India, 1914.

Act. 1, p. 1892.

² The word “A list of registered news agencies is published” in the T. No. 6-P. W., dated 6th

August, 1919. These telegrams were accepted at Press rates from the 12th April, 1919, see Gazette of India, 1919, No. 1735, dated 12th April, 1919, see

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

1[(5) It may also be a telegram sent

- (a) from or to the newspaper or news agency by its registered title (not by the
its publication connected with
its correspondent or employed on the
subject of a press telegram actually received from, or despatched by, a correspondent or employed, or
- (b) to an official of the Telegraph Department on matters of press business from a newspaper or news agency by its registered title only.
- 2[(c) to an officer of Government in British India by a news agency duly authorised in this behalf by the Governor General in Council or by a Local Government.]

(6) If a Press telegram is addressed by a correspondent or employé of a newspaper or news agency to any person of its headquarters staff, by name or designation or both, it is chargeable at the 3[full rates according to the destination and the class of the telegram as prescribed in rule 59].

4[copy of every newspaper in which a Press telegram is furnished to the Telegraph Office from delivered.

(8) Long news messages should be broken up into pages of about 75 words each. All the pages must be numbered consecutively, and each of them, except the last, should conclude with the words "*More to follow*" (or M. T. F.). The last page should conclude with the words "*End of message.*" These words and numbers are not charged for. The name of the Sender should be written at the top of each page, and the last word of each page should be repeated at the top of the next page. The interval between the handing in of the different pages should not exceed an hour. When this interval is exceeded, the pages handed in late will be treated as a fresh message and charged accordingly. In telegrams addressed to more than one newspaper or news agency, the full list of addresses need only be furnished with the first page and each of the consecutively numbered pages will be considered to be addressed to all the newspapers and news agencies.

NOTE.—Attention is specially directed to the necessity of writing as legibly as possible, and it is recommended that, whenever practicable, the copy should be written in ink, and not pencil.

5[Notified by Notification No. 11513, dated 29th September, 1921, and 11514, dated 1st March, 1922.]

6[Inland rates" by Notification No. 11513, dated 29th September, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1013.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

9) When a Press message is addressed to more than one office, a sufficient number of copies of the text should, when practicable, be supplied to allow of its being telegraphed simultaneously to each office. Information as to the number of copies required can always be obtained beforehand from the Telegraph office from which the news is to be sent.

(10) At least 8 hours previous notice should, when possible, be given of the intention to send long news messages of a greater length than 1,000 words. This notice should be given to the Telegraph office at which the news will be handed in, together with the following particulars:—

- (i) Time at which messages will be handed in;
- (ii) length; and
- (iii) addresses.

132. *Stops.*—In Press telegrams, where the sense so often depends upon the punctuation especially in the case of long messages, full stops will be signalled free of charge, but this privilege will not be extended to other signs of punctuation.

133. The Press telegram rates apply only to telegrams which satisfy all the conditions of Rule 131, and any subsequent claim made by the Telegraph Department for the difference between Press and '[full rates prescribed in rule 59] must be satisfied immediately on demand.

134. *Press telegrams accepted without prepayment.*—²[Press telegrams may be accepted without prepayment] provided that any newspaper or news agency which may desire the facility obtains previous sanction from the ³[Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs], and deposits a sum of money in cash, or Government Promissory Notes as detailed below:—

- (i) *If the accounts are to be rendered monthly*, the equivalent of eight weeks' transactions subject to a minimum of Rs. 50.
- (ii) *If the accounts are to be rendered fortnightly*, the equivalent of six weeks' transactions subject to a minimum of Rs. 50.

The accounts for the messages sent without prepayment will be rendered by the ⁴[Officer in charge of the *Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*], and must be paid within one week of the date on which they are received.

¹ These words were substituted for the words "full inland rates" by Notification No. 6-P. W., dated 6th August, 1921, see *Gazette of India*, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1048.

² Substituted by Notification No. 9937—172, dated 22nd November, 1913, see *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 1116.

³ These words were substituted for the words "Director General of Telegraphs" by Notification No. 12629, dated 14th November, 1914, see *Gazette of India*, 1914, Pt. I, p. 1892.

⁴ These words were substituted for the words "Deputy Accountant General, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta," by Notification No. 51-P. T., dated 9th February, 1924, see *Gazette of India*, 1924, Pt. I, p. 133.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—contd.

¹[A charge of three per cent. on the amount of such accounts will be levied by the Telegraph Check Office to cover the cost of the extra work thrown on that office in keeping the accounts and preparing hills for press telegrams sent without prepayment.]

135. *Railway Offices.*—Except in the case of such Railway Administrations as may be willing to accept Press messages for transmission within the limits of their respective Railways, when the wires are not occupied by telegrams on the business of the Railways, the Press Telegram Rules do not apply to Licensed Telegraph Offices. Press messages cannot be transferred from one telegraph system to another (Rule 14).

136. *Delivery.*—Press telegrams of either class are sent out for delivery as soon as received, by day or by night.

RECORDS.

137. *Period of preservation.*—The originals of telegrams and documents relating to them are kept for ²[seven days] only in Government Telegraph Offices, after which time they are sent to the ³[Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta], where they are preserved for three months (except in the case of offices situated on the Frontier beyond Kashmir and on the extreme limits of Burma, the records of which are preserved for four months) from the month following that in which the telegram was handed in, and then destroyed.

138. *Secrecy.*—The originals or copies of telegrams can only be communicated to the Sender, or to the Addressee, after proof of identity, or to the authorised representative of either of them.

139. *Copies.*—The Sender or the Addressee of a telegram, or the authorised representative of either, has a right to be furnished with a certified copy of the original telegram or of the copy delivered at destination, on application to the Telegraph Office within ²[seven days] or to the ⁴[Officer in charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta], within the period of preservation (Rule 137). This right lapses after expiration of the time fixed for preserving the records.

140. A fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy furnished in conformity with Rule 139, if the telegram does not exceed 100 words.

¹ These words were added by Notification No. 38-P. T., dated 21st February, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 183.

² Substituted by Notification No. 574-22, dated the 23rd January, 1911, see

1950-47, dated the 20th April, 1910, see

the words "Deputy Accountant General, Notification No. 51-P T., dated 9th February, 1933.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd*

Over 100 words, this charge is increased by four annas for each 100, or fraction of 100 words.

141. Copies cannot be supplied unless the Senders, the Addressees, or their authorised representatives furnish the necessary information to enable the telegrams to which their requests refer, to be found.

142. *Extended preservation.*—On the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings, application may be made by an interested party to the ¹[Officer in charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta], for the preservation of specified telegrams exchanged between other persons. Such application must be made within the period of preservation, and such telegrams will then be preserved for a period of three months beyond the ordinary date for destruction under Rule 137; at the expiration of this further period, they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed. It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegrams, if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given which may be found, will be produced only on the order of a competent Court of law or other competent authority.

143. *Fees for searching for telegrams.*—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office ²[or the Telegraph Office, as the case may be] at once to trace the telegrams applied for under either Rule 139 or Rule 142, the cost of searching for them must be deposited by the applicant. A fee of one rupee is charged for searching through the telegrams of any Telegraph Office for one day: thus, if ³[an examination is required of] the telegrams of two Telegraph Offices over a period of five days, the searching fee will be ten rupees.

REFUNDS.

144. *State telegrams.*—No refunds will, under any circumstances, be made for a State telegram of any class, except in the case of overcharge provided for in Rule 149.

145. ⁴[*Raj or*] *Private telegrams.*—Refunds of the following charges on ⁵[*Raj or*] Private telegrams are made to those who originally paid

¹ These words were substituted for the words "Deputy Accountant General, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta," by Notification No. 61-P. T., dated 9th February, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 133.

² These words were inserted by Notification No. 6153, dated 14th August 1920, see Gazette of India, 1920, Pt. I, p. 1543.

³ These words were inserted by Notification No. 295-P. W., dated 11th February, 1922, see Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 152.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

them on receipt of an application for such refund, or of a complaint against the service:—

- (a) The full charge paid for every telegram which, through the fault of the Telegraph service, has failed to reach its destination. -
- (b) The full charge paid for every *Express* telegram which has been subjected to serious delay through the fault of the Telegraph service.
- (c) The full charge paid for every collated telegram (Rule 103) which, owing to errors made in transmission, has manifestly failed to accomplish its object, unless the errors have been rectified by paid Service Advices under Rule 44. No refund is granted for errors made in the transmission of uncollated telegrams.

In the cases provided for in clauses (a), (b) and (c) the refund applies only to the charge of the actual telegrams not delivered, delayed or mutilated, including the supplementary charges not utilised, but not to telegrams necessitated or rendered useless by such non-delivery, delay or mutilation—

- (d) The full amount of every sum prepaid for a reply (Rule 93) when the addressee has not made use of the Reply telegram form or has refused it (Rule 97), or, when the Reply telegram form has been used, the difference, if it be not less than eight annas between the value of the Reply telegram form and the cost of the reply (Rule 95).
- (e) The full amount of every sum prepaid for a reply to a telegram which has not been delivered (Rule 98). The Sender should forward with his application for refund—see Rule 148—the receipt granted for the original telegram, and the report of non-delivery received by him.
- (f) The full charge for every telegram with prepaid reply which has manifestly been unable to fulfil its object owing to a service irregularity which warrants the return of the charges for the reply; also the full charges for every prepaid reply which has manifestly been unable to fulfil its object owing to a service irregularity which warrants the return of the charges for the original telegram.
- (g) The supplementary charges pertaining to any special service which has not been rendered, as well as the charge for the corresponding supplementary instructions.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

- (h) The full charge paid for every paid Service Advice sent under Rules 44 and 45, if the repetition shows that the word or words repeated were transmitted incorrectly at first.
- (i) The full charge for every other paid Service Advice sent under Rules 44 and 45, necessitated by an error of the Telegraph Service.
- (j) The value of excess stamps affixed by the Sender (Rule 74).
- (k) The value of the stamps affixed to a telegram cancelled before transmission, less a fee of two annas (Rule 77).

146. No refund is made for the telegram which has given occasion to a request for correction, nor are any refunds made for rectifying or completing telegrams exchanged direct between the Sender and Addressee (Rule 45).

147. In case of a partial refund on account of a multiple telegram, the total charge collected is divided by the number of copies, and the quotient represents the charge appertaining to each copy, the telegram itself counting, in this respect, as one copy.

148. (1) ¹[Complaints respecting telegrams and claims for refund involving complaints against the service should be addressed to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Traffic Branch, Calcutta, ²[or to the appropriate Postmaster-General, as defined in section 2 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898).] Claims for refund respecting telegrams which do not involve complaints against the service should be addressed to the ³[Officer in charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.] Claims for refund or complaints respecting telegrams should be made within two months from the date of the telegram.]

⁴[Provided that the claims for refunds on account of (1) paid Service Advices (Rule 46), (2) overcharges or of telegrams stamped in excess by the sender (Rule 74), and (3) telegrams stamped and cancelled before transmission has begun (Rule 77) may, if made within seven days from the date of the telegram, be presented at the Telegraph Departmental Offices and Combined Post and Telegraph Offices at which such advices or telegrams were handed in]

¹This paragraph was substituted by Notification No. 9074, dated 1st November, 1919, see Gazette of India, 1919, Pt. I, p. 2132.

²These words were inserted by Notification No. H. E.-3, dated 3rd May, 1923, see Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 412.

³These words were substituted for the words "Deputy Accountant General, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta," by Notification No. 51-P. T., dated 9th February, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 133.

⁴This clause was substituted by Notification No. 6267-62, dated 15th May, 1915, see Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p. 675.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

them on receipt of an application for such refund, or of a complaint against the service:—

- (a) The full charge paid for every telegram which, through the fault of the Telegraph service, has failed to reach its destination. -
- (b) The full charge paid for every *Express* telegram which has been subjected to serious delay through the fault of the Telegraph service.
- (c) The full charge paid for every collated telegram (Rule 103) which, owing to errors made in transmission, has manifestly failed to accomplish its object, unless the errors have been rectified by paid Service Advices under Rule 44. No refund is granted for errors made in the transmission of uncollated telegrams.

In the cases provided for in clauses (a), (b) and (c) the refund applies only to the charge of the actual telegrams not delivered, delayed or mutilated, including the supplementary charges not utilised, but not to telegrams necessitated or rendered useless by such non-delivery, delay or mutilation—

- (d) The full amount of every sum prepaid for a reply (Rule 93) when the addressee has not made use of the Reply telegram form or has refused it (Rule 97), or, when the Reply telegram form has been used, the difference, if it be not less than eight annas between the value of the Reply telegram form and the cost of the reply (Rule 95).
- (e) The full amount of every sum prepaid for a reply to a telegram which has not been delivered (Rule 98). The Sender should forward with his application for refund—see Rule 148—the receipt granted for the original telegram, and the report of non-delivery received by him.
- (f) The full charge for every telegram with prepaid reply which has manifestly been unable to fulfil its object owing to a service irregularity which warrants the return of the charges for the reply; also the full charges for every prepaid reply which has manifestly been unable to fulfil its object owing to a service irregularity which warrants the return of the charges for the original telegram.
- (g) The supplementary charges pertaining to any special service which has not been rendered, as well as the charge for the corresponding supplementary instructions.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd*

- (h) The full charge paid for every paid Service Advice sent under Rules 44 and 45, if the repetition shows that the word or words repeated were transmitted incorrectly at first
- (i) The full charge for every other paid Service Advice sent under Rules 44 and 45, necessitated by an error of the Telegraph Service
- (j) The value of excess stamps affixed by the Sender (Rule 74).
- (k) The value of the stamps affixed to a telegram cancelled before transmission, less a fee of two annas (Rule 77).

146. No refund is made for the telegram which has given occasion to a request for correction, nor are any refunds made for rectifying or completing telegrams exchanged direct between the Sender and Addressee (Rule 45).

147. In case of a partial refund on account of a multiple telegram, the total charge collected is divided by the number of copies, and the quotient represents the charge appertaining to each copy, the telegram itself counting, in this respect, as one copy

148. (1) ¹[Complaints respecting telegrams and claims for refund in- addressed to the Director h, Calcutta, ²[or to the tion 2 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898).] Claims for refund respecting telegrams which do not involve complaints against the service should be addressed to the ³[Officer in charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.] Claims for refund or complaints respecting telegrams should be made within two months from the date of the telegram.]

⁴[Provided that the claims for refunds on account of (1) paid Service Advices (Rule 46), (2) overcharges or of telegrams stamped in excess by the sender (Rule 74), and (3) telegrams stamped and cancelled before transmission has begun (Rule 77) may, if made within seven days from the date of the telegram, be presented at the Telegraph Departmental Offices and Combined Post and Telegraph Offices at which such advices or telegrams were handed in.]

¹This paragraph was substituted by Notification No. 9074, dated 1st November, 1919, see Gazette of India, 1919, Pt. I, p. 2132.

²These words were inserted by Notification No. II. E.-3, dated 3rd May, 1923, see Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 412.

³These words were substituted for the words "Deputy Accountant General, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta," by Notification No. 51-P. T., dated 9th February, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 133.

⁴This clause was substituted by Notification No. 6265-62, dated 15th May, 1915, see Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p. 675.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII or 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—contd.

(2) Every such claim and complaint shall be accompanied by documentary evidence, namely:—

- (a) in case of non-delivery or of delay, by a written statement from the office of destination, or from the Addressee;
- (b) in case of alteration or omission, by the copy of the telegram delivered to the Addressee;
- (c) in case of an unused Reply telegram form (Rule 97), by the Reply telegram form delivered to the Addressee;
- (d) in case of paid Service Advices (Rule 46) by the receipt for the repetition message and the correction memorandum granted in connection therewith by the Telegraph Office of delivery; and
- (e) in case of telegrams stamped in excess by the Sender (Rule 74), or stamped and cancelled before transmission has begun (Rule 77), by the receipt (Rule 69) granted for the telegram.

¹[149. *State, Raj or Private.*—When no doubt exists as to an overcharge having been made on an Inland State, *Raj* or Private telegram by the mistake of an official at any Telegraph Office, the overcharge is to be at once refunded by such Office (Rule 74).]

SECTION III. .

RULES FOR FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

FOUNDED ON THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.

NOTE.—The Articles and Regulations quoted in the margin denote the corresponding Rules in the International Telegraph Convention. Points not specifically provided for in these Rules are dealt with in the manner prescribed in the Convention.

GENERAL.

150. *Foreign Telegrams* are those which are sent to, or received from, places beyond Indian limits [other than places in Ceylon]². Such telegrams are subject to the regulations laid down by the *International Telegraph Convention*, to which the Government of India is a party. None of the parties to the Convention accepts any responsibility on account of Foreign telegrams. (For tariffs and rates, see Rules 234 to 237.)

¹ This rule was substituted by Notification No. 295-P. W., dated 11th February, 1922, see Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 152.

² These words were inserted by Notification No. 6-P. W., dated 6th August, 1921, see Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1048.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

151. *Legibility and Forms.*—To secure accuracy and rapidity of Transmission, Senders of telegrams are advised to write them in a clear and unmistakable hand, and on the proper forms, which can be obtained, free of charge, at all Telegraph Offices (Rule 4). Telegrams written on plain paper are, however, accepted at all Offices.

NOTE.—Books containing [50] forms for Foreign telegrams can be purchased at the principal Government Telegraph Offices; price with counterfoils, two annas, and without counterfoils one anna each.

152. *Offices where Foreign Telegrams are accepted.*—Foreign telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices and also at a certain number of Railway Telegraph Offices.]

153. Foreign telegrams are only accepted at Field Telegraph Offices when fully prepaid in postage stamps, and then at the Sender's risk.

154. Foreign telegrams, * * * cannot be accepted at any Railway Telegraph Office at places where there is also a Government Telegraph Office.

155. *Objectionable telegrams.*—The parties to the Convention reserve to themselves the right of stopping the transmission of any Private telegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the State, or contrary to the laws of the country, to public order, or decency. The Terminal or any Intermediate Office may exercise this control on condition of immediately advising the Office of origin. Telegrams intended for a re-forwarding agency referred to in Rule 190, and which have been wrongly accepted, must be stopped by the office of delivery. Art. 7 and
Reg. XLV,
and 2.

156. Telegraph Offices in India are required to refuse to accept any telegram which appears to be of the above character. Should the character of a telegram be open to doubt, the matter will be referred to a Secretary to Government, if the telegram be tendered at a seat of Government, or to the Chief Civil or Military Officer if tendered at another place. Reg. XLV.

157. Each of the contracting Governments reserves to itself the right to suspend the International Telegraph service for an indefinite period, if it deem necessary, either generally, or only upon certain lines and for certain classes of correspondence. Art. 8 and
Reg. XLV.

158. *General Division*—Telegrams are divided into four classes:— Art. 5.

(a) State (or Government) telegrams (Rule 199).

(b) Service telegrams (Rule 520).

by Notification No. 144-
[p. 343.
dated 6th August, 1921,

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELFGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

(c) Private telegrams.

(d) Press telegrams (Rules 334 to 339).

CXII, 1.

In transmission, State telegrams take precedence of other telegrams, Service telegrams take precedence of Private telegrams, and Private telegrams take precedence of Press telegrams [Rule 334 (2)].

WRITING AND ACCEPTANCE OF TELEGRAMS.

t. 6 and
g. VI, 1.

159. The text of telegrams may be in Plain or Secret language, the latter being sub-divided into Code or Cipher language. Each of these languages may be employed alone or conjointly with the others in the same telegram. All the administrations admit, in all their relations, telegrams in plain language. They may decline to forward or to receive for delivery private telegrams composed either wholly or in part in secret language; but they must allow these telegrams to pass in transit, unless the service be suspended.

g. VII, 1.

160. *Plain language* is that which offers an intelligible sense in one or more of the languages authorised for International telegraphic correspondence. The following are the languages authorised for Foreign telegrams in Plain language, subject to the conditions of Rule 173:—

'Albanian.	Finish.	'Laotien	Russian.
'Amaric.	Flemish.	Latin	Ruthenian.
Annamite.	French.	'Luxembourgeois.	Servian.
Arabic.	German.	Malay.	Siamese:
Armenian.	Greek.	'Maori.	Slavonic.
Bohemian.	Hebrew.	Norwegian.	Spanish.
Bulgarian.	Hungarian.	'Ouolof.	'Swahili.
Croatian.	Icelandic.	Persian.	Swedish.
Danish.	Illyrian.	Polish.	Turkish.
Dutch.	Italian.	Portuguese	
English.	Japanese	Roumanian.	

²[Omitted.]

162. In Private telegrams in any language other than plain *English* or [a *Vernacular* language of India]³ the Sender shall certify at the foot of the form (or at the back if more convenient) that the message does not contain combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language. (See Rule 230.)

1914, "The 28th February,
August, 1921, see
ular languages of
India or Ceylon, by 1900.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd*.

163. By "*Telegrams in Plain language*" is understood those of Reg. VII, 1. which the text is written entirely in Plain language. Nevertheless, the presence of Code addresses, Exchange quotations, commercial marks, letters representing the signals of the International Code of Signals employed in maritime telegrams, of abbreviated expressions currently used in ordinary or commercial correspondence, such as *resp.*, *job*, *cfi*, *cif*, *caf*, *stp.*, *c/o.*, *b/l.*, or any other analogous expression, the meaning of which is understood in the country of origin, does not alter the character of a telegram in Plain language.

164. *Code language* is that which is composed of words which do not Reg. VIII, 1. form intelligible phrases in one or more of the languages authorised for telegraphic correspondence in plain language.

165. The words, whether genuine or artificial, must be formed of Reg. VIII, 2. syllables capable of pronunciation according to the current usage of one of the following languages:—*English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, or Latin*. Artificial words must not contain the accented letters *ñ, á, aº, é, ñ, o, u*.

166. Codes intended for correspondence in Code language may be submitted to the Telegraph Administrations designated for the purpose, in order to allow those interested to obtain an assurance that the words contained in Codes fulfil the conditions of the preceding rule. In India, Code makers may submit their Codes to the [Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs]¹ for submission to the Committee of Control.

167. Words in Code language must not contain more than ten Reg. VIII, 3. characters according to the Morse alphabet (Rules 173 and 174), the combinations *ae, aa, ao, oe, ue*, being counted as two letters each. The combination "*ch*" is also counted as two letters in artificial words.
2* * *

168. Combinations which do not fulfil the conditions of Rules 165 Reg. VIII, 4. and 167 are considered as belonging to Letter cipher language, Rule 170 (2), and charged accordingly. Compounds composed of two or more words in plain language, combined contrary to the usage of the language are on no account admitted. (See also Rule 230, *et seq.*)

¹ These words were substituted for the words "*Director General of Telegraphs*" by Notification No. 12629, dated 14th November, 1914, see Gazette of India, 1914, Pt. I, p. 1892.

² The words "*In Indo-Ceylon telegrams, the use of vernacular words is admissible as Code*" were omitted by Notification No. 6-P. W., dated 6th August, 1921, see Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1048.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

169. In Private telegrams worded in Code language, the Sender shall certify at the foot of the form (or at the back if more convenient) that the Code words are not combinations of two or more words in plain language contrary to the usage of the language.

X, 1. 170. *Cipher language* is that which is composed—

(1) Either of Arabic figures, of groups or series of Arabic figures having a secret meaning, or of letters (excluding the accented letters, a, á, a^o, é, ñ, ò, u), groups or series of letters having a secret meaning.

(2) Of words, names, expressions or combinations of letters not fulfilling the conditions of Plain language (Rules 160 to 163) or of Code language (Rules 164 to 167).

X, 2. 171. The employment in one group of figures and letters having a secret meaning is not admitted. It is desirable to avoid the use of Letter cipher, as far as possible, as it is less easy to transmit than pronounceable groups of letters, and is, therefore more liable to error. In cases where it is necessary to employ letter cipher, it should be arranged in groups of five letters in order to facilitate transmission.

X, 3. 172. The groups referred to in Rule 163 are not considered as Letter cipher, *i.e.*, as letters having a secret meaning.

, 1. 173. *Characters*.—Telegrams must be legibly written in characters which have their equivalents in the official table of telegraph signals, and which are in use in the country where the telegram is presented.

, 2. 174. The following are the characters in use in India:—

(a) *Letters*.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

.XXI. Except in Code and Cipher language, the combination "ch" counts as one character of the Morse alphabet; so also do the twin vowels "aa," "æ," "ao," "œ," and "ue," commonly used to represent the continental modified vowels á, â, a^o, ò, and û.

(b) *Figures*.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

There are no telegraphic signals for Roman numerals, such as I, II, etc.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

(c) Signs of punctuation, etc.

Full stop (.), Comma (,), Semicolon (;), Colon (:), Note of interrogation (?), Note of exclamation (!), Apostrophe ('), Hyphen or dash (—), Brackets or signs of a parenthesis (), Inverted commas (" "), Bar of division (/), Underline.

(d) Special Instructions and Conventional Signs.

French.	Abbreviated form.	English meaning.
Réponse payée	RP x	Reply paid x words (Rule 277).
Collationnement	TC	Collation or repetition (Rule 284)
Accusé réception télégraphique (télégramme avec).	PC	Telegram with Telegraphic Acknowledgment Receipt (Rule 289).
Accusé réception postal (télégramme avec).	PCP.	Telegram with Postal Acknowledgment Receipt (Rule 290).
Faire suivre	FS.	Telegram to follow Addressee (Rule 293).
Exprès	Exprès.	Express (Rule 311).
Exprès payé	XP	Express paid (Rule 315).
Exprès payé x	XPx	Express paid x (Rule 312).
Exprès payé télégraphe	XPT	Express paid, Telegraph (Rules 313 and 314)
Exprès payé letters	XPP.	Express paid, Post (Rules 313 and 314).
Jour	Jour.	To be delivered during the day only (Rule 260)
Nuit	Nuit.	To be delivered at night.
Poste	Post.	Post (Rules 262 and 309).
Poste recommandée	P.	Post Registered (Rules 262 and 309)
Ouvert	Ouvert.	To be delivered open (Rule 267).
Mains propres . . . . .	...	To be delivered into the hands of the Addressee himself (Rule 256).
Télégraphe restant	TR.	To be kept at Telegraph Office till called for (Rules 258 and 273).
Poste restante	GP.	To be kept at P. at Office till called for (Rules 258, 268 and 274)
Poste restante recommandée	GPR.	To be registered and kept at Post Office till called for (Rule 262)
x Adresses	TMx.	x Addressees (Rule 301).
x Communiquer toutes adresses	CTA.	x Communicate all Addressees (Rule 306).
x Jours . . . . .	...	x days.

175. *Erasures, etc.*—Every interlineation or insertion, reference, *Reg. X, 3*, erasure, or re-written word must be authenticated by the sender or by his representative.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

- Reg. XI. 176. *Parts of a telegram.*—The different parts forming a foreign telegram should be written in the following order:—
- (a) Special Instructions (Rules 177—179).
 - (b) The address (Rules 180—194).
 - (c) The Text (Rule 195).
 - (d) The Sender's name (Rule 196).
- Reg. XII, 1. 177. *Special instructions.*—The Sender should write upon the form, in the place provided for the purpose, such of the Special Instructions prescribed in Rule 174 (d) as he may desire to make use of.
- Reg. XII, 2. 178. In the case of a Multiple telegram, the Special Instructions which concern each Addressee should be written immediately before his name; but in the case of a collated Multiple telegram, it is sufficient if the Special Instruction for Collation (Rule 284) precedes the first Address.
- Reg. XII, 3. 179. Special instructions may be written in the abbreviated forms allowed in Rule 174 (d). In this case the counter clerk should place each of them between double dashes, thus:—"—RPx—T. C.,—" and so written they are counted each as one word only [Rule 218 (8)]. When they are written in plain language, they should be in *French*.
- Reg. XIII, 1. 180. *Address.*—Every address must contain at least two words, the first designating the Addressee, the second indicating the name of the Telegraph Office of destination. The latter should be spelt as in the *Official List of Offices (Nomenclature des bureaux telegraphiques—see Rule 218)*.
- Reg. XIII, 2. 181. The address must contain all the particulars necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram to the Addressee. These particulars, with the exception of names of persons, should be written in *French*, or in the language of the country of destination.
- Reg. XIII, 3. 182. The Address of Private telegrams must be such that delivery to the Addressee can be effected without search or inquiry.
- Reg. XIII, 3. 183. For large towns, the name of the street and the number of the house must be given, or, in the absence of these particulars, the profession of the Addressee or any other relevant information.
- Reg. XIII, 3. 184. Even for small towns, the name of the Addressee must, if possible, be accompanied by additional particulars to guide the office of destination in effecting delivery.
- Reg. XIII, 4. 185. When a telegram is addressed to one person care of another, the Address must contain, immediately after the name of the real addressee, one of the indications "*chez*," "*aux soins de*," "*c/o*," "*with*," "*care of*" or any other equivalent.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

186. The name of the telegraph office of destination must be placed after the words in the address which serve to designate the addressee and, when given, his place of residence. It must be written as it appears in the first column of the official *Nomenclature* of offices. This name can only be followed by that of the country or of the territorial sub-division, or by both of these. In the latter case it is the name of the territorial sub-division which must immediately follow that of the Telegraph Office of destination. Reg. XII, 5.

187. When the name of the Office of destination has not yet been published in the Official *Nomenclature*, the sender must complete the address by the name of the country or of the territorial sub-division, or by any other information which he considers sufficient for the forwarding of his telegram which, however, is only accepted at the sender's risk. This rule applies to the Office of origin also. Reg. XIII, 6.

188. *Telegraph Offices in the neighbourhood of London.*—In telegrams addressed to telegraph offices in the neighbourhood of London the names of which appear in the Official List of Offices (Rule 180), it is not necessary to add the word London in the Address. Telegrams for places in London itself, the names of which do not appear in the Official List of Offices (Rule 180), cannot be accepted unless addressed London as the name of the Terminal Office.

189. *Insufficient Address.*—Telegrams, the Addresses of which do not satisfy the conditions laid down in Rules 180 and 187, are refused. Reg. XIII, 9.

190. Telegrams addressed to a telegraph re-forwarding agency, which is known to be organised for the purpose of evading payment of the full rate chargeable for the transmission of telegrams without intermediate re-transmission between the office of origin and their ultimate destination, are not accepted. Reg. XIII, 9.

191. In all cases of insufficient address, telegrams must only be accepted at the Sender's risk, if he persist in demanding transmission. Reg. XIII, 10.

192. In all cases the Sender has to bear the consequences of an insufficient Address. Reg. XIII, 11.

193. *Abbreviated Addresses.*—The Address may be written in an abbreviated form. But the right of an Addressee to have a telegram thus addressed delivered to him between such Addressee and the telegram. For conditions for this in India, see Rule 32. Reg. XIII, 7.

194. Registered Abbreviated Addresses are treated as Plain language (Rule 221) when occurring in the Address, or as the Sender's name, in both plain and Code language telegrams, and also in the text of Plain language telegrams. When in the text of a Code language telegram, they are treated according to Rule 223.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd*

- Reg. XIV, 1. 195. *Text*.—The text of a telegram may be omitted.
- Reg. XIV, 2. 196. *The Sender's name* is not obligatory; it may be written by the Sender in an abbreviated form in customary use, or replaced by a registered Address.
197. *Signature*.—The true Signature and Address of the Sender (which are not charged for or transmitted) must always be written at the foot of the telegram. In the case of telegrams from a mercantile firm, if the name of the firm is written, it will be accepted, but if stamped, it must be attested by the signature, or initials, of a responsible member of the firm.
- Reg. XIV, 3. 198. The Sender of a Private telegram is bound to prove his identity, if requested to do so by the office of origin.

STATE TELEGRAMS.

- Art. 5. 199. *Definition*.—State (or Government) telegrams are generally defined in the International Telegraph Convention to be those which emanate from the Chief of the State, Ministers, Commanders-in-Chief of Land or Sea Forces and Diplomatic or Consular Agents of the Contracting Governments; as well as the replies to such telegrams.
200. *From British Officials*.—The only British Government Officials in "[and outside] India who are allowed to send Foreign State telegrams are those who have been specially authorised to do so by the Government of India "[* * *] Foreign telegrams classed State, tendered by "[officials not so authorized]" will be treated as Private telegrams.
- Reg. XV, 2. 201. *Replies to State telegrams*—The right to send a reply as a State telegram is established by the production of the original State telegram.
- Reg. XV, 3. 202. *From Consular Agents*.—Telegrams from Consular Agents engaged in commerce are only considered as State telegrams, when they are addressed to State Officials, and are connected with the business of the State. Nevertheless, telegrams which do not fulfil the last named conditions are accepted by the offices and transmitted as State telegrams, but these offices immediately report them to their own Administration.
- Reg. XV, 4, and 5. 203. *Language*.—The text of State telegrams may in all circumstances be composed of Secret language. State telegrams which do not fulfil the

¹ These words were inserted by Notification No. 7616—14, dated 22nd August, 1914, see *Gazette of India, 1914, Pt. I, p. 1365*.

² The words "A complete list of these officials is published in the *Telegraph Guide*" were omitted by Notification No. 6293-P. T., dated 9th June, 1917, see *Gazette of India, 1917, Pt. I, p. 1035*.

³ These words were substituted for the words "officials not named in that list," *oy ibid.*

⁴ The words "State telegrams to Ceylon will however, be accepted from all British Government officials" were omitted by Notification No. 6-P. W., dated 6th August, 1921, see *Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1018*.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

in Secret Reg. XV.
entirely
Collated

205. Service telegrams are those which emanate from the Telegraph Administrations of the Contracting States and which relate, either to the International public interest agreed upon between the telegrams are divided into Service telegrams and Service Advises. All Service telegrams are transmitted free, except in the cases specified in Rules 206 to 203.

206. The Sender and Addressee (or the authorised representative of either of them) of any telegram already transmitted or in course of transmission, may, during the period of preservation of records (Rule 340) and after they have proved, if necessary, their right and identity, cause inquiry to be made, or instructions to be given respecting such telegram, by telegraph. They must deposit the following amounts:—

- (a) The cost of the telegram making the request.
(b) The cost of a telegram for the reply, if a reply by telegraph is necessary.

They may also, with the object of rectification, have a telegram which they have sent or received, repeated entirely or in part, either by the office of destination or origin or by a transit office.

²207. In case of a repetition asked for by the Addressee, he must pay the full charge for each word to be repeated. This charge includes the cost of the call and the reply. The Addressee of a telegram may have it repeated from the Frontier Telegraph office in India or Burma (Rule 238) at which it was dealt with, on depositing the charge for the transmission of an Inland *Express* telegram, ²[to be delivered in India] namely ³[two annas a word with a minimum of one rupee and eight annas.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—contd.

A telegram sent at the request of the Addressee, in order to obtain the repetition of a passage suspected to be erroneous, implies always a telegraphic reply, and the insertion of the indication—RP X—is not necessary. In other cases, in which a telegraphic reply is requested, this indication must be employed.

¹[207-A. When a Government official asks for the repetition of a telegram received by him in his official capacity he shall, notwithstanding anything contained in rule 207, not be required to pay the charge therein referred to; but if no error of the telegraph service is revealed by the repetition he shall thereafter be required to pay the said charge.]

Reg. XVII,
2.

208. Rectifying, completing, or cancelling telegrams, and all other communications relating to telegrams already transmitted, or in course of transmission, when they are addressed to a Telegraph Office, must be exchanged exclusively between the Offices under the form of Paid Service Advices, at the cost of the Sender or the Addressee making the demand.

Reg. XVII,
6.

209. The charges for the abovementioned Service Advices are refunded under the conditions fixed by Rule 348, when the Advices are necessitated by errors of the telegraph service.

Reg. XVII,
7.

210. When the words of which the repetition is requested are written in a doubtful manner, the Office of origin consults, in the first instance, the Sender. If he cannot be found, the office of origin adds to the repetition a note: "Writing doubtful."

Reg. XVII,
7.

211. When the repetition concerns a telegram which has reached the Office of origin from the Sender by telephone, or by a private telegraph wire, that office requests at once from the Sender, a repetition of the words in question. In this latter case, if one or more of the words thus repeated differ from those in the telegram, the office gives the repetition requested in accordance with the corrections made, but inserts after the text of the Service Advice, the indication CTP (*conserver taxe payée*, or retain charge paid) accompanied by an indication of the number of words rectified by the Sender, the charge for which must not be refunded, thus:—CTP one, CTP two, etc.

Reg. XVII,
8.

212. The various communications mentioned above may be made by post through the agency of the Telegraph Offices of origin or destination. They are sent under registered cover at the cost of the person who makes the request, and who should, in addition, pay the cost of a reply by post when he demands one.

COUNTING OF WORDS.

Reg. XVIII,
1.

213. *What is counted.*—All that the Sender writes upon the form to be transmitted to his correspondent is charged for, and consequently in-

¹ This rule was inserted by Notification No. 36-P. T., dated 17th January, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 80.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

cluded in the number of words. Nevertheless, dashes which only serve to separate upon the form the different words or groups of a telegram are neither charged for nor transmitted. Signs of punctuation, apostrophes, and hyphens are only transmitted and, consequently, charged for on the formal request of the Sender.

214. When signs of punctuation, instead of being used singly, are Reg. XVIII, repeated one after the other, they are charged for as groups of figures ¹. (Rule 228) ¹.

215 *Preamble*.—The name of the Office of origin, the date and time Reg. XVIII, of handing in, the instructions as to the Route, and the words, numbers ² or signs, which constitute the preamble, and are added by the Telegraph Office for official purposes are not charged for; such of these particulars as reach the Office of delivery appear on the copy delivered to the Addressee.

216. All telegrams are timed by Standard time which, in India is 5½ hours, and in Burma 6½ hours, in advance of Greenwich time.

217. The Sender may insert the particulars referred to in Rule 215, Reg. XVIII, wholly or in part in the *text* of his telegram, but in that case they will ³ be charged for.

218. In all languages the following are each counted as one word:— Reg. XIX, 1.

1. In the address:—

(a) The name of the Telegraph Office of destination when written as given in the first column of the Official Nomenclature of offices or *Nomenclature, des bureaux telegraphiques* (Rule 180) and completed, if necessary, by the particulars also given in that column.

(b) The names of territorial sub-divisions, or countries respectively, if they are written as given in the said *Nomenclature*, or their alternative names as given in its preface.

(c) Initial letters standing for prenames, Christian names, titles, etc. The joining together of such letters into groups is inadmissible.

2. In Telegraphic Money Orders, the name of the postal issuing office, the name of the postal paying office, and that of the locality where the payee resides.

3. Every Code word which fulfils the requirements of Rules 164 to 167.

4. Every isolated character, letter or figure as well as each sign of punctuation, apostrophe or hyphen, transmitted at the request of the Sender (Rule 213)

5. Underline.

6. Parenthesis (the two signs which serve to form)

¹ These words were substituted for the words "Rule 195" by Notification No. 10307, dated 23rd September, 1913, *see* Gazette of India, 1913, Pt. I, p. 1553.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

7. Inverted commas, *i.e.*, the two signs placed at the commencement and end of one and the same passage.

8. Special Instructions written in the abridged form authorised in Rule 174 (*d*).

Reg. XIX, 3.

219. *Plain language*.—If in telegram in which the text is written entirely in Plain language, any single word or authorised compound contains more than 15 characters according to the Morse alphabet, the excess is counted separately as one word.

220. In Private telegrams in any language other than plain English, or the Vernacular languages of India or Ceylon, the Sender shall certify at the foot of the form (or at the back, if more convenient) that the message does not contain combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language. (*See* Rule 230)

Reg. XIX, 4.

221. In Plain language telegrams, Registered Abbreviated Addresses (Rule 194), whether used as the Address (Rule 226), or in the place of the Sender's name, or occurring in the text, are always treated as words in Plain language and counted at the rate of 15 characters to the word.

Reg. XIX, 4.

222. *Code language*.—In Code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten characters counted in accordance with the provisions of Rule 167.

223. *Mixed telegrams*.—Words in Plain language inserted in the text of a mixed telegram, *i.e.*, a telegram composed of words in Plain language and words in Code language, must not contain more than ten characters according to the Morse alphabet, and any excess is counted separately as one word in each case.

Reg. XIX, 4.

This rule applies also to proper Names, including Registered Addresses (Rule 194).

224. If the mixed telegram contains, in addition, Cipher language the passages in Cipher are counted according to the stipulations of Rule 228.

Reg. XIX, 4.

225. If the mixed telegram is composed only of passages in Plain language and of passages in Cipher language, the passages in Plain language are counted according to the stipulations of Rule 219, and the passages in Cipher language according to those of Rule 228.

Reg. XIX, 5.

226. The Address or Sender's name in telegrams of which the text is written wholly or partly in Code language is charged according to the stipulations of Rules 218 and 219.

Reg. XIX, 6

227. *Use of apostrophes and hyphens*.—Words separated by an apostrophe or joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

Reg. XIX, 7.

228. *Figures, Letter-Cipher and Commercial marks*.—Groups of figures or of letters, commercial marks composed of figures and letters, [as also the number of a cheque or currency note, and all references in

¹ Added by Notification No. 11780—118, dated the 24th July, 1915, see Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p. 948 and supplement.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

state telegrams] are counted as one word for each five figures or letters which they contain, *plus* one word for any excess. Each of the combinations *ae*, *aa*, *ao*, *æ*, *ue* and *ch* is counted as two letters.

When Commercial marks form part of the text of a telegram, the Sender should certify them to be such at the foot of the form

229. *Signs used with figures or letters.*—Decimal points or full stops, Reg. XIX, 7. commas, colons, dashes and bars of division are each counted as a figure or a letter in the group in which they occur. This also applies to each letter added to groups of figures to form ordinal numbers, as well as to letters or figures added to the number of a house in an address, even in the case of an address in the text or in the signature (i.e., "Person From") of a telegram.

230. *Combinations or alterations of words* contrary to the usage of Reg. XIX, 6. the language are not admitted (Rule 168). The same applies to combinations or alterations sought to be concealed by reversing the order of letters or syllables. Nevertheless, the names of towns and countries, patronymics (family names) of one and the same person, the names of places, squares, boulevards, streets and other kinds of public places; the names of vessels, whole numbers, fractions, decimal or fractional numbers, written entirely in words [and ordinary compound words may be passed as single words, subject to the limit of 15 or 10 letters, as the case may be (Rules 219 and 222), provided their employment is authorised by the usage of the language, and that in the telegrams they are written without break or hyphen] (Rule 227)

231. *Counting by Office of Origin decisive.*—The counting of words Reg. XIX, 9. by the Office of origin is decisive both for purposes of transmission and of the international accounts. When, however, a telegram contains combinations or alterations of one of the languages of the country of destination, or of a language, other than those of the country of origin contrary to the usage of such language, the Office of destination is empowered to recover from the Addressee the amount of the undercharge. In this case the telegram is not delivered to the Addressee until he has paid the undercharge. If the Addressee should decline to pay, a Service Advice is sent to the Office of origin, explaining the cause of non-delivery and mentioning the amount of the undercharge due. Should the Sender, duly notified of the reason for non-delivery, agree to pay the undercharge, a Service Advice is sent to the Office of destination, which then delivers the telegram.

In applying this Rule in India the language of the country is considered to be *English*, *French* or *Portuguese*, and in the case of telegrams addressed to certain offices in Persia, *Persian* [* * *].²

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Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

Reg. XIX,
10.

232. *Inadmissible groups or words.*—When the Office of origin discovers, after the charge has been collected, that a telegram contains either inadmissible combinations or alterations of words, or expressions, or words which although not fulfilling the conditions of Plain or Code language, have been charged for as belonging to those languages, it applies to these expressions or words, for the calculation of the under-charge to be recovered from the Sender, the rules to which they should have been respectively subjected. The combinations or alterations are counted in accordance with the number of words which they would contain if they were written in the usual manner. The Office of origin acts in the same manner when the irregularities are brought to its notice by a transit office or by the Office of destination. Nevertheless, neither of these two latter offices may delay the forwarding or delivery of the telegram, except in the case provided for in Rule 231.

232A. *Surnames.*—Names, such as Macdonald (or McDonald), FitzGerald, O'Neil, DeMorgan, D'Cruz, De la Rue, St. John, Van de Brande, Du Bois, will be counted as one word each, even though written with capital medial letters. They will however be signalled as single words without break, the apostrophe (where used) being omitted.

Reg. XX, 1.

233. *Examples of counting.*—The following examples show how the rules for counting words are to be interpreted:—

	No of Words	
	In Address	In Text.
New York*	1	2
Newyork	1	1
Frankfurt Main*	1	2
Frankfurtmain	1	1
Sanet Poelten*	1	2
Sanetpoelten	1	1
Sanet Poelten	1	2
Sanet Poelten	1	3
Sanet Poelten	1	1
Sanet Poelten	1	—

* In the address these several expressions are joined together by the counter clerk if the sender has not already done it himself.

† *Bz. Hannover* and *Württemberg* following *Emmingen* serve to complete the designation of two Offices of the same name, and are so printed in the first column of the Official Nomenclature (Rules 180 and 218).

* Rule 232A was added by Notification No. 4518—123, dated 23rd June, 1910, see Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 512.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

	Number of Words		Number of Words
1 * * * *		Prince of Wales (<i>ship</i>)	3
1 * * * *		Princetowales (<i>ship</i>)	1
1 * * * *		8 (4 characters)	1
1 * * * *		411-2 (5 characters)	1
Belgrave Square	2	4411/2 (6 characters)	2
Belgravesquare (<i>contrary to the usage of the language</i>)	2	441 5 (5 characters)	1
Hyde Park	2	441 55 (6 characters)	2
Hydepark (<i>contrary to the usage of the language</i>)	2	44/2 (4 characters)	1
Hydepark Square*	2	44/ (3 characters)	1
Hydeparksquare (<i>contrary to the usage of the language</i>)	2	2% (4 characters)	1
St James Street	3	2 P%	3
Saintjames Street	2	2%o (5 characters)	1
Ruede la Paix	4	2 P%o	3
Ruedelaix	2	54-58 (5 characters)	1
Responsabilité (14 characters)	1	17me (4 characters)	1
Kriegergehechten (15 characters)	1	17th (4 characters)	1
Inconstitutionnalité (20 characters)	2	Le 1529th (1 word and a group of 6 characters)	3
Wieght's (<i>instead of weight es</i>)	3	The 1529th (1 word and a group of 6 characters)	3
A-t-1	3	Dixemquante	1
C'est-à-dire	4	10 francs 50 centimes (or) 10 fr 50c	4
Aujourd'hui	2	10 shillings 10 pence (or) 10s 10d	4
Aujourd'hui	1	10Rs 10As	4
Porte-monnaie	2	10 fr 50	3
Portemonnaie	1	Rs 10	2*

* In this case the expression *Hydepark*, written as a single word, counts as only one word because the word *park* forms an integral part of the name of the square.

† Omitted by Notification No 4518-123, dated 23rd June, 1910, see *Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p. 512.

‡ This figure was substituted for the figure "3" by Notification No. 221-3, dated the 17th January, 1914, see *Gazette of India*, 1914, Pt. I, p. 64.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—contd.

	Number of Words		Number of Words.
10 Rs. 10	3	F—533409 (number of cheque, a group B of 10 characters)	2
fr. 10, 50	2		
₹. 10, 10	2	FB	
Rs 10. 10 (or) Rs 10/10	2	—42666 (number of currency note; a 28 group of 10 characters)	2
11h. 30	3	E	
11-30	1	Emvhtf (6 characters)	2
Eight/10	2	Emvehf (6 characters)	2
Huit/10	2	GHF (Commercial mark or secret language) a group of 3 characters.	1
5/douziemes	2		
5/twelvths	2	G H F. (Commercial mark or secret language, a group of 6 characters)	
May/August	3	G H F (Without final stop) (Com- mercial mark or secret language); a group of 5 characters.	
5 bis (number of house)	1	G H F 45 (Commercial mark); a group of 5 characters	
15A (number of house)	1		2
15—3 or 15/3 (number of house)	1		
30a (30 expanded a)*	3		2
30a 30 (to the power a)*	6		2
15 x 6 (15 multiplied par 6)*	4		2
15 x 6 (15 multiplied by 6)	4		1
Two hundred and thirty-four	5		1
Two hundred and thirty-four (23 characters).	2	The business is very urgent; come without delay 8 words and 2 un- derlines	
Troisdeuxtiers	1	Received news or you indirectly (very bad) telegraph immediately (9 words and 1 passage within parentheses)	10
Unneufdixiemeas	1	Received letter from Pera reliable source which says "conversion business hindered by syndicate bankers" (14 words and a passage in inverted commas)	15
Denx mille cent quatre-vingtquatorze	6		
Denx mille centquatrevingtquatorze (32 characters)	3		
1245-F (reference in State telegrams; a group of 5 characters)	1		

* The telegraph is not able to reproduce such expressions as 30a, 15 x 6, etc. Senders of telegrams must therefore replace them by the full signification, thus:—
30 to the power a, 15 multiplied by 6, etc.

14. For further addition under rule 223, see Notification No 11780—118, dated the 24th July, 1915, Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p 943

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

TARIFFS AND CHARGES.

234. *Tariffs.*—The franc is the monetary unit employed in Foreign Tariffs, and all accounts with Foreign Administrations are settled in gold. [Charges in India are subject to alteration in accordance with changes in the rate of rupee sterling exchange.] The Tariffs for telegrams are made up of the shares of the different Administrations concerned, which may alter them from time to time. The tariffs vary also according to the Route employed (Rules 246 to 250). Art. 10, a
Reg. XXI
Reg. XXV
5, 6.

235. *Charge by the word.*—The charge for a telegram is by the word pure and simple, and the minimum charge is for a telegram of two words (Rules 180, 195 and 196) Tables showing the rates per word to Foreign countries are published in the [Post and Telegraph Guide]. Reg. XXI
1.

236. *Cancelled, see Notification No 4553—67, dated 25th June, 1910, Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 538.*

237. *Tariff Areas.*—For Tariff purposes India is divided into two areas, namely, India Proper and Burma. When, in the course of transmission, a Foreign telegram has to traverse both of these areas, the charge per word is always two annas higher than when it has to traverse only one.

238. *Frontier Offices.*—The Frontier Offices, or Offices which directly exchange telegrams with Foreign Administrations, are as follows:—

- (a) Bombay, Karachi, and Madras in the Indian area, which exchange telegrams with the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Indo-European Telegraph Department, and the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, respectively * * *
- (b) Moulmein and Rangoon in the Burma area, which exchange telegrams with the Siamese Administration,
- (c) Bhamo in the Burma area, which exchanges telegrams with the Chinese Administration

All Foreign telegrams originating in India or Burma have to pass through one or other of these Frontier Offices

239. *Prepayment of charges.*—The charges for telegrams must be prepaid with the exception of the additional charges on telegrams to follow (Rule 298), the charge for delivery by special messenger (Rule 310), Reg. XXIX
1.

These words were substituted for "at"

collected
ated 10th

Notifica-
p. 1043.
Frontier

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

Scraphoric telegrams received from ships (Rule 328) and extra charges for alterations or illegal combinations of words discovered by the Office of destination (Rule 231), all of which are recovered from the Addressee.

Reg. XXIX, 2. 240. *Receipts.*—The Sender of a telegram can claim a receipt showing the amount paid. Senders of telegrams should examine their receipts to see if they are correct. Duplicate copies of receipts for telegrams are never given.

Reg. XXIX, 4. 241. *Recovery of bearing and other Charges from Addressee.*—In every case where charges have to be collected on delivery, the telegram is only handed to the Addressee upon payment of the amount due.

242. *State telegrams.*—The rule about prepayment (Rule 239) is relaxed in case of State telegrams of great emergency from British Government Officials who have been duly authorised (Rule 200) to send Foreign State telegrams. Whenever a telegram is sent without prepayment under this Rule, the Sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph Office within twenty-four hours.

243. *Cash or Stamps.*—At Offices authorised to accept Foreign telegrams, the charges must be paid in cash or stamps (*see* Rule 64). At Departmental Telegraph Offices, telegrams can be accepted on the Deposit Account system. (For particulars *see* Rule 65.)

Reg. XXX, 1. 244. *Under-charges* made in error, and charges and expenses not recovered from the Addressee in consequence of his refusal to pay them, or the impossibility of finding him, must be made good by the Sender, except when the rules provide otherwise (*see* Rule 299).

Reg. XXX, 2. [245. Any overcharge made in error or the value of stamps in excess affixed by the sender is refunded to the person entitled to it (Rule 355).]

ROUTE.

Reg. XLI, 1. 246. The different Routes by which telegrams may be transmitted are indicated by concise directions in the Tariff Tables published in the [2] *Post and Telegraph Guide*.]

Reg. XLI, 2. 247. The Sender who wishes to prescribe the Route should write the corresponding direction on the telegram. The Sender may specify the actual Route to be followed or mark the telegram *Best Route* or *Cheapest Route*. Indications as to Route are transmitted free (Rule 215).

Reg. XLI, 3. 248. When the Sender has prescribed the Route to be followed, the Telegraph Offices concerned are bound to carry out his wishes, unless the Route named be interrupted, or transmission by it seems likely to

¹ This rule was substituted by Notification No. 6265—62, dated the 15th May, 1916, *see* Gazette of India, 1916, Pt. I, p. 676.

² These words were substituted for the words "*Telegraph Guide*" by Notification No. 6-P. W., dated 6th August, 1921, *see* Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1048.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

involve serious delay, in which cases, the Sender cannot raise any objection to the employment of another Route.

249. If, on the contrary, the Sender does not prescribe the Route, the telegram is sent by the best working route for which sufficient charges have been received. Where the charges are the same, the Offices where Routes diverge will decide by which to forward the telegram. Reg. XLI, 4.

250. When the forwarding of a telegram can be effected by several routes belonging exclusively to the same Administration, it rests with that Administration, in the case of private correspondence to decide, in the best interests of Senders, in which direction the telegram shall be forwarded over its lines. The Senders cannot, in this case, request specially the employment of one of the routes in question. Reg. XLI, 5.

INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION, TRANSMISSION IN DUPLICATE.

251. When an interruption to the regular means of telegraphic communication occurs during the transmission of a telegram, the office beyond which the interruption exists, or an office situated further back and having at its disposal an alternative telegraph route, immediately sends the telegram by such a route, or, failing that, by special messenger or by post (*registered*, if possible). Reg. XLII,

252. If it is found that a telegram cannot be sent to its destination owing to interruption of the specified route taking place after the telegram was accepted, the Sender will be communicated with and asked to pay the additional charge if he wishes his telegram diverted to a more expensive route.

253. An office which has recourse to means of re-transmission other than telegraphic addresses the telegram according to circumstances, either to the nearest telegraph office able to retransmit it or to the office of destination, or to the addressee himself, when this re-transmission takes place within the limits of the State of destination. As soon as communication is re-established, the telegram is transmitted afresh by telegraph, unless its receipt has been previously acknowledged, or unless, on account of an exceptional accumulation of traffic, this re-transmission would be manifestly prejudicial to the general service. Reg. XLII,

CANCELLATION OF A TELEGRAM AT THE REQUEST OF THE SENDER.

254. *Before transmission*—The Sender of a telegram or his authorised representative can, on proving his identity, stop its transmission, if in time. Reg. XLIV,

255. When he cancels it before transmission has begun the charges are returned, less a fee of two annas. Reg. XLIV, 2.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

256.

Reg. XLIV,
3.

257. *After transmission.*—If the telegram has been transmitted by the office of origin the Sender can only request that it be cancelled by a Paid Service Advice, forwarded in accordance with Rule 206 and addressed to the office of destination. The Sender must pay, at his option, the cost either of a telegraphic or of a postal reply to the notice of cancellation. So far as is practicable, this Service Advice is transmitted successively to the offices through which the original telegram has transited until it overtakes the latter. Failing contrary indication in the Service Advice if the telegram has been delivered to the Addressee, he is informed of the cancellation of the telegram. The Office which cancels the telegram, or which delivers the notice of cancellation to the Addressee advises the office of origin accordingly. The information is given by telegraph, if the Sender has paid for a telegraphic reply to the notice of cancellations, in the contrary case, it is sent by post as a paid letter. If the telegram is cancelled before having reached the Office of destination, the charges for the original telegram, for the Service Advice of cancellation, and for any telegraphic reply prepaid to such Advice in respect of the distance not traversed, will be refunded to the Sender on application to the ²[*Officer in charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*].

DELIVERY AND DESTINATION.

Reg. XLVI,
1.

258. *According to Address.*—Telegrams are delivered according to their Address either at the residence of the Addressee or *Poste restante* or *Telegraphie restante* (Rules 262, 273 and 274).

Reg. XLVI,
2.

259. *Order*—Telegrams are in all cases, delivered at, or sent to, their destinations in the order of their receipt.

Reg. XLVI,
3.

260. *Free delivery limits.*—Telegrams addressed to a place of residence within the delivery limits of the Telegraph Office are at once taken to their Address. Telegrams bearing the Special Instruction *Jour* or *Day* [Rule 174 (d)] are not, however, delivered during the night. Those which are received during the night are only obligatorily delivered at once when they bear the instructions "*Nuit*" or "*Night*," or when the delivery office is in a position to recognise that they appear to be really urgent. In India, Foreign telegrams are classed as "*Express*," and are delivered at any hour of receipt, provided the office of destination is open for traffic at the time. They are delivered free of charge within five miles of a Telegraph Office. Beyond that limit, the post is employed,

¹ Cancelled by Notification No 6265—62, dated the 15th May, 1915, see Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p. 675

² These words were substituted for the words "Deputy Accountant General, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta," by Notification No. 51-P. T., dated 9th February, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 138.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

without charge, unless a special means of delivery has been paid for by the Sender, or requested by the Addressee [Rule 319 (a)]. ¹[This five miles delivery limit does not apply to Railway Telegraph Offices at stations where the traffic is not sufficient to justify the maintenance of a special delivery staff. At such stations telegrams are delivered by hand within station limits only; those for places outside such limits are delivered through the post.]

261. *Reply given to messenger.*—In India, the telegraph messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with the Reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than five minutes. The fact of the reply having been given to the messenger and the amount paid to him should be mentioned on the Receipt signed for the telegram.

262. *Delivery by post.*—Telegrams which have to be deposited at the Reg. XLVI, Post Office i.e., *Poste restante*, or =GP=, (or *Poste restante recomman*⁴*dée* or =GPR=) are sent immediately to the Post Office by the Telegraph Office of destination under the conditions fixed by Rules 317 and 318. In India, all Foreign telegrams which have to be posted to destination are posted as registered letters.

263. *Delivery on ships.*—Telegrams addressed to passengers on board Reg. XLVI, a vessel arriving at port are delivered, if possible, before disembarkation.⁵

264. When a telegram in India has to be delivered on board a ship which cannot be reached without a boat (i.e., when not alongside a wharf, pier or jetty), or at a place which cannot be reached without a boat, the cost of boat-hire must be paid by the Addressee (Rule 310).

265. *Cancelled by Notification No. 4215-96, dated 9th June, 1910, see Gazette of India, 1910, Pt I, p. 468.*

266. *Persons to whom telegrams may be delivered.*—A telegram taken Reg. XLVII, to the Addressee's place of residence may be delivered either to the Addressee, the adult members of his family, any person in his service, to his lodgers or guests, or to the porter of the hotel or house, unless the Addressee has named in writing a special person, or the Sender has requested, by writing in the space provided on the form the Special Instruction *Mains propres* or "Addressee only" or =MP= [Rule 174 (d)], that the telegram be delivered only into the hands of the Addressee himself. In this case the office of destination writes the instruction "Addressee only" in full on the envelope, and gives the necessary instructions to the messenger. Reg. XLVII,²

267. *Open delivery.*—The Sender may also request that the telegram Reg. XLVII, be delivered open, by writing in the space provided on the form the ¹

¹ These words were added by Notification No. 14325—121, dated the 4th September, 1915, see Gazette of India, 1915, Pt I, p. 1731

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

Special Instruction *Ouvert* or "Open" [Rule 174 (d)]. The request is reproduced on the copy handed to the Addressee, which is delivered, in India, without an envelope, simply folded with the Address written on the back.

Reg. XLVII, 3. 268. *Undelivered telegrams.*—When a telegram cannot be delivered, the Office of destination, after a brief delay, sends a Service Advice to the Office of origin, stating the cause of non-delivery, and repeating the Address exactly as received. If necessary, this Advice is completed by stating the reason for refusal (Rule 231), or by indicating the charges to be claimed from the Sender [Rules 296, 299 and 311]. No Advice is sent under this rule where a telegram duly posted under Rule 320 is returned by the Post Office as undelivered or on telegrams addressed *To await arrival, Télégraphe restante or Poste restante*, except when a charge has to be collected, when the Service Advice of non-delivery is sent by ordinary paid letter at the expiration of the period for retaining such correspondence.

Reg. XLVII, 4. 269. The Office of origin verifies the correctness of the Address, and, if it has been mutilated, rectifies it immediately by a Service Advice. If required this Service Advice contains instructions necessary to correct any errors committed, such as, "send on to destination," "cancel telegram," etc.

Reg. XLVII, 5. 270. If the Address has not been mutilated, the Office of origin communicates the notice of non-delivery to the Sender, whenever possible. A notice of non-delivery is only re-transmitted by telegraph if the Sender of the original telegram has asked that his telegrams may be redirected to him by telegraph (Rule 299). In all other cases the notice is redirected by post in the form of a letter, if the Sender is known. In India, Advices of non-delivery which are to be posted are posted free of charge. The receiver of a notice of non-delivery can only complete, rectify or confirm the Address of the original telegram by a paid telegram in the form of a Paid Service Advice (Rule 206).

271. If it becomes possible to deliver a telegram after transmitting an Advice of non-delivery without having received one of the rectifying Advices referred to in Rules 269 and 270, the Office of destination sends a second Service Advice to the Office of origin, stating that the message has been delivered. This information is communicated to the Sender if he has received a notice of non-delivery. This second Advice is not sent when delivery is notified by telegraphic acknowledgment of receipt (Rule 290).

Reg. XLVII, 7. 272. If the messenger finds no person who will consent to receive the telegram for the Addressee, a notice is left at the address given and the telegram is taken back to the Telegraph Office to be delivered to the Addressee, or any person authorised by him to take delivery of it, upon

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1835 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

application from either. When the Addressee advised an in the previous Reg. XLVII, rule of the arrival of a telegram, does not take delivery within 24 hours, 8. non-delivery is reported in accordance with Rule 268.

273. *Télégraphe restante*.—When a telegram is addressed *télégraphique* Reg. XLVII, *restante*, it is delivered to the Addressee or his duly authorised representative, over the telegraph counter. 9.

274. *Poste restante*.—Telegrams addressed *Poste restante*, and those Reg. XLVII, which are to be delivered by post are, as regards delivery and period of 10. preservation, subject to the same rules as postal correspondence.

275. Any telegram which cannot be delivered to the Addressee within Reg. XLVI, a period of forty-two days from the date of its receipt at the delivery 1 office is, subject to the provisions of Rules 274 and 332, not kept by the Office of destination.

276. *Directions about delivery*.—For the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours, the same fee as for the registration of an Abbreviated Address is levied (*vide* Rule 32). If the fee for a registered Abbreviated Address has already been paid, 1st [an extra fee of Rs. 5 yearly or Rs. 2-8-0 half yearly as the case may be]² will be levied for the registration of each separate special delivery instruction and of Re. 1 for each change in any one of such instructions, provided that the holder of an abbreviated address registered prior to the 1st April 1923 will be permitted to register special delivery instructions free of charge during and for the remainder of the period for which the registration of the abbreviated address was effected prior to that date.] In the case of Government officials, no charge is usually made for the registration of abbreviated addresses, but they will be required to pay the prescribed fee for the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(A) *Prepaid Replies*.

277. The Sender of a telegram can prepay the reply which he requests Reg. XLIX, from his correspondent by writing on the form in the space provided. the Special Instruction *Réponse payée* or Reply paid or =RP= and adding the number of words he wishes to prepay thus: *Réponse payée x*, or Reply paid *x* or =RP*x*=. The charge for the reply is calculated

will cover the registra-
343-P. W., dated 24th

"an extra fee of Rs. 5
1st, 1923, see Gazette of

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

Special Instruction *Ouvert* or "Open" [Rule 174 (d)]. The request is reproduced on the copy handed to the Addressee, which is delivered, in India, without an envelope, simply folded with the Address written on the back.

Reg. XLVII,
3. 268. *Undelivered telegrams.*—When a telegram cannot be delivered, the Office of destination, after a brief delay, sends a Service Advice to the Office of origin, stating the cause of non-delivery, and repeating the Address exactly as received. If necessary, this Advice is completed by stating the reason for refusal (Rule 231), or by indicating the charges to be claimed from the Sender [Rules 296, 299 and 311]. No Advice is sent under this rule where a telegram duly posted under Rule 320 is returned by the Post Office as undelivered or on telegrams addressed *To await arrival, Télégraphe restante or Poste restante*, except when a charge has to be collected, when the Service Advice of non-delivery is sent by ordinary paid letter at the expiration of the period for retaining such correspondence.

Reg. XLVII,
4. 269. The Office of origin verifies the correctness of the Address, and, if it has been mutilated, rectifies it immediately by a Service Advice. If required this Service Advice contains instructions necessary to correct any errors committed, such as, "send on to destination," "cancel telegram," etc.

Reg. XLVII,
5. 270. If the Address has not been mutilated, the Office of origin communicates the notice of non-delivery to the Sender, whenever possible. A notice of non-delivery is only re-transmitted by telegraph if the Sender of the original telegram has asked that his telegrams may be redirected to him by telegraph (Rule 299). In all other cases the notice is re-directed by post in the form of a letter, if the Sender is known. In India, Advices of non-delivery which are to be posted are posted free of charge. The receiver of a notice of non-delivery can only complete, rectify or confirm the Address of the original telegram by a paid telegram in the form of a Paid Service Advice (Rule 206).

271. If it becomes possible to deliver a telegram after transmitting an Advice of non-delivery without having received one of the rectifying Advices referred to in Rules 269 and 270, the Office of destination sends a second Service Advice to the Office of origin, stating that the message has been delivered. This information is communicated to the Sender if he has received a notice of non-delivery. This second Advice is not sent when delivery is notified by telegraphic acknowledgment of receipt (Rule 290).

Reg. XLVII,
7. 272. If the messenger finds no person who will consent to receive the telegram for the Addressee, a notice is left at the address given and the telegram is taken back to the Telegraph Office to be delivered to the Addressee, or any person authorised by him to take delivery of it, upon

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

the period of retention fixed by Rule 275. At the end of this period, the Administration of destination will initiate the refund if the amount paid is not less than ten annas. The amount of the Reply telegram form is nevertheless refunded to the Sender if he apply for it before the expiration of this period. In this case, the delivery office cancels the Reply telegram form, and the telegram, endorsed accordingly, is preserved during the prescribed period (Rule 275)

(B) Collated (or Repeated) Telegrams.

284 The Sender of a telegram can require that it be collated (or repeated). In this case he should write in the space provided on the form the Special Instruction *Collationnement* or "Collation" or =TC=.

285. State and Service telegrams written in Secret language are invariably collated free of charge

286 Collation consists in the entire telegram (including the preamble) being repeated back immediately on its receipt by each Office concerned in its transmission

287. The charge for collation is equal to one-fourth of that of a telegram of the same length by the same Route, fractions of half an anna being reckoned as half an anna

[The Sender can have the telegram repeated between the office of origin and the Frontier Telegraph office in India or Burma (Rule 238) at which it is dealt with, on payment of a charge equal to the rate for an Inland *Express* telegram of the same length]

(C) Acknowledgments of Receipt.

288. The Sender of a telegram can require that a notice of the date and time at which his telegram is delivered to the Addressee shall be notified to him as soon as possible after its delivery. When the telegram is forwarded to its final destination by post, deposited *poste restante*, or delivered to some intermediate agency, this notice mentions the date and time of such forwarding, deposit, or delivery

289 The notice is sent by telegram if the Sender writes in the space provided on the form the Special Instruction *Accusé réception*, or "Acknowledgment receipt," or =PC=, and pays a charge equal to that of a telegram of five words for the same destination by the same Route. It is sent by post if the Sender writes in the space provided on the form the Special Instruction *Accusé réception postal*, or Postal Acknowledgment receipt, or =PCP=, and pays a charge of 2½ annas for postage.

¹ Added by Notification No 1932-151, dated the 11th March, 1911, see Gazette of India, 1911, Pt I, p 193

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

on the supposition that it will follow the same route as the original telegram

278. A reply of less than two words cannot be prepaid (Rules 180, 195, and 196).

Reg. L, 1.

279. At the place of destination, the Delivery Office delivers to the Addressee a reply telegram form or voucher of a value corresponding to the cost of a telegram of a number of words equal to that given in the Special Instructions, intended for the office of origin of the reply paid telegram and to be sent by the same route as the latter. This Reply telegram form carries the right of sending, within the limit of its value, a telegram to any destination whatever, from any telegraph office of the Administration whose office has issued the Reply telegram form or voucher. Two or more Foreign Reply telegram forms may be used to frank one foreign telegram, but one Reply telegram form may not be used to frank two or more telegrams.

Reg. L, 2

280. If the reply exceeds the amount notified in the Reply telegram form, the difference must be paid in cash or stamps by the Sender of the reply. If, on the other hand, the amount notified in the Reply telegram form exceeds that of the reply, the difference is refunded by the ¹[*Officer in charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta,*] to the Sender of the original telegram, if he apply for it within three months from the date of issue of the Reply telegram form, and provided that such difference is not less than ten annas. This refund is only made on the authority of the Administration which delivered the original telegram. If the telegram with deposit for reply originated in India, the refund of the unused portion is made to the Sender by the ¹[*Officer in charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.*]

Reg. L, 3.

281. The Reply telegram form may only be used in payment for a telegram during a period of forty-two days following the date of its issue.

Reg. L, 4.

282. When the Addressee has not made use of the Reply telegram form for any reason whatever, or has refused it, the money deposited for the Reply can be refunded to the Sender under the conditions of Rule 348 (h). In case of a Reply telegram form delivered in India, the Addressee should, before the expiration of three months from the date of issue, send the Reply telegram form to the Check Office, as above, accompanied by a claim for refund in favour of the Sender.

Reg. L, 5

283. When, from any cause, a Reply paid telegram cannot be delivered, the Reply telegram form remains attached to the telegram during

¹ These words were substituted for the words "Deputy Accountant General, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta," by Notification No. 51-P. T., dated 9th February, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 133.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

the period of retention fixed by Rule 275. At the end of this period, the Administration of destination will initiate the refund if the amount paid is not less than ten annas. The amount of the Reply telegram form is nevertheless refunded to the Sender if he apply for it before the expiration of this period. In this case, the delivery office cancels the Reply telegram form, and the telegram, endorsed accordingly, is preserved during the prescribed period (Rule 275).

(B) Collated (or Repeated) Telegrams.

284 The Sender of a telegram can require that it be collated (or Reg. LI, 1. repeated). In this case he should write in the space provided on the form the Special Instruction *Collationnement* or "Collation" or =TC=.

285. State and Service telegrams written in Secret language are Reg. LI, 2. invariably collated free of charge

286. Collation consists in the entire telegram (including the preamble) Reg. LI, 3. being repeated back immediately on its receipt by each Office concerned in its transmission.

287. The charge for collation is equal to one-fourth of that of a tele- Reg LI, 4. gram of the same length by the same Route, fractions of half an anna being reckoned as half an anna

[The Sender can have the telegram repeated between the office of origin and the Frontier Telegraph office in India or Burma (Rule 238) at which it is dealt with, on payment of a charge equal to the rate for an Inland *Express* telegram of the same length]

(C) Acknowledgments of Receipt.

288. The Sender of a telegram can require that a notice of the date Reg. LII, 1. and time at which his telegram is delivered to the Addressee shall be notified to him as soon as possible after its delivery. When the telegram is forwarded to its final destination by post, deposited *poste restante*, or delivered to some intermediate agency, this notice mentions the date and time of such forwarding, deposit, or delivery

289 The notice is sent by telegram if the Sender writes in the space Reg LII, 2. provided on the form the Special Instruction *Accusé réception*, or "Acknowledgment receipt," or =PC=, and pays a charge equal to that of a telegram of five words for the same destination by the same Route. It is sent by post if the Sender writes in the space provided on the form the Special Instruction *Accusé réception postal*, or Postal Acknowledgment receipt, or =PCP=, and pays a charge of 2½ annas for postage.

¹ Added by Notification No 1932-151, dated the 11th March, 1911, see Gazette of India, 1911, Pt I, p 193.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

on the supposition that it will follow the same route as the original telegram.

278. A reply of less than two words cannot be prepaid (Rules 180, 195, and 196).

Reg. L, 1.

279. At the place of destination, the Delivery Office delivers to the Addressee a reply telegram form or voucher of a value corresponding to the cost of a telegram of a number of words equal to that given in the Special Instructions, intended for the office of origin of the reply paid telegram and to be sent by the same route as the latter. This Reply telegram form carries the right of sending, within the limit of its value, a telegram to any destination whatever, from any telegraph office of the Administration whose office has issued the Reply telegram form or voucher. Two or more Foreign Reply telegram forms may be used to frank one foreign telegram, but one Reply telegram form may not be used to frank two or more telegrams.

Reg. L, 2.

280. If the reply exceeds the amount notified in the Reply telegram form, the difference must be paid in cash or stamps by the Sender of the reply. If, on the other hand, the amount notified in the Reply telegram form exceeds that of the reply, the difference is refunded by the '[*Officer in charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta,*]' to the Sender of the original telegram, if he apply for it within three months from the date of issue of the Reply telegram form, and provided that such difference is not less than ten annas. This refund is only made on the authority of the Administration which delivered the original telegram. If the telegram with deposit for reply originated in India, the refund of the unused portion is made to the Sender by the '[*Officer in charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.*']'

Reg. L, 3.

281. The Reply telegram form may only be used in payment for a telegram during a period of forty-two days following the date of its issue.

Reg. L, 4.

282. When the Addressee has not made use of the Reply telegram form for any reason whatever, or has refused it, the money deposited for the Reply can be refunded to the Sender under the conditions of Rule 348 (h). In case of a Reply telegram form delivered in India, the Addressee should, before the expiration of three months from the date of issue, send the Reply telegram form to the Check Office, as above, accompanied by a claim for refund in favour of the Sender.

Reg. L, 5

283. When, from any cause, a Reply paid telegram cannot be delivered, the Reply telegram form remains attached to the telegram during

¹ These words were substituted for the words "Deputy Accountant General, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta," by Notification No. 61-P. T., dated 9th February, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 139.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

the period of retention fixed by Rule 275. At the end of this period, the Administration of destination will initiate the refund if the amount paid is not less than ten annas. The amount of the Reply telegram form is nevertheless refunded to the Sender if he apply for it before the expiration of this period. In this case, the delivery office cancels the Reply telegram form, and the telegram, endorsed accordingly, is preserved during the prescribed period (Rule 275).

(D) Collated (or Repeated) Telegrams.

284. The Sender of a telegram can require that it be collated (or repeated). In this case he should write in the space provided on the form the Special Instruction *Collationnement* or "Collation" or =TC=.

285. State and Service telegrams written in Secret language are invariably collated free of charge.

286. Collation consists in the entire telegram (including the preamble) being repeated back immediately on its receipt by each Office concerned in its transmission.

287. The charge for collation is equal to one-fourth of that of a telegram of the same length by the same Route, fractions of half an anna being reckoned as half an anna.

[The Sender can have the telegram repeated between the office of origin and the Frontier Telegraph office in India or Burma (Rule 238) at which it is dealt with, on payment of a charge equal to the rate for an Inland *Express* telegram of the same length.]

(C) Acknowledgments of Receipt

288. The Sender of a telegram can require that a notice of the date and time at which his telegram is delivered to the Addressee shall be notified to him as soon as possible after its delivery. When the telegram is forwarded to its final destination by post, deposited *poste restante*, or delivered to some intermediate agency, this notice mentions the date and time of such forwarding, deposit, or delivery.

289. The notice is sent by telegram if the Sender writes in the space provided on the form the Special Instruction *Accusé réception*, or "Acknowledgment receipt," or =PC=, and pays a charge equal to that of a telegram of five words for the same destination by the same Route. It is sent by post if the Sender writes in the space provided on the form the Special Instruction *Accusé réception postal*, or Postal Acknowledgment receipt, or =PCP=, and pays a charge of 2½ annas for postage.

* Added by Notification No 1932-151, dated the 11th March, 1911, see Gazette of India, 1911, Pt I, p 193.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1835 (XIII of 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

- Reg. LIII. 290. In the case of non-delivery provided for in Rule 268 the Acknowledgment of Receipt is preceded by the Service Advice required by that rule. The Acknowledgment of Receipt is detained during the period prescribed in Rule 275, or is transmitted after the delivery of the telegram, if that becomes possible. At the expiration of this period, if the telegram has not been delivered, the Administration of origin officially initiates the refund of the charge for the Acknowledgment of Receipt.
- Reg. LIII, 4. 291. A Postal Acknowledgment of Receipt contains the same information as a Telegraphic Acknowledgment of Receipt. It is sent by the office of delivery to that of origin in a prepaid envelope endorsed "*Accusé de réception*" or "Acknowledgment of Receipt."
- Reg. LIII, 5. 292. The Acknowledgment of Receipt, telegraphic or postal, when it reaches the Office of origin of the telegram, is notified to the Sender. When the Acknowledgment of Receipt has reference to a telegram which has been re-addressed, the Office of origin recovers from the Sender, if necessary, the difference between the amount originally collected for the Acknowledgment of Receipt and the cost of the transmission actually effected. If the latter amount is less than the former by not less than ten annas, the difference is refunded to the Sender at his request.
- (D) *Telegrams to follow by order of the Sender.*
- Reg. LIV, 1. 293. The Sender can require, by writing in the space provided, on the form, the Special Instruction *Faire suivre*, or "To follow" or *FS=*, that the Office of destination shall cause his telegram to follow the Addressee.
- Reg. LIV, 2. 294. If the Sender of a telegram *Faire suivre* or "to follow" requests a Telegraphic Acknowledgment of Receipt, he must be warned that, in the event of the telegram having to follow the Addressee beyond the limits of the country of destination, he will be liable to pay any sum that may be necessary to complete the cost of the Acknowledgment of Receipt according to the distance actually traversed independently of any charges for re-addressing his telegram which may not have been collected on delivery.
- Reg. LIV, 3. 295. When a telegram bears the Special Instruction *Faire suivre* or "to follow" or *FS=*, without further instructions, the Office of destination writes the new Address, if any, supplied at the residence of the addressee, and sends the telegram forward, to its new destination. The same course is followed until the telegram is delivered or until no new Address is furnished.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—contd.

296. If delivery cannot be effected, and if no other Address is furnished, the telegram is retained in the office, and its non-delivery reported as in Rule 268. The Service Advice of non-delivery must show the amount of the charges to be recovered from the Sender. This Advice, when the non-delivery might have arisen through an error of transmission, must be sent through the last re-transmitting office in order that it may have an opportunity of making the necessary corrections. Reg. LIV, 4.

297. If the Special instruction *Faire suivre* or "to follow" or *=FS=* is accompanied by successive Addresses, the telegram is transmitted to each of the destinations mentioned until the last, if necessary. In case of non-delivery the last office treats it in accordance with the provisions of Rule 296. Reg. LIV, 5.

298. The charge to be collected from the Sender for a telegram *Faire suivre* or "to follow" is simply the charge up to the first destination, all the Addresses being counted in the number of words charged for. The supplementary charges are collected from the Addressee. It is calculated by counting the number of words transmitted in each re-transmission. Reg. LIV, 7.

(E) *Telegrams to be re-transmitted by order of the Addressee or his Agent.*

299. [Re-direction].—Should the Addressee of a Foreign telegram received in India have left the place to which it is addressed, it may be re-directed to a second address in India [or in Ceylon]¹ either by an official of the Telegraph Office or by an agent of the Addressee. When official re-direction of telegrams is required, a notice to that effect must be given to the Telegraph Office concerned; printed forms for the purpose can be obtained from the local Telegraph Office. The person giving notice is responsible for any charges that may be incurred. No additional charge will be levied for re-direction if the two addressees are within the same town, but if in different towns, the full ²[rate according to the destination and class of the telegram as prescribed in rule 59] will be charged for the re-direction. If the sum due has not been paid at the office where the telegram has been re-directed, the amount will be recovered from the Addressee before delivery. State telegrams will be re-directed free. Instructions left at the Telegraph Office regarding the re-addressing or re-direction of telegrams will be

¹ This word was substituted for the words "Telegrams redirected in India" by Notification No. 6-P W, dated 6th August, 1921, see Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1048.

² These words were inserted by *ibid.*

³ These words were substituted for the words "Inland Express rate" by *ibid.*

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

considered to be in force for a month only, after that period they will be liable to the fees prescribed by Rule 276.

¹[When a telegram has been re-directed to a second address without an order to transmit it by telegraph, the telegram will be posted to its new destination as prescribed by Rule 320, and a remark to this effect added to the notice of non-delivery prescribed by Rule 268.]

²300. [Omitted.]

(F) Multiple Telegrams.

Reg. LVI, 1. 301. A Multiple telegram may be addressed, either to several persons in the same locality or in different localities served by the same Telegraph Office, or to the same person at several addresses in the same locality, or in different localities served by the same Telegraph Office, if the special Instruction *x* Addresses, or "*x* Addresses" or "*TM x*" [Rule 174 (d)], which enters into the number of words charged for be written in the space provided on the form (Rule 178). The name of the office of destination appears only once, namely, at the end of the address.

Reg. LVI, 1. 302. In telegrams addressed to several addresses, the particulars concerning the place of delivery, such as Exchange, Railway station, Market, etc., must be written after each address, or if they relate to several successive addresses, after the last of these addresses.

Reg. LVI, 2. 303. If the address of a Multiple telegram contains any supplementary instructions, it is written in accordance with Rule 178.

Reg. LVI, 3. 304. For Multiple telegrams, in addition to the charge per word, a charge of five annas is collected for each copy not containing more than one hundred chargeable words. The number of copies is equal to the number of addresses, less one.

Reg. LVI, 3. 305. For copies containing over one hundred chargeable words, the charge is five annas per hundred words or fraction of hundred words. The charge for each copy is calculated separately, taking into account the number of words which it will contain.

Reg. LVI, 4. 306. In the case provided for by Rule 301, each copy of the telegram must bear only the address which belongs to it, and except at the request of the sender the instruction "*x* addresses" or "*x* addresses" or "*TM x*" must not appear in it. This request must be included in the number of words charged for and be written before the address of each

¹ Substituted by Notification No. 5317—126, dated 13th July, 1912, see Gazette of India, 1912, Pt. I, p. 757.

² This rule was omitted by Notification No. G.P. W., dated 6th August, 1921, see Gazette of India 1921 Pt. I, p. 1018.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

addressee whom it concerns, as follows:—*Communiquer toutes adresses* or “Communicate all addresses” or =CTA=.

(C) Telegrams to be delivered by Post or by Express.

307. *Post or Express.* Telegrams addressed to places where there are Reg. LVII, 1 no International Telegraph Offices may be delivered at destination, according to the request of the Sender either by Post or by special messenger, but delivery by special messenger cannot be demanded, except for those States which have organised a system of delivery more rapid than the Post and have notified to the other States the arrangements provided for such service (Rule 316).

308. The Sender may also request that his telegram may be sent by Reg. LVII, 2 telegraph as far as an office which he indicates, and thence by post to destination.

309. *The Address* of telegrams to be conveyed beyond the Telegraph Reg. LVII, 3 lines must be preceded by the instruction denoting the method of conveyance to be employed whether Post or Special Messenger.

310. The cost of conveyance beyond the delivery limits of Telegraph Reg. LVIII, Offices by quicker means than the post, in States where such a service is¹ organised, is, as a rule, collected from the Addressee. (For exceptions—see Rules 312, 313 and 315)

311. When a telegram which bears the Special Instructions *Exprès* Reg. LVIII, or “Express” and has involved expense is not delivered, the Office of destination enters in the Advice of non-delivery referred to in Rule 268, the amount to be recovered from the Sender on this account thus, “PCV” (amount due for special service).

312. When the Sender desires to prepay the cost of delivery by special Reg. LVIII, messenger, and if he can himself indicate the amount to be collected² under this head by the Telegraph Office of origin, the telegram must bear the Special Instruction (charged for) *Exprès payé x* or *Express payé x*—(or =Xp r=) If the sum deposited is found to be insufficient, the difference is claimed from the Addressee, but, if it exceeds the actual cost, the difference is not refunded.

313. A Sender who does not know the cost of delivery by special Reg. LVIII, messenger can relieve the Addressee from the payment of any charge³ whatever, either by paying the charge of a telegram of five words to the same destination by the same route, or by paying a fee of 2½ annas for postage, and by depositing in addition, by way of security, a sum to be fixed by the Office of origin with a view to subsequent settlement. The telegram then bears the Instruction *Exprès payé télégraphe* or *Express payé télégraph* or =XPT= or *Exprès payé lettre* or *Express paid*

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

letter or = XPP =. This instruction is written in the space provided on the form and is charged for.

Reg. LVIII,
4.

314. The Telegraph Office which receives for delivery a telegram with the Instruction *Exprès payé télégraphe* or *Express paid telegraph* or = XPT =, notifies to the Office of origin by a Paid Service Advice, the charge to be collected for portage. This information is given by a prepaid ordinary letter in cases where the Special Instruction is *Exprès payé lettre*, or *Express paid letter* or = XPP =. On receipt of this information, the Office of origin settles with the Sender;

Reg. LVIII,
5.

315. When the Administration of destination has previously fixed and notified the amount of portage charges to be paid, payment by the Sender is obligatory. In this case the telegram must bear in the space provided on the form the Instruction *Exprès payé* or *Express paid* or = XP =, which is included in the number of words charged for (Rule 179), and there is no necessity for the Office of destination to report to the office of origin the actual cost of delivery. When the Sender has paid the charges for delivery indicated, in certain cases, in the official Nomenclature of offices, the instruction to be employed is also *Exprès payé*, or *Express paid* or = XP =.

316. All fixed charges for delivery notified by other Administrations are shown in Tariff Tables published in the '[*Post and Telegraph Guide*]'.¹

Reg. LIX, 1.

317. *Employment of Post*—Telegrams to be forwarded by post are subject to the following additional charges² [to be collected at the office of origin]:—

(a) Telegrams to be delivered within the limits of the country of destination: those bearing the Instruction "*Poste recommandée*", or "*Post Registered*" or = PR = are subject to a fee of [two annas and a half]³ to cover cost of registration.

(b) Telegrams to be re-forwarded to a country other than the country of telegraphic destination: the fee to be collected is 2½ annas or 3 [five annas] according to whether they bear the Instruction = *Poste* =, or *Post*; or *Poste recommandée* or *Post registered* or = PR =, respectively.

¹ These words were substituted for the words "*Telegraph Guide*" by Notification No. 6-P. W., dated 6th August, 1921, see Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1049.

² Added by Notification No. 1932-151, dated the 11th March, 1911, see Gazette of India, 1911, Pt. I, p. 193.

³ These words were substituted for the words "two annas" and "4½ annas" respectively by Notification No. 786-P. W., dated 29th October, 1921, see Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1483.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885)

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

318. The Telegraph Office of destination is entitled to employ the Reg. LIX, 2. post—

- (a) In the absence of directions in the telegram as to the means of portage to be employed;
- (b) When the means indicated differ from the mode adopted and notified by the Terminal Administration (Rules 315 and 316); or
- (c) When a charge for delivery by special messenger would have to be paid by an Addressee who has previously refused to pay such charges.

319 The employment of the post is obligatory upon the Telegraph Reg. LIX, 3 Office of destination—

- (a) When a request to this effect has been expressly made by the Sender (Rule 307), or by the Addressee (Rule 299). The Office of destination may, however, employ a special messenger even for telegrams bearing the Instruction = *Poste* = or Post, if the Addressee has expressed a desire to receive his telegrams by special messenger.

- (b) When the Office of destination has no more rapid means at its disposal

¹[320. Telegrams which have to be sent to their destination by post, Reg. LIX, 4. and which are posted by the telegraph office of destination in India are dealt with in the following manner —

- (a) Telegrams to be delivered within the limits of the Indian Inland Postal Tariff. These are posted registered without charge to the Sender or Addressee.

- (b) Telegrams to be transmitted by post to a place beyond the limits of the Indian Inland Postal Tariff. If the postal charges have been collected in advance the telegrams are posted as paid ordinary or registered letters, as the case may be. When the postal charges have not been collected, the telegrams are posted as ordinary unpaid letters, postage being collected from the Addressee.]

321. [Cancelled by Notification No. 1932—151, dated the 11th March, 1911, see Gazette of India, 1911, Pt. I, p. 193]

322. Telegrams too late to be posted registered — When a telegram, to be forwarded as a registered letter, cannot immediately be registered, Reg. LIX, 5. it is, in order to take advantage of a postal despatch, first posted as an ordinary letter, a duplicate being sent as a registered letter as soon as

¹ Substituted by Notification No. 1932—151, dated the 11th March, 1911, see Gazette of India, 1911, Pt. I, p. 193.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor-General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—contd.

possible. This applies to all Foreign telegrams posted in India. The second copy will always be marked *Duplicate*.

(H) *Semaphoric Telegrams.*

Reg. LXI, 1.

323. *Semaphoric telegrams* are telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by means of Semaphores established on the coasts of any of the Contracting States.

324. *Semaphore Stations.*—The following Telegraph Offices in India are Semaphore stations:—

Achipur.	Elephant Point.
Amherst.	
Budge-Budge.	Hooghly Point.
Diamond Harbour.	Mud Point.
Diamond Island.	Saugor Island.

Reg. LXI, 2.

325. *Language.*—Semaphoric telegrams must be written either in the language of the country in which the Semaphore station which has to signal them is situated, or by means of groups of letters of the International Code of Signals.

Reg. LXI, 3.

326. *Address.*—When they are for ships at sea, the Address must contain, in addition to the ordinary Directions, the name or official number of the vessel for which they are intended and its nationality.

327. *Preamble.*—Every Semaphoric telegram received from a ship at sea must contain in the Preamble the Service instruction *Sémaphorique* or "Semaphoric." When it is addressed to a ship at sea, this instruction is not inserted in the Preamble.

Reg. LXI, 4.

328. *The charge* for telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by means of Semaphores is fixed at ten annas per telegram. This charge is added to the cost of its transmission by the electric telegraph, calculated according to the ordinary rules. The total is collected from the Sender, for telegrams addressed to ships at sea, and from the Addressee for telegrams signalled from ships at sea (Rule 239). In the latter case, the instruction "PGV" (which means *Percevoir* or Collect), must be inserted in the preamble.

Reg. LXI, 5.

329. *Transmission.*—Telegrams from a ship at sea are transmitted to their destination in signals of the International Code of Signals when the sending ship requests it.

Reg. LXI, 6.

330. When such request has not been made, they are translated into ordinary language by the Official of the Semaphore station and transmitted to destination.

¹ Omitted by Notification No. 6082-133, dated 10th August, 1912, see Gazette of India, 1912, Pt. I, p. 820.

² The words "Table Island" were omitted by Notification No. 14-P. W., dated 7th January, 1922, see Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 6.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd*

331. *Period of retention*—The Sender of a telegram addressed to a ship at sea may specify the number of days during which the telegram is to be signalled to the ship by the Semaphore station. In this case he should write in the space provided on the form the Instruction "*x... days*," (or *r jours*); specifying the number of days which will include the day on which the telegram is handed in for despatch. Reg. LX, 4.

332 When the vessel to which a semaphoric telegram is addressed does not arrive within the period indicated by the Sender, or in the absence of such indication, on the morning of the 29th day, the Semaphore station advises the Sender of it. The Sender has the option of requesting, by paid telegraphic or postal Service advice addressed to the Semaphore station, that the latter should continue to offer his telegram for a further period of 30 days, and so on. When no such request is received, the telegram is destroyed on the thirtieth day excluding the day of deposit. Reg LX, 6.

(I) Combination of Special Telegrams.

333 In applying Rules 277 to 332, the facilities given to the public for prepaid replies, collated telegrams, acknowledgments of receipt, telegrams "to follow," multiple address telegrams, and telegrams to be delivered by Post or by Express may be combined, the Instructions in Rules 177 to 179 and 293 to 298 being duly observed. Reg LXIII, 1.

FOREIGN PRESS TELEGRAMS AT REDUCED RATES.

334. *Telegrams* the text of which contains only information and news relative to politics, commerce, etc., intended for publication in newspapers are admitted as Press telegrams to or from the places in respect of which reduced rates have been arranged and published in the ¹[*Post and Telegraph Guide*.] Reg. LXV, 4.

(2) Press telegrams will be accepted in India during the working hours of Telegraph Offices as notified in the ²[*Post and Telegraph Guide*.]

(3) Telegrams at the reduced rate shall not be allowed to interfere with the transmission of telegrams at full rates, and in order to ensure this, the transmission of such news telegrams may be deferred, suspended or interrupted until any State or Private telegram, or any Press telegram at full rates which may be on hand, shall have been transmitted and completed. On the lines of the Indian Telegraph Department such telegrams shall take precedence with Ordinary Inland telegrams.

¹ *Post and Telegraph Guide* substituted by Notification No. 1033—10, dated 7th February,

² *Telegraph Guide* by Notification India, 1921, Pt I, p 1043

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

(4) Press telegrams will only be accepted from the authorised correspondent of a newspaper, periodical publication or news agency. Each authorised correspondent will be furnished with a card of authority by the [Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.]¹

(5) When Press telegrams are signed, the signature must be that of the correspondent whose name appears on the card.

(6) The permission to newspapers, periodical publications and news agencies to receive Press telegrams at reduced rates is subject to the submission of a written declaration by the manager of the newspaper, publication or agency, undertaking to conform to all the conditions fixed by these rules.

(7) Press telegrams must be addressed to newspapers, periodical publications or news agencies, and solely to the name of the newspaper, publication or agency, which appears on the card, and not to the name of a person connected in any capacity whatever with the management of the newspaper, publication or agency.

Proved irregularities may cause the withdrawal of Press Cards.

The use of abbreviated and registered addresses is authorised if mention is made of these addresses on the Card. For the receipt of telegrams at Press rates only, each authorised newspaper, periodical publication or news agency may have an abbreviated address registered free of charge.

(8) Press telegrams must be written in the English language, or in one of the languages of the country of origin or of destination authorised for International Telegraphic correspondence in plain language, or in the language in which the receiving newspaper is printed, provided that this language is admitted for International Telegraphic correspondence.

Press telegrams must not contain any passage, advertisement or communication having the character of private correspondence, nor any advertisement or communication the insertion of which is made in consideration of payment.

Exchange and market quotations, with or without explanatory text, are admitted in Press telegrams at reduced rates. Offices of origin must, in cases of doubt, assure themselves by communicating with the sender, who is bound to give proof whether the groups of figures appearing in the telegrams really represent Exchange quotations.

¹ These words were substituted for the words "Director General of Telegraphs" by Notification No. 12623, dated 14th November, 1914, see Gazette of India, 1914, Pt. I, p. 1892.

² The words "a list of the newspapers, periodical publications and news agencies in India authorised to receive Press telegrams at reduced rates is published in the Telegraph Guide" were omitted by Notification No. G.P. W., dated 6th August, 1921, see Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1018.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

335. Telegrams presented as Press telegrams which do not fulfil the [conditions indicated in rule 131 and in clause]² 8 of the preceding rule are charged for according to the ordinary tariff.

The normal tariff for private correspondence is also applicable to every Press telegram of which use is made for some other purpose than that of insertion in the columns of the newspaper to which it is addressed, namely:—

- (1) To telegrams which are not published by the receiving newspapers (failing a satisfactory explanation) or which the latter has communicated before publication, either to private individuals, or to establishments, such as, Clubs, Cafés, Hotels, Exchanges, etc.;
- (2) To telegrams which the receiving newspaper shall have sold, distributed or communicated before publishing them itself, to other newspapers for publication in their columns;
- (3) To telegrams addressed to agencies which are not published in a newspaper (failing a satisfactory explanation) or which are communicated to third persons before being published by the Press.

In the cases provided for in the three preceding clauses the balance of the charge is collected from the addressee and is retained by the Administration of destination.

336. Press telegrams bear only a single supplementary instruction—that relating to Multiple address telegrams. The charge to be collected for the copies to be made by the office of destination is the same as that for ordinary private telegrams.

337. All press telegrams at reduced rates shall be prepaid, except under special arrangements made by an authorized newspaper for a specially nominated correspondent.

338. Press telegrams must be marked *Press* by the senders, and the benefit of Press rates must be claimed by them at the time the telegrams are tendered for despatch.

339.

¹ The rule was substituted by Notification No. 1038—14, dated 7th February, 1911.

² "conditions indicated in clause" 8, 1923, see Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 211.

No. 1038—10, dated the 7th
dated 6th August, 1921,

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

RECORDS.

- Reg. LXX. 340. *Period of Preservation.*—The originals of telegrams and documents relating to them are kept for ¹[seven days] only in Government Telegraph Offices, after which time they are sent to the ²[Officer in charge of the *Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta,*] where they are preserved for at least ten months from the month following that in which the telegram was handed in, and then destroyed.
- Reg. LXX, 1. 341. *Secrecy.*—The originals or copies of telegrams can only be communicated to the Sender, or to the Addressee, after proof of identity or to the authorised representative of either of them.
- Reg. LXX, 2. 342. *Copies.*—The Sender or the Addressee of a telegram, or the authorised representative of either, has a right to be furnished with a certified copy of such telegram, or of the copy delivered at destination, if the latter has been preserved by the Administration of destination. This right lapses after the expiration of the time fixed for preserving the records.
- Reg. LXX, 3. 343. A fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy³ furnished in conformity with Rule 342, if the telegram does not exceed 100 words. Over 100 words, this charge is increased by four annas for each 100, or fraction of 100 words.
- Reg. LXX, 4. 344. Telegraph Administrations are not obliged to produce or give copies of the telegrams above mentioned, unless the Senders, the Addressees, or their authorised representatives, furnish the necessary information to enable the telegrams, to which their requests refer, to be found.

345. *Extended Preservation.*—On the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings, application may be made by an interested party to the ²[Officer in charge of the *Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta,*] for the preservation of specified telegrams, exchanged between other persons. Such application must be made within ten months of the dates of the telegrams, and such telegrams will then be preserved for a period of four months beyond the ordinary date fixed for destruction under Rule 340; at the expiration of this further period, they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed. It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making

¹ Substituted by Notification No 574—22, dated 28th January, 1911, see *Gazette of India*, 1911 Pt I, p 63.

² These words were substituted for the words "Deputy Accountant General, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta," by Notification No 51-P. T., dated 9th February, 1924, see *Gazette of India*, 1924, Pt. I, p. 133.

³ These words were substituted for the words "Deputy Accountant General Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta" by *ibid.*

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—contd.

the search and preserving the telegrams, if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given which may be found, will only be produced on the order of a competent Court of law or other competent authority.

346 *Fees for searching for telegrams.*—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office [or the Telegraph Office, as the case may be]¹ at once to trace the telegrams applied for under either Rule 342 or 345, the cost of searching for them must be deposited by the applicant. A fee of one rupee is charged for searching through the telegrams of any Telegraph Office for one day; thus if ²[an examination is required of] the telegrams of two Telegraph Offices over a period of five days, the searching fee will be ten rupees.

Is or for copies of telegrams may within ³[seven days] of the date of ms or to the ⁴[Officer in charge of within ten months (Rule 340).

REFUNDS.

348. *Refunds of the following charges are made to those who have* ^{Reg. LXXI, 1.} paid them, on receipt of an application for such refund, or of a complaint against the service:—

- (a) The full charge paid for every telegram which, through the fault of the Telegraph service, has failed to reach its destination.
- (b) The full charge paid for every telegram stopped in transmission owing to interruption of a route and of which the Sender has for this reason requested its cancellation.
- (c) The full charge paid for every telegram which, through the fault of the Telegraph service, has either suffered a greater delay than it would have if sent by post, or which has not been delivered within 72 hours in the case of Private, or 36 hours in the case of State telegrams and paid Service Advises. The periods during which offices are closed, when that is the cause of the delay, and the time occupied in

¹ These words were inserted by Notification No. 5153, dated 14th August, 1920, *see* Gazette of India, 1920, Pt. I, p. 1543

² These words were substituted for the words "it be required to examine" by *ibid.*

³ Substituted by Notification No. 574—99 dated the 29th January 1911 *see*

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—contd.

delivery by special messengers are not counted in calculating this delay

- (d) The full charge paid for every *Collated* telegram in Secret language or of any telegram in Plain language which, owing to errors made in transmission, has manifestly failed to accomplish its object, unless the errors have been rectified by Paid Service Advices under Rule 206.
- (e) The supplementary charges pertaining to any special service which has not been rendered, as well as the charge for the corresponding supplementary instructions.
- (f) The amounts deposited for Paid Service Advices requesting the repetition of a passage supposed to be incorrect if the repetition does not agree with the first transmission, with the reservation, however, that when some words have been correctly and some incorrectly transmitted in the original telegram, the charge for the words which relate exclusively to the words correctly transmitted in the first instance is not refunded. Nevertheless, the charge for the words correctly transmitted must be refunded, whatever may be the language in which the telegram is written, if the Administration concerned recognises that the mistakes made prevented the sense of the words which had not been mutilated from being understood.
- (g) The full charge paid for every other Paid Service Advice, telegraphic or postal, sent under Rules 206 to 212 necessitated by an error of the Telegraph service.
- (h) The full amount of every sum prepaid for a reply, when the Addressee has not made use of the Reply telegram form or has refused it, and when before the expiration of *three* months from the date of issue this Reply telegram form is in the possession of, or has been returned to, the Telegraph Administration which granted it.
- (i) The charges in respect of the telegraph section not traversed when, owing to an interruption of the telegraph route, the telegram in question has been forwarded to its destination by post or by some other means. The charges incurred in replacing the original telegraphic route by any other means of transport are, however, deducted from the amount to be refunded.
- (j) The full charges for every telegram with prepaid reply which has manifestly been unable to fulfil its object owing to a service irregularity which warrants the return of the

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

charges for the reply; also the full charges for every prepaid reply which has manifestly been unable to fulfil its object owing to a service irregularity which warrants the return of the charges for the original telegram.

- (k) The charge, when it amounts to ten annas or more, of every word omitted in the transmission of a telegram, unless the error has been rectified by means of a Paid Service Advice under Rule 206.
- (l) The difference between the amount of a Reply telegram form and the charge for the telegram prepaid by means of such Reply telegram form, if this difference is equal to ten annas at least (Rule 270)
- (m) The charge for every telegram stopped under Rules 155 to 157.
- (n) The proportion of charge due for every telegram cancelled by the Sender (Rules 254 and 257).

349. In the case of a partial refund on account of a multiple telegram the total charge collected is divided by the number of copies, and the quotient represents the charge appertaining to each copy, the telegram itself counting in this respect as one copy. Reg. LXXI,
2.

350. In the cases provided for in clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (i), and (k) of Rule 348, the refund applies only to the charge of the actual telegrams not delivered, or which have been cancelled, delayed or mutilated, including any supplementary charges not utilised, but not to telegrams necessitated or rendered useless by such non-delivery, delay or mutilation. Reg. LXXI,
3.

351. When the errors due to the Telegraph service have been rectified by means of Paid Service Advices under Rules 206 and 208 within the periods specified in Rule 348 (c) the refund applies only to the cost of these Paid Service Advices. No refund is due for the telegrams to which the Service Advices refer. Reg. LXXI,
4.

352. No refund is made for rectifying telegrams which, instead of being exchanged between Telegraph Offices in the form of Paid Service Advices, have been exchanged direct between the Sender and Addressee. Reg. LXXI,
5.

353. Rules 348 to 352 are not applicable to telegrams traversing the lines of non-adhering Administrations which refuse to accept the obligation of Refunds. At the same time, the adhering Administrations which have participated in transmission give up their proportion of the charge when the right to a refund has been established. Reg. LXXI,
6.

354. Every claim for refund must be made, under penalty of rejection, within five months from the date of handing in of the telegram. Reg. LXXII,
1.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

Reg. LXXII, 2. 355. (1) Every claim for refund, and every complaint respecting telegrams, should be made by the Sender to the Telegraph Administration under which the telegrams originated: Provided:—

(i) that such application or complaint may also be presented by the Addressee to the Administration of destination which will then decide whether it will deal with it, or whether it should be forwarded to the Administration of origin;

¹[(ii) that in India complaints respecting telegrams and claims for refund involving complaints against the service should be addressed to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Traffic Branch, Calcutta²[or to the appropriate Postmaster-General, as defined in section 2 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898).] Claims for refund respecting telegrams which do not involve complaints against the service should be addressed to the ³[Officer in charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.]

⁴[(iii) that claims for refunds on account of (1) paid Service Advices [Rule 348 (f) and (g)], (2) overcharges or of telegrams stamped in excess by the sender (Rule 245) and (3) telegrams stamped and cancelled before transmission has begun (Rule 255) may, if made within seven days from the date of the telegram, be presented at the Telegraph Departmental Offices and Combined Post and Telegraph Offices at which such advices or telegrams were handed in.]

(2) Every such claim and complaint shall be accompanied by documentary evidence, namely,—

- (a) in case of non-delivery or of delay, by a written statement from the office of destination or from the Addressee;
- (b) in case of alteration or omission, by the copy of the telegram delivered to the Addressee;
- (c) in case of an unused Reply telegram form (Rule 282 by the Reply telegram form delivered to the Addressee;
- (d) in case of telegrams sent from India, by the Receipt (Rule 240);

¹ This clause was substituted by Notification No. 10074, dated 1st November, 1919, see Gazette of India, 1919, Pt. I, p. 2132.

² These words were inserted by Notification No. 11143, dated 3rd May, 1923, see Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 412.

³ These words were substituted for the words "Deputy Accountant General Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta," by Notification No. 5147, T., dated 9th February, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 134.

⁴ Substituted by Notification No. 6265—62, dated the 15th May, 1915, see Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p. 675 and Supplement.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

(c) in case of Paid Service Advices (Rule 209), by the correction memorandum granted in connection therewith by the Telegraph Office of delivery

356. When a claim is admitted by the Administrations concerned, ^{Reg. LXXII,} the refund is made to the applicant by the Administration of origin. ^{4, 5.} The right to the refund lapses after a period of six months from the date of the letter by which the Sender is informed that the refund has been granted.

357. If the Sender does not reside in the country where he handed ^{Reg. LXXII,} in his telegram, he can have his claim forwarded to the Administration ⁶ of origin through the medium of another Administration. In this case, the latter is deputed to make the refund, if need be.

358. No claim is admitted when a telegram not being in accordance with the conditions prescribed for observance by the public with regard to composition, language, legible writing, address, instructions for the conveyance of telegrams beyond the telegraph lines, etc., has been accepted for transmission at the Sender's risk.

¹General rules for Deferred Foreign telegrams.

²359. The sender of a Private telegram may obtain the benefit of a reduction of 50 per cent. in the charge on condition that the telegram is written in plain language, as defined hereafter, and that it is not transmitted until after telegrams charged for at full rates or at Press rates. Such telegrams are termed "*Deferred Foreign telegrams.*"

Form of handing in.

³360. *Declaration by sender.*—The sender of a Deferred Foreign telegram must sign when handing in the telegram, a declaration giving a formal assurance that the text is entirely in plain language, and that it does not bear any meaning other than that which appears on the face of it. The declaration must specify the language in which the telegram is written.

⁴361. *Supplementary instructions.*—The sender of a Deferred Foreign telegram at half rates must insert before the address the supplementary instruction LC, completed as is laid down in Rule 363. This instruction is counted in the number of words charged for.

⁵[362. *Form.*—The text of Deferred Foreign telegrams must be written entirely in plain language and must not contain groups of signs

¹ This heading and Rules 359 to 371 were added by Notification No. 362—30, dated the 13th January, 1912, *see* Gazette of India, 1912, Pt. I, p. 41.

² This rule was substituted by Notification No. 51-P. T., dated 25th October, 1924, *see* Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 932.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

of punctuation. Figures, commercial marks and abbreviated expressions (Rule 163) are accepted and counted as one word for each five figures or letters which they contain, *plus* one word for any excess. Any telegram containing a succession of isolated letters, of numbers, of names or of words without connected meaning and, generally, any telegram which does not in the opinion of the Telegraph service bear any intelligible meaning on the face of it, is not admitted to the benefit of half rates. Registered or abbreviated addresses are accepted in the text of deferred telegrams if it is clear from the context that they are telegraphic addresses. Telegrams without text are not admitted.]

1363. *Deferred Foreign telegrams at half rates must be written in French, or in one of the languages of the country of origin or destination specified by the Administrations concerned and authorised for International telegraphic correspondence in plain language. According as the language employed is (1) French, (2) a language of the Country of origin, or (3) a language of the country of destination, the supplementary instruction LCF is to be completed and becomes LCF, LCO, or LCD. The use of two or more languages in the same telegram is not allowed.*

The wording of the address and the signature of these telegrams are governed by the rules in force for full rate telegrams.

1364. *Counting of words.*—The words in the address, in the text and in the signature are counted according to the rules in force for full rate telegrams.

1365. *Places between which Deferred telegrams are admitted.*—The countries to which Deferred Foreign telegrams may be sent at half rates are indicated in the tariff tables published in the ²[*Post and Telegraph Guide*.]

1366. *Application of full rates to irregular telegrams.*—The Telegraph Administrations reserve the right to refuse to receive at half rates any telegram which, in their opinion, is not in accordance with the foregoing conditions.

When the delivery office observes that a telegram bearing one of the supplementary instructions LCF or LCD does not comply with these conditions the telegram is treated in the same way as one containing irregular combinations (Rules 231 and 232).

1367. *Order of transmission.*—Deferred Foreign telegrams are only transmitted after Private telegrams at full rates and Press telegrams. Those which have not reached their destination within a period of 24

¹ See footnote 1 on pre-page.

² These words were substituted for the words "*Telegraph Guide*" by Notification No. G-P. W., dated 6th August, 1921, see Gazette of India, 1921, Pt. I, p. 1048.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*concl'd.*

hours from the time of handing in are transmitted in turn with telegrams charged for at the full rate.

¹368. *Delivery.*—Deferred Foreign telegrams at half rates are delivered in turn with telegrams at full rates.

¹369. *Special services.*—Deferred Foreign telegrams at half rates may bear any of the supplementary instructions referred to in Rule 174 (d). The rates applicable to the various special services desired by the sender of a Deferred Foreign telegram (paid service telegrams, conditions of delivery, RP, TC, etc.), are the same as in the case of full rate telegrams. The corresponding supplementary instructions are charged for at half rates. Telegraph money orders and maritime telegrams are not admitted at the deferred rate.

¹370. *Refunds.*—The period during which a refund can be claimed on account of delay in the case of a Deferred Foreign telegram is fixed at 72 hours [Rule 348 (c)].

¹371. *General conditions.*—Deferred Foreign telegram at half rates are subject to all the conditions of the International Telegraph regulations which do not conflict with the foregoing conditions.

General rule for daily letter telegrams—

²[372. "*Daily letter telegrams*" will be accepted on the conditions prescribed in rules 359 to 371 for deferred foreign telegrams—provided that—

- (1) the charge for a daily letter telegram shall, subject to a minimum payment for twenty words, be one-fourth of the charge for an ordinary telegram;
- (2) on Indian lines, daily letter telegrams shall be transmitted after Deferred Foreign telegrams;
- (3) the supplementary instruction D. L. T. to be charged for as one word, shall be inserted before the address on all daily letter telegrams; and
- (4) daily letter telegrams will be accepted on any day of the week except Sunday, delivery being ordinarily made to the addressee after forty-eight hours.]

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 943.]

¹ See footnote 1 on page 541.

² Inserted by Notification No 51-P. T., dated 29th September, 1923, see G of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 1278

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Delegation of the power to grant a license to establish, maintain or work a telegraph within British India, to the telegraph authority.

No. 23-P. IV., dated the 14th January, 1922.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 4837-88, dated the 20th June 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the telegraph authority the power to grant a license to establish, maintain or work a telegraph within any part of British India: provided that every such license shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (1) that the telegraph shall be used solely for the transmission of unpaid messages relating to the business of the licensee; and in the case of a wireless telegraph licensed for research, experimental or instructional purposes that the telegraph is solely used for such purposes;
- (2) that the telegraph authority may at any time take possession of the telegraph should he consider it necessary; and
- (3) that the license shall be revocable on the breach of any of the conditions therein specified.

[See Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 25.]

The Indian Wireless Telegraphs Rules.

No. 24-P. W., dated the 14th January, 1922.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Government of India in Council is pleased to make the following rules regulating the conduct of wireless telegraphs established, maintained and worked by persons licensed under this Act:—

1. These rules may be called the Indian Wireless Telegraphs Rules, 1921.

2. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

- (1) "*certificate of competency*" means a certificate of competency granted by the telegraph authority under these rules or by the proper authority in any British Possession or Protectorate entitling the holder to be employed as a wireless telegraph operator;
- (2) "*convention*" means the International Radio Telegraph Convention, dated the 5th July 1906, and the Regulations made thereunder said Convention or Regulations made from time to time;

Short title

Definitions.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

The Indian Wireless Telegraphs Rules—*contd.*

- (3) "*harbour*" includes harbours, whether natural or artificial, estuaries, navigable rivers, piers, jetties and other works in or at which ships can obtain shelter, or ship or unship goods or passengers;
- (4) "*service signalling*" means signalling by means of any system of wireless telegraph between any fixed or mobile stations of His Majesty's Imperial Dominion or Indian Naval, Military or Air Forces.

13. No person shall send any message by means of the wireless telegraph in any ship (other than a ship-of-war) whilst the ship is within Indian territorial waters when and where such messages can be forwarded by a Government telegraph.

14. Except with the general or special permission in writing of the telegraph authority no person shall work or use a wireless telegraph in any ship (other than a ship-of-war) whilst the ship is in any harbour in India.

Provided that a wireless telegraph may be worked and used in ships which are under weigh in the Hoogli River below Garden Reach or in the Rangoon River for the sole purpose of exchanging messages with Calcutta Radio or Rangoon Radio, respectively.

15. Every ship-of-war and service aircraft accompanying a wireless telegraph while the ship or aircraft is working shall observe the following requirements, namely:—

- (a) transmission shall be discontinued on request from (1) the telegraph authority, (2) any Naval authority, (3) the port authorities or (4) any land station;
- (b) protracted signalling using apparatus transmitting other than pure continuous waves shall be avoided;
- (c) if there is a British ship-of-war lying in the harbour, the British Senior Naval Officer shall be consulted before the wireless telegraph is worked or used.

16. No person shall work or use the wireless telegraph in any ship whilst the ship is within Indian territorial waters in such a way as to interrupt or interfere with service signalling or the transmission of messages between other wireless stations.

¹ Substituted by Notification No. 168-P. T., dated 29th November, 1924, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt. I, p. 1048.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

The Indian Wireless Telegraphs Rules—*contd.*

6. When communications are made by wireless telegraph between a ship within Indian territorial waters and a land station the rules given in the handbook "*General Rules and Departmental Instructions for Radio Telegraph Stations in India*" shall be observed..

7. Nothing in these rules shall apply to the use of wireless telegraph within Indian territorial waters for the purpose of making or answering signals of distress.

8. Except with the general or special permission in writing of the telegraph authority no person shall work or use a wireless telegraph in an aircraft (other than one of the Royal Air Force) whilst the aircraft is over British India or over Indian territorial waters, except in accordance with the following restrictions:—

(a) the wireless apparatus shall not be used except during actual flight or in case of forced landing;

(b) it may be used for receiving messages on any subject, but shall be used only for sending messages on the following subjects:—

(i) distress signals;

(ii) meteorological information;

(iii) forced landings and landing instructions;

(iv) ascertaining or indicating position;

(v) supply of fuel and spare parts;

(vi) origin, destination or course of flight;

(c) the Aircraft Normal Wave (900 metres continuous wave) and no other wave shall be employed for the sending and receipt of messages to and from—

(i) other aircraft stations;

(ii) aviation stations;

(d) the Aircraft Ship Wave (600 metres interrupted continuous wave) and no other wave shall be employed for the sending and receipt of—

(i) messages to and from British ships-of-war and all merchant ships;

(ii) such messages as are rendered necessary by reason of exceptional emergency and do not come within the scope of the abovementioned provisions for the use of the Aircraft Normal Wave;

Working of wireless telegraphs in aircraft over British India or over Indian territorial waters.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

(e) the rules given in the handbook "*General Rules and Departmental Instructions for Radio Telegraph Stations in India*" shall be observed;

(f) service signalling or the transmission of messages between other wireless telegraph stations shall not be interfered with;

9. No person shall work the transmitting apparatus of a wireless telegraph in British India or in any ship or aircraft registered in British India unless he is a British subject or the subject of a State in India and holds a certificate of competency.

(a) is able to send and receive, by sound, messages in plain language in the International Morse Code and to send and receive speech clearly by wireless telephone apparatus, the speed at which Morse is to be sent and received being as follows (five letters being counted as one word):—

- (i) *First Class*.—Not less than 20 words per minute;
(ii) *Second Class*.—12 to 19 words per minute;
(iii) *Third Class*.—Not less than 10 words per minute;

(b) is able to adjust the apparatus ordinarily used so as to suit the varying conditions of working without using excessive power;

(c) has an efficient working knowledge of the regulations applicable to the exchange of radio-telegraph traffic.

the application.

12. No person shall be eligible to attend an examination for a certificate of competency who is not a British subject or the subject of a State in India.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

The Indian Wireless Telegraphs Rules—*contd.*

13. Candidates for examination for first class certificates must be not less than 18 years of age.

14. The application form shall be forwarded to the examining officer by the telegraph authority before the examination takes place.

15. Candidates for examination shall pay an examination fee of five rupees by means of postage stamps affixed to the application form.

Scope of
examination.

16. Candidates at an examination will be expected to—

- (a) send with an ordinary Morse key for five consecutive minutes at the prescribed speed. Accuracy and spacing will be taken into consideration;
- (b) receive and write down legibly for five consecutive minutes at the prescribed speed. A double headgear telephone receiver will be used for reception;
- (c) understand simple diagrams of the apparatus in which he is being examined and to make such diagrams from such apparatus;
- (d) be able to connect up the apparatus with the help of such diagrams so far as this is required in the system in which he is being examined;
- (e) name the parts of the apparatus and indicate their uses;
- (f) recognise, detect and remedy common faults in the apparatus;
- (g) adjust the apparatus as regards wave-length;
- (h) adjust the apparatus as regards power and generally regulate the transmitting gear and adjust the receiving gear;
- (i) answer questions on the method of handling radio-telegraph traffic as set out in the handbook issued by the telegraph authority (*General Rules and Departmental Instructions for Radio-Telegraph Stations in India*) and the Service Regulations attached to the Convention.
- ¹[(j) have a good working knowledge of secondary batteries and be able to identify the positive source of supply preparatory to placing a secondary battery on charge and also to be able to place a secondary battery on charge or on discharge at its normal rate through a water resistance.]

¹ Added by Notification No. 494-P. W., dated 17th March, 1923, see Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 253.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

The Indian Wireless Telegraphs, Rules—*contd.*

17 If the candidate passes the examination he shall make a declaration before the examining officer that he will observe the secrecy of correspondence which comes to his knowledge in the course of duty. Declaration to observe secrecy

18. (1) A candidate presenting himself for examination shall provide an unmounted photograph (approximately 2" x 3"). This will be checked by the examining officer. Photograph of candidate.

(2) If the candidate is successful in the examination he will sign the photograph in the presence of the examining officer. The examining officer will attach it to the candidate's application form and return both to the telegraph authority.

(3) The photograph will be affixed to the back of the certificate of competency in the office of the telegraph authority and stamped with a special date stamp overlapping photograph and certificate.

(4) The certificate will be completed and sent to the candidate by post.

19. In case of failure at an examination the candidate will not be re-examined until after the lapse of three months. An additional fee of five rupees shall be payable in respect of such re-examination. Failure.

20. (1) Should the holder of a certificate of competency be proved to the satisfaction of the telegraph authority wilfully or negligently to have failed to comply with the provisions of the Convention or any other regulations which may be issued from time to time for his guidance the telegraph authority may endorse, suspend or cancel the certificate. Power of the telegraph authority to endorse, suspend or cancel certificate.

(2) The telegraph authority may require the holder of a certificate of competency to produce the same for action under sub-rule (1), and the holder shall comply with such requisition.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See rule 10.)

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY AS WIRELESS OPERATOR.

1st and 2nd Class.—Wireless Telegraphs (including Telephone).

This is to certify that under the provisions of the Radio-Telegraph Convention, 1912, Mr. _____ has been examined in radio-telegraphy and has passed in:—

(a) The working and adjustment of apparatus.

(b) Transmission and sound reading (Morse Code) at a speed of not less than _____ words per minute, and transmission and reception of speech.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

The Indian Wireless Telegraphs Rules—contd.

(c) Knowledge of the regulations applicable to the exchange of radio-telegraph traffic.

2 The holder's practical knowledge was tested on a _____ set of apparatus.*

His knowledge of other systems is as follows:—

3. It is also certified hereby that the holder has made a declaration that he will preserve the secrecy of correspondence.

Signature of Examining Officer _____

Date _____ 192 .

The holder of this certificate is therefore authorized to operate radio-telegraph apparatus as a _____ class operator.

Signature _____

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India.

Date _____ 192 .

Signature of Holder _____

Date of Birth _____ *Place of Birth* _____

Description and Photograph of Holder.

Height _____ *feet* _____ *inches*.

Colour of eyes _____

Colour of hair _____

Complexion _____

Any special peculiarities or marks _____

* It is not intended to limit the employment of the holder to a particular system, but merely to indicate the particular system in which he was tested for adjustment of apparatus.

Notwithstanding, the certificate may be annulled, suspended or cancelled at the discretion of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in the case of misconduct or breach of the Act.

each duplicate copy of this certificate, in cases

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copy of this certificate will be considered.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)

The Indian Wireless Telegraphs Rules—contd.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See rule 10.)

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY AS WIRELESS OPERATOR.

3rd Class.—Wireless Telephone.

This is to certify that Mr. _____ has been examined in radio-telegraphy and has passed in :—

- (a) The working and adjustment of apparatus.
- (b) Transmission and sound reading (Morse Code) at a speed of not less than ten words per minute, and transmission and reception of speech.
- (c) Knowledge of the regulations applicable to the exchange of radio-telegraph traffic.

2. The holder's practical knowledge was tested on a _____ set of apparatus.*

His knowledge of other systems is as follows :—

3. It is also certified hereby that the holder has made a declaration that he will preserve the secrecy of correspondence.

Signature of Examining Officer _____

Date _____ 192 .

The holder of this certificate is therefore authorised to operate radio-telegraph apparatus as a third class operator.

Signature _____

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India.

Date _____ 192 .

* It is not intended to limit the employment of the holder to a particular system, but merely to indicate the particular system in which he was tested for adjustment of apparatus

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

The Indian Wireless Telegraphs Rules—contd.

Signature of Holder _____

Date of Birth _____ *Place of Birth* _____

Description and Photograph of Holder.

Height _____ *feet* _____ *inches* _____.

Colour of eyes _____

Colour of hair _____

Complexion _____

Any special peculiarities or marks _____

N.B. This certificate must be submitted to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, for signature.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See rule 11.)

Application to attend examination for Certificate of Competency as Wireless Operator.

(Postage stamps or stamp to the value of five rupees to be affixed here.)

To

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS
(WIRELESS BRANCH), INDIA.

SIR,

I beg to inform you that I wish to obtain a certificate qualifying me to act as Wireless Telegraph Operator. I declare that I am a British subject or subject of a State in India.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

The Indian Wireless Telegraphs Rules—concl'd.

Signature_____

Date_____192

Name in full_____

Date of Birth_____ Place of Birth_____

Address to which it is desired that the order for examination shall be sent_____

System or systems in which examination is desired*_____

Place at which the candidate would prefer to be examined*_____

Description of Candidate.

Height_____feet_____inches.

Colour of eyes_____

Colour of hair_____

Complexion_____

Any special peculiarities or marks_____

* Every endeavour will be made to meet the convenience of candidates in this respect, but no assurance can be given that the examination will be held at the place specified.

A candidate presenting himself for examination shall provide an unmounted photograph (approximately 2" x 3") before his examination. This will be checked by the Examining Officer.

[See Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 25.]

Rules regulating the exchange by radio-telegraph of public correspondence between coast stations in British India and ships.

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... the following rules governing the exchange by radio-telegraph of public correspondence between coast stations in British India and ships.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

Rules regulating the exchange by radio-telegraph of public correspondence between coast stations in British India and ships—*contd.*

Duration of Service.

1. The service at coast stations in British India will be in accordance with the hours notified for such stations in the "International List of Radio-telegraph Stations."

Form and Acceptance of Telegrams.

2. The form and acceptance of telegrams will be in accordance with the rules for Foreign telegrams as given in the rules published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975-137, dated the 16th September 1909.

Special rules for Radio-telegrams.

3. The sender is in every case responsible for the sufficiency and accuracy of the address of his radio-telegram.

4. (1) The address of radio-telegrams intended for ships should be drawn up as follows:—

(i) Name or description of addressee, with supplementary particulars, if necessary.

(ii) Name of the ship as in the first column of the "International List of Radio-telegraph Stations"; and,

(iii) If intended to be transmitted through a coast station, the name of the coast station as it appears in the "International List of Radio-telegraph Stations."

(2) If desired, the name of the ship may, at the risk of the sender, be replaced by the particulars of its voyage.

5. In the case of radio-telegrams accepted on board ship for places on land it is the duty of the operator to see that the office of destination is written as shown in the first column of the "International List of Telegraph Offices."

Special rules for Radio-telegrams.

6. The name and permanent address of the sender of a radio-telegram should be written on the form for purposes of record.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules regulating the exchange by radio-telegraph of public correspondence between coast stations in British India and ships—*contd.*

Preamble.

7. The preamble of every radio-telegram will begin with the word "Radio."

8. On transmitting a radio-telegram from a ship over the ordinary telegraph system, the coast station will insert for "office of origin" the name of the ship of origin as it appears in the "International List of Radio-telegraph Stations," and also, when the case arises, the name of the last ship which acted as inter-mediary, should any re-transmission have occurred, and the name of the coast station. The code time (*i.e.*, the time of receipt of the radio-telegram at the coast station) will also be inserted, and this, together with the service instructions, the date and time of handing in, and the number of words signalled by the ship will be transmitted.

Charges for Radio-telegrams.

9. The charge for a radio-telegram must in every case be prepaid by the sender.

10. The coast-station charge and the ship-station charge are notified in the "International List of Radio-telegraph Stations"; and such charges as are fixed from time to time as far as British India is concerned, are published in the Post and Telegraph Guide.

Radio-telegrams for delivery by post from a Port of call of the Ship to which they are transmitted.

11. (1) Radio-telegrams may be accepted for a ship with the object of being forwarded by post from a port of call. Re-transmission by radio-telegraphy is not permitted in such cases.

(2) The address must be drawn up as follows:—

- (a) The paid instruction "Poste" followed by the name of the port where the radio-telegram is to be posted.
- (b) Name and address of the addressee.
- (c) Name of the ship-station which is to carry out the posting.
- (d) Name of the coast-station in communication with the ship, unless the message is exchanged directly between two ships.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules regulating the exchange by radio-telegraph of public correspondence between coast stations in British India and ships—*contd.*

Example:—

“ = Poste Buenaosaires = Smith 14 Calle Prat Valparaiso Avon Lizard.”

- (3) A charge for postage equivalent to 25 gold centimes at the rate of exchange from time to time fixed by the Governor General in Council shall be payable by the sender in addition to the radio-telegraph charges.
- (4) A radio-telegram of this nature received on board a ship will be posted as a paid letter at the port indicated and particulars of posting noted on the duplicate form.

Classes of telegrams not admitted in the Radio-telegraphic Service.

12. Certain special classes of telegrams, which are admitted in the international telegraph service, cannot be accepted in the radio-telegraphic service. They are as follows:—

- (a) Telegraphic money orders.
- (b) Telegrams “ to follow the addressee.”
- (c) Paid service telegrams asking for repetition of information, except as regards transmission over the ordinary telegraph system.
- (d) Urgent telegrams, except as regards transmission over the telegraph system of Administrations which accept such telegrams.
- (e) Telegrams at deferred rates.

Priority of Messages.

13. In the order of priority, distress shall take precedence over all other messages, and shall be transmitted in the order given by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975-137, dated the 16th September 1909, viz.:—

- (a) State (or Government) telegrams.
- (b) Service telegrams.
- (c) Private telegrams.
- (d) Press telegrams.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules regulating the exchange by radio-telegraph of public correspondence between coast stations in British India and ships—*contd.*

Undelivered Radio-telegrams from ships.

14. When a radio-telegram from a ship at sea cannot be delivered to the addressee on land, the fact, with the reason assigned for the non-delivery, will be communicated to the ship for the information of the sender. If the sender is desirous of altering or adding to an address, he may do so by means of a paid service advice.

Undelivered Radio-telegrams addressed to ships.

15. When a radio-telegram reaching a ship at sea cannot be delivered, the office or ship-station of origin will be informed by service advice.

16. (1) The sender of a radio-telegram to a ship may indicate the maximum period for which he desires the message to be kept at the coast-station.

(2) If the sender does not specify any period, the office of origin will be informed by service advice on the morning of the 8th day after the despatch of the radio-telegram that it has not been possible to deliver the message to the ship of destination. The sender, who will be informed by the office of origin, may then, if he chooses, request, by means of a paid service advice to the coast-station (the prepayment being at the rate for a message to the coast-station, without payment of the wireless rate either for the coast-station or for the ship), that the radio-telegram may be retained for a further period of 9 days, and so on. If no such request is received, the radio-telegram shall be treated as undeliverable at the end of the 9th day, not including the day of handing in.

(3) If the coast-station knows that the ship has passed beyond its range of transmission before the radio-telegram could be transmitted to it, the office of origin shall be informed accordingly by service advice without delay for intimation to the sender, who may then, by paid service advice, request the coast-station to transmit the radio-telegram when the ship next passes

Message forms to be preserved

17. The originals of radio-telegrams and the documents relating to them shall be kept for seven days only in Government telegraph and radio-telegraph offices, after which they shall be sent to the Deputy Accountant-

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules regulating the exchange by radio-telegraph of public correspondence between coast stations in British India and ships—*concl'd.*

General, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, where they shall be preserved for at least fifteen months, reckoned from the month following that of handing in.

Refunds.

18. Refunds shall be governed by Rules 348 to 358 of the rules published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975-137, dated the 16th September 1909, subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) No refund shall be granted in respect of any radio-telegram inadmissible under Rule 12 of these rules;
- (b) The time occupied in radio-telegraphic transmission, and also the time during which the radio-telegram remains at the coast-station in the case of radio-telegrams addressed to ships, or in the ship-station in the case of radio-telegrams originating in the ships, shall not be counted in the period of delay giving rise to refunds and reimbursements.
- (c) If the coast-station informs the office of origin that a radio-telegram cannot be transmitted to the ship to which it is addressed, the coast-station and ship-station charges in respect of such radio-telegram shall be refunded to the sender.

[See Gazette of India, 1922, Pt. I, p. 896.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

**THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886
(VI OF 1886).**

Date of operation of Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886
(VI of 1886).

No. 1161, dated the 19th July, 1888.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct under section 1, sub-section (2) of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act, No. VI of 1886, that that Act shall come into force on the first day of October, 1888.

[See Gazette of India, 1888, Pt. I, p. 336.]

Appointment of the Political Agent, Cambay, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths.

No. 1144-I. B., dated the 12th June, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Political Agent, Cambay, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (1), clause (b) of the said Act, for the local area included within the State of Cambay.

2. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (2), and section 32 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Presidency of Bombay, for the time being, to be the Registrar-General for the said local area.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Pt. I, p. 1073.]

Appointment of certain officers as Registrars of Births and Deaths for certain areas.

No. 35-I., dated the 10th September, 1923—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886) and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2018-I. B., dated the 25th September 1912, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers named in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed to be Registrars of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (1), clause (b) of the said Act, for the local areas mentioned in the corresponding entries in the second column.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886 (VI OF 1886).

Appointment of certain officers as Registrars of Births and Deaths for certain areas—*contd.*

For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Ajmer-Merwara to be the Registrar-General for the said local areas.

SCHEDULE.

Officers.	Local areas.
1. The Resident, Jaipur . . .	The Jaipur Residency, excepting the lands herein declared to constitute separate local areas.
2. Medical Officer, Bomhay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Bandikui.	Bandikui Railway station and the adjoining railway lands.
3. The Assistant Surgeon, Phulera.	Phulera Railway station and the adjoining railway lands.
4. The Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar.	Sambhar and the lands within the jurisdiction of the Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar.
5. Resident, Western Rajputana States, Jodhpur.	The Western Rajputana States Residency excepting the lands herein declared to constitute separate local areas.
6. The Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Pachbhadra.	The lands within his jurisdiction.
7. The Assistant Commandant, Mina Corps, Erinpura.	Erinpura Cantonment.
8. The District Magistrate, Abu	Mount Abu.
9. The Apothecary in Medical charge, Abu Road Railway Station.	Abu Road Railway Station and the adjoining railway lands.
10. The Resident in Mewar . . .	The Mewar Residency except the lands herein declared to constitute separate local areas.
11. Officer Commanding, Merwar Bhil Corps.	The Cantonments of Kherwara and Kotra.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

**THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886
(VI of 1886).**

Appointment of certain officers as Registrars of Births and Deaths for certain areas—*contd.*

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Officers.	Local areas.
12. The Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.	The Eastern Rajputana States Agency.
13. The Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, Deoli.	The Haraoti and Tonk Agency.
14. The Superintendent Government Railway Police, Ajmer.	The Stations on the Rajputana Malwa Railway in Rajputana not specially mentioned above.
15. The Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States.	The States of Banswara, Dungarpur and Partabgarh and Kushalgarh Chiefship.
16. The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, Mount Abu.	The States of Bikaner, Sirohi and Jhalawar.

[See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 1204.]

Appointment of certain persons as Registrars of Births and Deaths for certain areas.

No 481-I., dated the 3rd October, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the annexed Schedule to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for the areas specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof, in respect of the classes of persons mentioned in clause (b), of sub-section (1), of section 11, of the said Act.

Schedule.

Officers	Local areas.
<i>Kathiawar.</i>	
1. The Political Agent in Eastern Kathiawar States.	The States within his charge.
2. The Political Agent in Western Kathiawar States.	The States within his charge.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

**THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886
(VI OF 1886).**

Appointment of certain persons as Registrars of Births and Deaths for certain areas—*contd.*

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Officers.

Local areas

Palanpur.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. The Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa. | The Cantonment of Deesa. |
| 2. The Political Agent, Palanpur | The States within his charge. |

Cutch.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. The Agent to the Governor-General in Western India States Agency. | The Cutch States. |
|--|-------------------|

2 For the purposes of sub-section (2) of section 24, and of section 32 of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Presidency of Bombay, for the time being, to be the Registrar-General for the areas specified in the foregoing Schedule.

3. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 4227-I., dated the 31st October 1889, to the extent of its application to the areas specified in the foregoing Schedule, is hereby cancelled.

[See Gazette of India, 1924, Extraordinary, p. 387.]

Rules under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886).

No. 1173, dated the 19th July, 1888.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following rules made under sections 26, 28, and 36 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, No. VI of 1886:—

1. In these rules unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (1) "the Act" means the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886;
- (2) "schedule" means a schedule to these rules;
- (3) "Registrar-General" and "Registrar" mean respectively a Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages and a

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.***THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886
(VI OF 1886).****Rules under the Act—*contd.***

Registrar of Births and Deaths appointed under the Act:
and

- (4) "sign" used with reference to a person who is unable to write—his name includes mark.

2 Notices of births and deaths shall be in the forms set forth in Schedule A and Schedule B, respectively

3. Every such notice shall be signed by the person giving it, and shall specify the capacity in which the person claims to be authorised to give it.

4. Every such notice shall ordinarily be presented to the Registrar for the local area in which the birth or death occurred within three months of the date of the birth or death to which it refers, as the case may be:

Provided that the Registrar may, of his own authority for any reason which he considers sufficient, accept notice of a birth or death at any time within six months from the date of its occurrence and with the special sanction in writing of the Registrar-General after that time.

5. An appeal against an order of a Registrar refusing to register a birth or death on any other ground than that referred to in proviso (a) to section 19 of the Act shall lie to the Registrar-General, who may in his discretion either confirm the order of the Registrar or direct him to register the birth or death.

6. Registers of births and deaths shall be kept in the forms set forth in Schedule C and Schedule D, respectively.

7. When a birth or death has occurred during a journey,

or when a person giving notice of a birth or death was compelled by duty or urgent necessity, or unavoidable accident to leave the local area in which such birth or death occurred so soon after its occurrence that he was unable to give the prescribed notice to the Registrar for that local area,

any Registrar may receive notice of such birth or death and register the same as if it were a birth or death which had occurred within the local area for which he has been appointed.

8. The provisions of Rule 4, as to the time within which notice of a birth or death must be given, shall apply to every notice of a birth or death given under the circumstances described in the last foregoing rule.

9. In every case of a birth or death admitted to registration under Rule 7, the Registrar to whom the notice of the birth or death is given shall record in his register the reason why the notice was not given to the

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

**THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886
(VI of 1886).**

Rules under the Act—*contd.*

Registrar of the local area within which the birth or death occurred, and shall, within one week from the date of the registration of the birth or death, forward to the Registrar-General, and to the Registrar of the local area within which the birth or death occurred, a copy of the entry in the register relating to the birth or death.

Every Registrar shall paste into a book kept by him for the purpose all copies of entries received by him under this rule, and the book containing the copies shall be at all reasonable times open to inspection by any person desiring to inspect it.

10. The Registrar for any local area including a port may register any birth or death which has occurred on the high seas on board any ship arriving at such port:

Provided that notice of the birth or death is given to such Registrar within sixty days after the arrival of the ship.

In the notice of such birth or death and in the entry thereof in the register there shall be specified in lieu of the name of the place at which the name of the ship on which the event occurred and the name of the Commander of the ship and the approximate latitude and longitude of the ship's position at the time of the birth or death.

11. Every certificate of registration of a birth or death given by a Registrar under section 23 of the Act shall be in the form set forth in Schedule E.

12. At the foot of every copy of an entry given under section 9 or section 25 of the Act, there shall be written a certificate dated and subscribed by the Registrar-General or officer authorised under section 9 or by the Registrar, as the case may be, that the copy is a true copy of the entry.

13. Every Registrar shall keep in the form set forth in Schedule F a register of all certificates of registration and copies of entries given by him.

Every Registrar-General shall keep a register in a similar form of all copies given by him of entries in the certified copies of the registers sent to his office.

14. The copies of entries, births and deaths which Registrars are required by section 24 of the Act to send to the Registrar-General shall be certified in the form set forth in Schedule G, and shall be sent at intervals of three months on or as nearly as possible after the 1st January, April, July and October in each year.

Should no entries be made in a register during the preceding three months, a certificate to this effect shall be sent to the Registrar-General.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

**THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886
(VI of 1886).**

Rules under the Act—*contd*

15. The indexes which are required by section 7 of the Act to be made of the certified copies of the registers of births, deaths and marriages sent to the office of the Registrar-General shall be in the forms set forth in Schedule H, Schedule I and Schedule J, respectively.

Every entry in an index shall be made alphabetically with reference to the initial letter of the name of the person indicated by the entry.

In the index of certified copies of entries of marriages, the names of both the husband and the wife must be indexed

In the case of the person of European descent the initial letter will be the first letter of the surname; and in the case of any other person the first letter of his name and not that of his rank, title or class.

16. A Registrar may, of his own motion, correct in manner prescribed in section 28 of the Act any error in form made in an entry of a birth or death in a register of births or register of deaths kept by him under the Act.

In every case in which an entry is corrected under this rule intimation thereof shall (if practicable) be communicated within one week from the date of the correction being made to the person who gave the notice of the birth or death.

17. When an error in substance in any entry of a birth or death in a register of births or register of deaths is asserted to have been made the Registrar may, in manner prescribed in section 28 of the Act, sign and signet the entry and sign it in the presence of two persons, one of whom shall be a person authorised under section 28 of the Act to give notice of the birth or death to which the entry relates:

Provided that the Registrar is satisfied that the application is well founded.

An appeal against an order of a Registrar under this rule refusing to correct an asserted error in an entry in a register shall lie to the Registrar-General, who may in his discretion either confirm the order of the Registrar or direct him to correct the error.

18. Without the special sanction in writing of the Registrar-General an application for the correction of an entry in a register of births or register of deaths shall not be entertained after the expiration of one year from the date on which the notice of the birth or death was given.

19. The sums specified in Schedule K shall be the fees payable under the sections of the Act there referred to:

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

**THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886
(VI OF 1886).**

Rules under the Act—*contd.*

Provided that soldiers and non-commissioned officers of Her Majesty's Regular Forces and all seamen shall be exempted from the payment of any fees.

20. Every Registrar-General and every Registrar, who is a Government servant and not a minister of religion, shall keep a register in the form set forth in Schedule L of all fees realized under these rules, and shall forward such fees at the end of each month to the nearest treasury to be credited to Government. The Treasury Officer shall give each Registrar a certificate of the amount so credited, and the Registrar shall send a copy of the certificate to the Registrar-General. Registrars who are not Government servants or who are ministers of religion may retain for their own use any fees which they may realize under these rules.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

Notice of a Birth.

(Rule 2.)

To the Registrar of Births and Deaths for *(local area or class)*.

I, A. B. *(name, description and residence)* being *(here state the capacity in which the person claims to be authorised to give the notice)*, hereby give notice for the purposes of section 19, Act VI of 1886, that on *(date)* at *(place)* I, A. B. or my wife, C. D. or C. D. *(name and description)* was delivered of a , and I request that the said birth may be registered.

Signature.

SCHEDULE B.

Notice of a Death.

(Rule 2.)

To the Registrar of Births and Deaths for *(local area or class)*.

I, A. B. *(name, description and residence)* being *(here state the capacity in which the person claims to be authorised to give the notice)*, hereby

¹ Substituted by Notification No. 185, dated the 27th July, 1894, see Gazette of India, 1894, Pt. I, p. 433.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

**THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886
(VI of 1886).**

Rules under the Act—*contd*

give notice for the purposes of section 19, Act VI of 1886, that on (*date*) at (*place*) my (*state relationship*) C. D. (*name and description*) or C. D. (*name and description*), died of , and request that the said death may be registered.

Signature.

SCHEDULE C.

Register of Births.

(Rule 6.)

1. Serial number.
2. Date of birth.
3. Place of birth.
4. Name, if any.
5. Sex.
6. Name, race, religion, and occupation of father.
7. Name, race and religion of mother.
8. Signature, description and residence of person giving notice.
9. Signature, description and residence of mother and person acknowledging himself to be father [*column only to be used in the case referred to in section 19, proviso (b), and section 22, sub-section 3*].
10. Reason why notice was not given to Registrar within whose local area birth occurred (*column only to be used in the case of a birth registered under Rule 7*).
11. Date of registration.
12. Signature of Registrar
13. Rectification of error in entry.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

**THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886
(VI of 1886).**

Rules under the Act—*contd.*

Provided that soldiers and non-commissioned officers of Her Majesty's Regular Forces and all seamen shall be exempted from the payment of any fees.

20. Every Registrar-General and every Registrar, who is a Government servant and not a minister of religion, shall keep a register in the form set forth in Schedule L of all fees realized under these rules, and shall forward such fees at the end of each month to the nearest treasury to be credited to Government. The Treasury Officer shall give each Registrar a certificate of the amount so credited, and the Registrar shall send a copy of the certificate to the Registrar-General. Registrars who are not Government servants or who are ministers of religion may retain for their own use any fees which they may realize under these rules.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

Notice of a Birth.

(Rule 2.)

To the Registrar of Births and Deaths for *(local area or class)*.

I, *A. B. (name, description and residence)* being *(here state the capacity in which the person claims to be authorised to give the notice)*, hereby give notice for the purposes of section 19, Act VI of 1886, that on *(date)* at *(place)* I, *A. B. or my wife, C. D. or C. D. (name and description)* was delivered of a , and I request that the said birth may be registered.

Signature.

SCHEDULE B.

Notice of a Death.

(Rule 2.)

To the Registrar of Births and Deaths for *(local area or class)*.

I, *A. B. (name, description and residence)* being *(here state the capacity in which the person claims to be authorised to give the notice)*, hereby

¹ Substituted by Notification No. 185, dated the 27th July, 1894, see Gazette of India, 1894, Pt. I, p. 436.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

**THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886
(VI OF 1886).****Rules under the Act—contd.**

give notice for the purposes of section 19, Act VI of 1886, that on *(date)* at *(place)* my *(state relationship)* O. D. *(name and description)* or C. D. *(name and description)*, died of , and request that the said death may be registered.

Signature.

SCHEDULE C.***Register of Births.******(Rule 6.)***

1. Serial number.
2. Date of birth.
3. Place of birth.
4. Name, if any.
5. Sex.
6. Name, race, religion, and occupation of father.
7. Name, race and religion of mother.
8. Signature, description and residence of person giving notice.
9. Signature, description and residence of mother and person acknowledging himself to be father [column only to be used in the case referred to in section 19, proviso (b), and section 22, sub-section 3].
10. Reason why notice was not given to Registrar within whose local area birth occurred (column only to be used in the case of a birth registered under Rule 7).
11. Date of registration.
12. Signature of Registrar.
13. Rectification of error in entry.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

**THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886
(VI OF 1886).**

Rules under the Act—*contd.*

SCHEDULE D.

Register of Deaths.

(Rule 6.)

1. Serial number.
2. Date of death.
3. Place of death.
4. Name, sex, religion and occupation of deceased.
5. Name, race, religion and occupation of parents of deceased.
6. When deceased was a married woman or a widow, name, race, religion and occupation of her husband or late husband.
7. Age of deceased.
8. Cause of death.
9. Signature, description and residence of person giving notice.
10. Reason why notice was not given to Registrar within whose local area death occurred (*column only to be used in the case of a death registered under Rule 7.*)
11. Date of registration.
12. Signature of Registrar.
13. Rectification of error in entry.

SCHEDULE E.

Certificate of Registration of Birth or Death.

(Rule 11.)

Certified that I have this day registered the birth (or death) to which the entry in the Register of Births (or deaths), of which a true copy is above written, relates.

Dated the of .

A. B.,
Registrar of Births and Deaths,
for (local area or class).

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

**THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886
(VI OF 1886).**

Rules under the Act—*contd.*

SCHEDULE F.

Register of Certificates of Registration or Copies of Entries granted.

(Rule 13.)

- 1 Serial number.
 - 2 Name and residence of person applying for certificate or copy.
 3. Date of application.
 4. Nature of certificate or copy granted.
 5. Date of grant of certificate or copy.
 - 6 Fee paid.
 - 7 Initials of Registrar.
 8. Remarks.
-

SCHEDULE G.

Certificate of truth of copies of entries sent to Registrar-General.

(Rule 14.)

Certified that the above, which contains entries from No. _____
 regarding _____ to No. _____ regarding _____, is a true
 copy of all the entries in the Register of Births (or Register of Deaths,
as the case may be) kept by me for the three months ending
 the day of _____ 19 ____.

Dated the _____ of _____

 Signature.
 Registrar of Births and Deaths,
 for (local area or class).

SCHEDULE H.

Index of certified copies of Registers of Births.

(Rule 15.)

- Name and sex.
- Father's name.
- Date.
- Place.
- Reference to certified copy of register.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

**THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886
(VI OF 1886).**

Rules under the Act—contd.

SCHEDULE I.

Index of certified copies of Registers of Deaths.

(Rule 15.)

Name and sex.

Father's name.

Date.

Place.

Reference to certified copy of register.

SCHEDULE J.

Index of certified copies of entries of marriages.

(Rule 15.)

Name of (husband) (wife).

Date.

Place.

Reference to certified copy of entry.

SCHEDULE K.

Fees leviable under Sections 8, 23 and 25 of the Act.

(Rule 19.)

	Rs.	A.	P.
(i) Under section 8 for inspection of indexes in the office of Registrar-General—			
(a) For the first year	1	0	0
(b) For every additional year, four annas up to a maximum for one inspection of	5	0	0
(ii) Under section 8 for each copy of an entry in a certified copy of a register in the office of a Registrar-General	1	0	0

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

**THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886
(VI of 1886).**

Rules under the Act—*concl'd.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
(iii) Under section 23 for a certificate of registration of birth or death	1	0	0
(iv) Under section 25 for search in a register of births or deaths—			
(a) for the first year	1	0	0
(b) for every additional year, four annas up to a maximum for one search of .	5	0	0
(v) Under section 25 for each copy of an entry given by a Registrar	1	0	0

SCHEDULE L.

Register of Fees.

(Rule 20.)

1. Serial number.
2. Date of receipt.
3. From whom received.
4. On what account received.
5. Section of Act under which chargeable.
6. Amount of fee.
7. Signature of Registrar-General or officer authorised under section 9 of the Act (*or Registrar, as the case may be*).
8. Signature of Treasury official, and date of receipt in treasury.
9. Remarks.

[See Gazette of India, 1888, Pt. I, p. 336.]

Commissioners for the purposes of the Act.

No. 1523, dated the 17th October, 1890.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35A (1) of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, as amended by Act XVI of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Commissioners for the purpose of examining and verifying the registers of records which have already been or may hereafter be sent under

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886 (VI OF 1886).

Commissioners for the purposes of the Act—*contd.*

section 32 of the Act to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Madras Presidency:—

The Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Madras Presidency.

The Registrar of Madras Diocese.

The Reverend E. H. DeSilva.

The Reverend J. C. Peattie.

[See Gazette of India, 1890, Pt. I, p. 744.]

No. 1525, dated the 17th October, 1890.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35A (1) of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, as amended by Act XVI of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Commissioners for the purpose of examining and verifying the registers of records which have already been or may hereafter be sent under section 32 of the Act to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Bengal:—

The Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Bengal.

The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal.

The Registrar of the Calcutta Diocese.

[See Gazette of India, 1890, Pt. I, p. 744.]

No. 1527, dated the 17th October, 1890.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35A (1) of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, as amended by Act XVI of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Commissioners for the purpose of examining and verifying the registers or records which have already been or may hereafter be sent under section 32 of the Act to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh:—

The Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Legal Remembrancer to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.

[See Gazette of India, 1890, Pt. I, p. 744.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.***THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886
(VI OF 1886).****Rules for Commissioners appointed under section 35A (1) of the Act.**

No. 1535, dated the 17th October, 1890.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 36 (c) and (f) of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, the Governor General in Council is pleased to frame the following rules for the guidance of Commissioners to be appointed under section 35A (1) of the above Act as amended by Act XVI of 1890:—

1. The descriptive lists to be prepared by the Commissioners appointed under Chapter V of the Act shall show, in three separate classes, the registers or records, or portions of registers or records—

- (a) relating to births, baptisms, namings, or dedications;
- (b) relating to marriages;
- (c) relating to deaths or burials.

2. Each list shall show in each class in alphabetical order the places at which the registers or records, or portions of registers or records therein referred to, have been kept.

3. The volumes of the registers or records, or portions of registers or records, kept at each place shall be shown in the list according to the chronological sequence of the entries therein; and the number so assigned to each volume in the list shall be written or impressed on the outside of such volume.

4. The pages of each register or record, or portion of a register or record, examined shall be numbered in consecutive order; and the total number of the pages in each register or record, or portion of a register or record, shall be entered in the descriptive list.

5. The entries in each year in every register or record, or portion of a register or record, examined shall be numbered in consecutive order, where this has not already been done, and the total number of entries for each year in each register or record or portion of a register or record shall be shown in the descriptive list, together with the dates of the first and last entries.

6. Every blank space, blank page, interlineation, and erasure found in each register or record, or portion of a register or record, when examined by the Commissioners shall be indicated therein by a stamp impressed; and the descriptive list shall show in appropriate columns on what pages in each register or record, or portion of a register or record, such impressions have been made.

7. Entries in registers or records, or portions of registers or records, which purport to be true copies only shall be indicated therein by a stamp

**Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General
Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.***

Descriptive list.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

**THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886
(VI OF 1886).**

Rules for Commissioners appointed under section 35A (1) of the Act—contd.

Descriptive List prepared by the Commissioners appointed under
of

Class A.—*Births and*

N.B.—The entries are imaginary and

Place at which kept	Number of volume	Years.	Number of entries in each year	DATES.		PAGES.		
				First entry in volume	Last entry in volume.	Total in volume.	Blank	Containing blank spaces.
(1) Ahmedabad	Volume (I)	1818	35	1st June 1818	31st December 1820.	450	318 to 400	17, 25, 98, 175, 300.
		1819	42					
		1820	67					
	Volume (II)	1830	10	1st January 1830.	30th November 1832.	300	250 to 300	7, 19, 65
Ahmednagar	Volume (I).	1832	56					
		1845	50	1st January 1845.	31st December 1846.	200	Nil	5, 30, 85
		1846	57					

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

**THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886
(VI of 1886)**

Rules for Commissioners appointed under section 35A (1) of the Act—*contd*

Chapter V of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI 1886.

Baptisms.

for the sake of illustrating the form only.

			NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF PERSONS FROM WHOM RECEIVED		NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF PERSONS BY WHOM KEPT		Class to which entries relate.	Condition of book or other remarks
Containing entries	Containing interlunations	Containing entries purporting to be true copies only.	Names.	Descriptions.	Names.	Descriptions.		
1,06,223	68,70,85	19,54,70	Reverend G. H.	Chaplain Church of England	Reverend A. B.	Chaplain Church of England	Protestant	Much torn
87,96,195	88,99	..	Reverend I J.	Chaplain, Church of England.	Reverend C. D.	Chaplain, Church of England	Protestant.	Much torn.
17,23	66,64	..	Reverend K L	Chaplain, Church of England	Reverend E F	Chaplain, Church of England.	Protestant	Much torn

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

**THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886
(VI OF 1886).**

Rules for Commissioners appointed under section 35A (1) of the Act—*concl'd.*

10. Any registers or records dealt with by Commissioners under Chapter V of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 may be deposited in the office of the Registrar-General and Marriages with the consent of the Registrar-General, and of such consent the registers or records shall be returned to their custodians.

[See Gazette of India, 1890, Pt. I, p. 745.]

Fees payable under section 35 of the Act.

No. 296, dated the 26th October, 1894.—In continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1173, dated the 19th July, 1888, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following rules under section 36 (a) of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886;—

1. The following fees shall be payable under section 35 of the said Act, namely:—

	Fees		
	Rs.	A.	P.
For inspection of the descriptive list of registers			
General			
Chapter			
	1	0	0
For each copy of an entry in any register or record			
described in the above-mentioned descriptive			
list	1	0	0

Provided that soldiers and non-commissioned officers of Her Majesty's Regular Forces and all seamen shall be exempted from the payment of the foregoing fees, when the same are payable to a Registrar-General or a Government servant who is not a minister of religion.

2. When fees payable under the foregoing rule are received by a Registrar-General or any person being a Government servant and not a minister of religion having the custody of any such registers or records

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

**THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886.
(VI of 1886).**

Fees payable under section 35 of the Act—*contd.*

as aforesaid, they shall be entered in a register and otherwise treated, as if they were fees realised under the rules published under the Notification No. 1173, dated 19th July, 1888, above referred to. When such fees are received by any other person, they may be retained by such person.

[See Gazette of India, 1894, Pt. I, p. 580.]

Fees for the attendance of a Registrar at a private residence.

No. 1—3648, dated the 17th January, 1899.—Resolution.—With its letter dated the 15th September last cited in the preamble to this Resolution the Government of Madras forwards a copy of a general order of that

same fees should be charged for such attendance as are levied under section 78 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877. The Governor General in Council observes that for the purpose of registering births and deaths, Act VI of 1886 contemplates the attendance of parties at a Registrar's Office. If, however, he is requested to attend at a private residence, His Excellency in Council sees no objection to his doing so if he thinks that course necessary, on payment of a fee for such attendance and of such travelling allowances as may be prescribed under section 78 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, for similar attendances under that Act.

His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that a fee of Rs. 10 shall be charged for every attendance at a private residence. In rule 20 of the rules promulgated by Home Department Notification No. 1173, dated the 19th July, 1888, it is provided that a register (in the prescribed form) is to be kept of all fees realised under those rules, and that the fees should be credited to Government. The fees referred to in this Resolution should be treated in the same way, but the travelling allowance may be appropriated by the Registrar, who will receive no travelling allowance from Government.

[See Gazette of India, 1889, Pt. I, p. 115.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

**THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886
(VI OF 1886).**

**Rules for guidance of Commissioners appointed under section 35A (1) of the Act,
as amended by Act XVI of 1890.**

No. 306, dated the 4th March, 1892.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36 (g) of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to frame the following rule for the guidance of the Commissioners appointed under section 35A (1) of the above Act as amended by Act XVI of 1890:—

The certificates in writing required by section 34 (3) of the said Act shall be signed by not less than two Commissioners.

[See Gazette of India, 1892, Pt. I, p. 123.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SINDH-PISHIN RAILWAY ACT, 1887 (XI OF 1887).

Extension of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), to the Sindh-Pishin Section of the North-Western Railway.

No. 209, dated the 2nd May, 1890.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-sections (2) and (3), of the Sindh-Pishin Railway Act, XI of 1887, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, to that part of the Sindh-Pishin Section of the North-Western Railway which lies beyond the province of Sindh, subject to the following modifications, namely:—

Sections 1 (4), 2 (2) (a), 17 (1), 18, 19 (1) (c), 20 (1), 21, 23 (1) and 24 (1)—The word “public” shall be omitted wherever it occurs before the word “carriage.”

Section 11 (3) (b).—The word “public” shall be omitted where it occurs before the word “traffic.”

Section 19.—For clause (f) of sub-section (1) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(f) that the rolling stock and way and works of the railway are suitable for the carriage of passengers;”

For the first twenty words of sub-section (2) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“If in the opinion of the Inspector the rolling-stock and way and works of the railway are not suitable for the carriage of passengers.”

For the last twelve words of sub-section (3) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“the rolling-stock and way and works of the railway are suitable for the carriage of passengers.”

Section 21 (a).—For the words “be attended with danger to the public using the line and works or the diversion” the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“affect the degree of safety under which the railway was first opened for the carriage of passengers.”

“the railway or of any specified to the public using it” the

“the railway or any specified rolling-stock is not in a fit state for the carriage of passengers.”

Chapter V.—Shall be omitted.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SINDH-PISHIN RAILWAY ACT, 1887 (XI OF 1887).

Extension of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), to the Sindh-Pishin Section of the North-Western Railway—*contd.*

Section 66.—The following words shall be prefixed to this section, namely:—

“Subject to the provisions of section 4, sub-section (1), of the Sindh-Pishin Railway Act, 1887.”

Section 72.—The following paragraph shall be added to this section, namely:—

“Special contracts limiting liability in accordance with the provisions of this section may continue to be made notwithstanding any notification issued by the Governor General in Council under section 5 of the Sindh-Pishin Railway Act, XI of 1887.”

[See Gazette of India, 1890, Pt. I, p. 347.]

Extent of Government responsibility on certain sections of the Sindh-Pishin Railway.

No. 210, dated the 2nd May, 1890.—Under section 5 of the Sindh-Pishin Railway Act, XI of 1887, the Governor General in Council is pleased to announce that, subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, as extended under section 3 of the Sindh-Pishin Railway Act, XI of 1887, the Government accepts responsibility—

- (a) to the same extent as on State Railways generally, for injury happening to the person, or for loss or damage occurring in respect of animals or goods, on that part of the Sindh-Pishin Section of the North-Western Railway which lies between the frontier of the Province of Sindh and the Sibi Junction Station, and
- (b) to an amount not exceeding in any case one thousand rupees, for injury happening to the person, or for loss or damage occurring in respect of animals or goods comprised in any consignment or consignments despatched by one consignor, or to one consignee by several consignors, and in transit or warehoused, on any part of the Sindh-Pishin Section of the North-Western Railway, other than the part specified in clause (a) of this notification, which may be, from time to time, open for traffic.

[See Gazette of India, 1890, Pt. I, p. 348.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SINDH-PISHIN RAILWAY ACT, 1887 (XI OF 1887)**Definition of the Sindh-Pishin Section of the North-Western Railway.**

No. 133, dated the 28th April, 1887—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the railways, partly constructed and partly under construction, extending from Ruk Junction on the North-Western Railway to Sibi, and from there on by alternative routes *via* the Bolan and Harnai Valleys to Bostan, with extensions to Gulistan and Killa Abdulla, shall be known as the Sindh-Pishin Section of the North-Western Railway; the line Ruk-Sibi-Harnai-Bostan-Killa Abdulla being known as the main line, the extension to Gulistan, as the Gulistan branch, and the Sibi-Rindli-Darwaza-Quetta-Bostan line, as the Quetta loop.

Public Works Department Notification No. 98, dated the 18th March, 1887, is hereby cancelled.

[See Gazette of India, 1887. Pt. I, p. 215.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Date of operation of Act.

No. 47-F., dated the 7th October, 1887.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, clause 2, of Act XIV of 1887 (The Indian Marine Act), the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the said Act shall come into force on the 15th October, 1887.

[See Gazette of India, 1887, Pt. I, p. 500.]

Definitions of "Gazetted Officer," "Petty Officer" and "Warrant Officer".

No. 50, dated the 9th May, 1919.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Indian Marine Act, 1887 (XIV of 1887), as subsequently amended, and in supersession of all previous notifications made thereunder, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the definitions of "gazetted officer", "warrant officer" and "petty officer" in clauses (b), (c) and (d) of section 2, sub-section (1) of the Act, shall be as follows:—

(b) "gazetted officer" means a person who, by virtue of his commission is holding a position in the Indian Marine Service as—

Captain.
 Commander.
 Lieutenant-Commander.
 Lieutenant.
 Sub-Lieutenant.
 Engineer-Captain.
 Engineer-Commander.
 Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander.
 Engineer-Lieutenant, or
 Engineer-Sub-Lieutenant.

(c) "warrant officer" means a person who, by virtue of his appointment, is holding a position in the Indian Marine Service as—
 Assistant Surgeon.

Gunner.
 Carpenter.
 Clerk.
 Wireless Operator, or
 Engine-driver first class, if appointed before the 1st September 1905.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Definitions of "Gazetted Officer," "Petty Officer" and "Warrant Officer"—*contd*

(d) "petty officer" means a person who is employed in the Indian Marine Service as—

Engine-driver, first class, if appointed on or after the 1st September, 1905

General Mess Steward.

Chief Syrang of Lascars, first class.

Chief Syrang of Lascars, second class.

Syrang of Lascars, first class.

Syrang of Lascars, second class.

Sukkani.

Tindal of Lascars, first class.

Tindal of Lascars, second class

Engine-driver, second class.

Chief Syrang of Stokers.

Syrang of Stokers, first class.

Syrang of Stokers, second class.

Tindal of Stokers, first class.

Tindal of Stokers, second class.

Wireman

Carpenter's Mate, first class.

Carpenter's Mate, second class.

Carpenter's Crew, first class.

Carpenter's Crew, second class.

Plumber.

General Mess Butler, first class.

General Mess Butler, second class.

Cook, first class.

Cook, second class.

Ship's Steward.

Tide Watcher

Kassab, first class.

Kassab, second class.

Pilot.

Chart Room Attendant.

Leadsman.

Interpreter, or

Writer.

[See Gazette of India, 1919, Pt. I, p. 1009.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts.

No. 56, dated the 28th August, 1896.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4, 68 and 70 of the Indian Marine Act (XIV of 1887), and in supersession of G. G. O. No. 50, dated the 28th October 1887, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the procedure of Indian Marine Courts and certain other matters connected with the enforcement of the said Act, and to declare that they shall come into force with effect from the 1st October, 1896:

1. In these rules—

- (1) "the Act" means the Indian Marine Act, 1887;
- (2) "section" means a section of the Act;
- (3) "schedule" means a schedule to these rules; and
- (4) "the Royal Indian Marine" and "the Royal Indian Marine Service" mean "the Indian Marine" and "the Indian Marine Service" within the provisions of the Act.

2. The functions of a commanding officer under section 3 may by order of that office be discharged by the next senior gazetted officer present.

3. The rules of service to be read and explained under section 3, to a person on his enrolment, shall be in the form of Schedule I.

4. The oath to be administered under section 3, to a person on his enrolment, shall be in the form of Schedule II.

5. The roll to which that person after taking the oath of allegiance is to affix his signature or mark, shall be in the form of Schedule III.

6. The prescribed authorities for giving effect to certain provisions of the Act shall be the following, namely:

- (a) in respect of clause (3) of section 38, the Governor General in Council or the Director of the Royal Indian Marine;
- (b) in respect of section 47, the Director or Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine;
- (c) in respect of section 50, the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine;
- (d) in respect of clause (4) of section 72, the Director or Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine or such gazetted officer as may be nominated by the Governor General in Council or by the Director or Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine;

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

- (e) in respect of sub-section (2) of section 75, the Director or Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, or the commanding officer of the accused;
- (f) in respect of clause (6) of section 82, the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine or, where the value or amount of the property does not exceed one hundred rupees, the commanding officer of the deceased.

7. The prescribed custody mentioned in sub-section (1) and in sub-section (3), clause (b) of section 75, may be Royal Indian Marine, or naval, or military or civil; or may be partly Royal Indian Marine and partly naval, or military or civil.

8. The form mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 75 shall be that prescribed in Schedule IV

9. (1) Every charge or complaint to be investigated by an Indian Marine Court shall be thus made—

- (a) By a letter addressed to the Director or Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine or the authority empowered to convene an Indian Marine Court reporting fully and accurately in detail and in the order of their occurrence, the circumstances on which the charge or charges may be founded, and when words used constitute the substance of the offence, setting them forth as fully and exactly as possible. The letter shall not refer in any way to the previous character or conduct of the accused, nor contain any allusions to his prejudice, but shall be so circumstantial as to enable him to understand fully and plead to the offence charged.

Made in which charges are to be preferred. Circumstantial letter.

- (b) By a further letter enclosing—

The charge or charges carefully drawn on a charge sheet, in which, so far as possible, the very words used in describing each offence charged in the section under which it falls should be adhered to. Any number of accused persons may be tried together for an offence alleged to have been committed by them collectively, unless it should be found that one or more of them is or are required to give evidence for the prosecution or defence, in which case separate charges must be framed and separate trials held except as provided for in section 57 of the Act.

Letter for forwarding charges.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

- (c) A certified extract of all entries relating to the accused, of offences and punishments in the conduct book prior to the date of the offence charged, and a conduct sheet, with the accused's character assessed from the previous 31st of December to the date of the offence with which he may be charged but excluding all consideration of it.
- (d) A copy of the accused's certificate of service.
- (e) List of witnesses for the prosecution.
- ¹ [(f) A summary of evidence it is proposed to tender to establish the charge or charges.]

When the accused is below the rank of subordinate officer.

(2) When a Judge Advocate has been appointed to the Court, the documents (a) and (b) will be forwarded to the President, with the warrant for holding the Court and documents (c) and (d), together with (e), ¹ [and (f) and copies of (a) and (b)] to the Judge Advocate for production in conformity with Rule 44. In other cases documents (a), (b) and (e) will be forwarded to the President, and documents (c) and (d) will be retained by the officer to whom the complaint has been made for production when required under Rule 44.

Previous character of accused.

(3) Should the complainant desire to enter into further explanations as to his reasons for asking for a Court, which would necessarily refer to the previous conduct or antecedents of the accused, he should do so verbally, or by separate letter, but such communication, whether oral or written, shall not be communicated to the Court, it being contrary to the principles recognised by Courts of Justice for the prosecution to urge the previous conduct of the accused as an element in determining the question of guilt or innocence. Such conduct can be taken into consideration only when punishment is being awarded. Evidence that the accused has a bad character is inadmissible unless evidence has been given to show that he has a good character, in which case it becomes admissible.

(4) No portion of the letter referred to in sub-section (1), clause (a), shall be treated as evidence, except in the case of the accused pleading guilty.

¹ Those words were inserted by Notification No. 36, dated 8th October, 1915, see Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, pp. 1901-02.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

(5) It is undesirable that, in cases where the commander of a Royal Indian Marine ship may be required to sit as a member of a Court he should himself investigate a complaint which, on the face of it, may be likely to form the subject of a charge for trial before such Court. The investigation in such a case should be undertaken by another gazetted officer, who should sign and forward to the commander the documents referred to in clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section 1. These shall then be transmitted, with the other documents required, by the commander to the proper authority.

Preliminary investigation of comp'n

On stations where, on account of the small number of Royal Indian Marine ships available, there is difficulty in obtaining the officers necessary to form a Court, officers should be particularly careful in this matter, because an objection on the part of the accused to be tried, based on the fact that one of the members of the Court had already investigated his case and expressed an opinion upon it, would probably be allowed, and if no other officer of the necessary rank were available, the Court could not be held until another opportunity presented itself.

¹ [9-A.. The summary of evidence referred to in rule 9 (f) shall be taken as follows:—

- (a) The evidence of the witnesses whether against or for the accused, shall be taken down in writing in the presence and hearing of the accused before the commanding officer or such officer as he directs
- (b) The accused may put questions in cross-examination to any witness, and the questions with the answers shall be added in writing to the evidence taken down.
- (c) The evidence of each witness when taken down, as provided in (a) and (b), shall be read over to him, and shall be signed by him, or, if he cannot write his name, shall be attested by his mark and witnessed. Any statement of the accused material to his defence shall be added in writing, and read over to him.]

¹ These words were inserted by Notification No 36, dated 8th October, 1915, *see* Gazette of India, 1915, Pt I, pp 1901-2

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

Responsibility of convening officer.

10. No officer shall convene a Court until he shall have satisfied himself that the charges are properly framed and carefully drawn up; nor shall an officer to whom charges have been sent under Rule 9 (1) (b) forward such charges with a view to a Court being held without previously subjecting them to the same careful scrutiny. [The charges shall be accompanied by a summary giving full information of the evidence to be adduced in their support.] So that the convening authority may be enabled to judge of the correctness or sufficiency of the charges, and also whether the evidence, if uncontradicted, would probably suffice to ensure a conviction.

11. The form for summoning a person under section 62 shall be that prescribed in Schedule V.

Appointment of Judge Advocate.

12. The convening authority shall, when practicable, appoint a Judge Advocate to every trial, who shall be, if possible, an officer of the Judge Advocate General's Department.

Copy of charge-sheet, etc., to be furnished to accused.

13. (1) A copy of the charge-sheet, with the names of the witnesses for the prosecution endorsed thereon, and a copy of the letter referred to in Rule 9 (1) (a) shall, in all practicable cases, be given to the accused, at least twenty-four hours before trial by a gazetted officer, who shall read and explain the same or cause the same to be explained in his presence to him if he cannot read; and he shall be offered an opportunity of giving the names of any witnesses whom he may desire to call; and such witnesses, on their names being given, shall, where practicable, be duly summoned or ordered to attend; and if it appears to the Court on its assembly, or during the trial, that the prisoner is liable to be prejudiced by any non-compliance with the foregoing provisions, it shall adjourn, in order that such action may be taken as will remove all reasonable ground of complaint on the part of the accused.

(2) Charges shall be framed, as nearly as circumstances admit, in the forms in Schedule VI.

(3) When the accused is warned for trial, he shall be furnished with a list of the names of the officers who are appointed to form the Court by which he is to be tried.

Opportunity for defence to be allowed.

14. The accused shall be afforded proper opportunity for preparing his defence, and shall be allowed free communication with his witnesses not being persons about to be tried on the same charge.

¹ These words were substituted for the words "should time permit the charges shall be accompanied by a summary of the evidence to be adduced in their support" by Notification No. 36, dated 8th October, 1915, *see* Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, pp. 1901-2.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV of 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

15. (1) The accused may have a person to assist him during the trial, whether an officer, legal adviser, or any other person, and in the case of an accused below the rank of officer, should he not obtain the help of any one for that purpose, it shall be considered part of the ordinary duty of the gazetted officer to whom he is immediately subordinate to watch the case on his behalf, and assist him should he desire it.

Accused may have a person to assist him on trial.

(2) In the event of such officer being a witness for the prosecution, or unavailable or ineligible for the duty for any other reason, the commander shall direct another officer to assist the accused.

(3) The accused, should he prefer it, may conduct his own case.

[(4) A legal adviser or a gazetted officer appearing before the Court on behalf of the accused shall have the same right as the accused to call, and orally examine, cross-examine, and re-examine witnesses, to make an objection or statement, to address the court, to put in any plea, and to inspect the proceedings, and shall have the right otherwise to act in the course of the trial in the place of the person on whose behalf he appears, and he shall comply with these rules as if he were that person; and in such a case that person shall not have the right himself to do any of the above matters except so far as the court permit him so to do. Any other person assisting the accused may advise him on all points, may suggest the questions to be put to witnesses, and may read the accused's defence, or statement in mitigation of punishment, but shall not address the Court.]

16. Where two or more accused persons are ordered to be tried together, and one of them desires to call another as a witness in his defence, they may be separately tried in any case where the convening authority is of opinion that such course is reasonable and proper.

Trial of two or more witnesses.

17. (1) A Court may sit at any hour, but not less than 24 hours' notice should be given to all concerned. The hour for assembly shall in the first instance be fixed in the convening order, and afterwards, in the case of an adjournment, the Court itself may fix the hour for re-assembly. In cases of mutiny the trial may be immediate.

Time for assembly of Court.

(2) Except in case of emergency, no Court shall sit on Sunday or Good Friday or any other public holiday.

Court not to sit on Sunday. Adjournments.

18. (1) A Court may adjourn from time to time; and the adjournments and re-assemblies shall be duly recorded in the proceedings.

¹ This rule was substituted by Notification No. 36, dated the 8th October, 1915, see Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p. 1901.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

(2) When the trial has once commenced, the Court should continue the trial from day to day as may be necessary, and should sit usually for six hours a day, unless it appears to the Court that an adjournment is necessary in the interests of justice.

(3) The convening authority may adjourn or prolong the adjournment of a Court in any case where he is of opinion that his duty requires him to interfere for such purpose.

19. The President shall be responsible for the trial being conducted duly and in accordance with the Act and these Rules.

Responsibility of President.

Prosecutor.

20. The Judge Advocate shall not act as prosecutor, and if, for any reason, the commander or the executive officer of the ship to which the accused belongs be not available for the duty, the convening authority shall name a competent officer, if available, to act as prosecutor. Should no such officer be available, the Court and Judge Advocate shall ask such questions as will bring the whole case before the Court in the fullest manner. ¹[The commander or executive officer of the ship shall not, except when no other suitable officer is available, act as prosecutor in cases of any complication in which he himself is necessarily one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution.]

Accused's objection to members.

21. (1) As soon as the Court has been assembled, the accused shall be brought in, and the prosecutor admitted. The Judge Advocate, or, if there is none, the President, shall then read the warrant for assembling the Court, and the names of the officers composing it, and shall ask the accused if he objects to any of them. He cannot object to the Judge Advocate.

(2) Should more than one member be objected to the objection to each shall be disposed of separately, the objection to the lowest in rank being disposed of first; and on an objection to a member being made, all the other members present shall vote on the disposal of such objection, notwithstanding that objections have been made to any of them.

(3) On an objection being allowed, the member objected to shall at once retire, and his place shall be filled up before considering an objection against another member.

(4) Should the President be objected to, and the objection allowed, the Court shall adjourn until a new President has been appointed.

¹ Added by Notification No. 36, dated 5th October, 1913, see Gazette of India, 1913, Part I, pp. 1912.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

(5) Should any member be objected to on the ground of his being summoned to give evidence as a witness, and should it be found that the objection has been made in good faith, and that the member is to give evidence as to facts and not merely as to character, the objection shall be allowed, whether made by the accused or by the prosecution.

(6) Should it be found that the officer was summoned to give evidence without sufficient cause, and merely to disqualify him from sitting, the Court may disallow the objection should it think fit.

(7) A member, whether previously objected to or not, is not necessarily disqualified from being examined as a witness, should it be found in the course of the proceedings that he can give material evidence.

(8) A member who may have been absent while any part of the evidence has been taken, can take no further part in the trial, but the Court shall not be affected thereby except as provided by section 53, sub-section (7), of the Act. Presence throughout of all members of Court.

(9) After all objections to members have been disposed of, the accused may raise any other objection which he desires to make respecting the constitution of the Court, and every such objection shall then be decided by the Court, whose decision shall be final. Objections to constitution of Court.

22 Should the accused have no further objection to make to the constitution of the Court, the members and the Judge Advocate shall then take the oath in the manner prescribed by the Act, after which the Judge Advocate, or, if there is none, the President, shall read the charge against the accused and the letter referred to in Rule 9 (1) (a) Procedure.

23. Before the Court proceeds to try the accused, the Judge Advocate shall administer to every member of the Court an oath in the form under section 56; and when there is no Judge Advocate, the oath shall be administered by the President to the other members and shall be administered to the President by any member already sworn Oaths to be administered to members of Courts-Martial.

24. (1) The form of oath to be made under section 56, sub-section (1), by the members of a Court shall be as follows, namely: Oath by Court

“ I ^{swear} solemnly affirm that I will well and truly try the ^{prisoner} before the Court according to the evidence, and that I will duly administer justice according to the Indian Marine Act, 1887, without partiality, favour, or affection, and I further ^{swear} solemnly affirm that I will not divulge the finding or sentence of the Court until it is duly confirmed, and I further ^{swear} solemnly affirm that I will not disclose the opinion of any particular member of the Court So help me God ”

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

Oath by
witness.

(2) The oath to be made by a witness under section 56, sub-section (2), shall be as follows, namely:

“The evidence which I shall give before this Court shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help me God.”

(3) In any case where a person makes affirmation in lieu of oath, the words “So help me God” shall be omitted.

(4) The forms prescribed in sub-section (2) and (3) of this rule, and in sub-section (5) of Rule 26, shall be used in proceedings before a commanding officer exercising jurisdiction under section 43, as well as in proceedings before a Court.

Oath to be
administered
to Judge
Advocate.

25. As soon as the said oath shall have been administered to the members of the Court, the President shall administer to the Judge Advocate the following oath:

“I do ^{swear} ~~solemnly affirm~~ that I will not, upon any account, at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of this Court unless thereunto required in due course of law. So help me God.” In any case where a person makes affirmation in lieu of oath, the words “So help me God” shall be omitted.

Shorthand
writer and
interpreter

26. (1) At any time during the trial, should the Court think it desirable, on impartial person may be sworn to act as a shorthand writer [or an interpreter].

(2) Should a shorthand writer be employed, the evidence given by each witness shall be read over to him by the shorthand writer, either from the shorthand notes or from a transcript of them, before the witness leaves the Court.

(3) The transcript of the shorthand writer's notes, made by him and certified by the Judge Advocate to be the shorthand writer's transcript, shall constitute the original proceedings of the Court.

(4) The form of oath to be made by a shorthand writer shall be as follows, namely:

Oaths for
shorthand
writer and
interpreter.

I, A. B., do most solemnly swear (or solemnly affirm) that I will truly take down, to the best of my power, the evidence given before this Court, and such other matters as I may be required, and when required will deliver to the Court a true transcript of the same. So help me God.

(5) The form of oath to be made by an interpreter shall be as follows, namely:

I, A. B., do most solemnly swear (or solemnly affirm) that I will, to the best of my ability, truly interpret and translate, as I shall be required to do, touching the matter before this Court. So help me God.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1837 (XIV OF 1837).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd*

(6) In any case where a person makes affirmation in lieu of oath the words "So help me God" shall be omitted.

(7) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, an oath may be administered in such form and with such ceremonies as the person to be sworn may declare to be binding on his conscience. Swearing of person according to the form of his religion.

27. Before a person is sworn as shorthand writer or interpreter, the accused should be informed who it is that is proposed to be sworn and may object to such person as not being impartial; and the Court, if it thinks such objection reasonable, shall not permit such person to be sworn as shorthand writer or interpreter. Proceedings for challenge of shorthand writer and interpreter.

28. All evidence shall be recorded in the presence of the accused. Recording of evidence.

29. All questions to witnesses by the Court shall be put to them by the President Examination of witnesses.

30. When any discussion arises between the members of the Court, the President shall cause the Court to be cleared. Discussion in Court

31. (1) For the purpose of enabling the accused to explain any circumstance appearing in the evidence, the Court may, through the President, put such questions to him as it considers proper, and may question him generally on the case at any time before the finding Explanation of evidence by prisoner.

(2) The accused shall not be bound to answer any question so put nor be punishable for answering falsely

32. The complainant shall be a competent witness, but when there is any other witness for the prosecution, his evidence shall be taken first. He may be re-called, for examination or re-examination, by the Court, or for cross-examination by the accused, during any part of the proceedings, but not for the purpose of giving evidence on any new matter. Prosecutor as a witness.

33. The Court or the Judge Advocate, with the consent of the Court, may at any period of the trial re-call a witness and may also, before the opening of the case for the defence, call and examine any person not summoned as a witness, whose evidence the Court may deem necessary for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and further, after the close of the case for the defence, may call and examine any other person whose evidence the accused may show to the Court to be material in his behalf. Court may re-call and in certain cases call witnesses.

34. Should any material witness be in hospital, or otherwise unable from sickness to appear before the Court, his evidence may be taken on commission. Deposition of evidence.

35. Should a shorthand writer be not engaged, the Judge Advocate, or, if there is none, the President, shall take down in writing and in a narrative form, in as nearly as possible the words used, the evidence of Proceedings how to be recorded and by whom

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

each witness; but in any case where the complainant, the accused, the Judge Advocate, or the Court considers it desirable, the question and answer shall be taken down *verbatim*.

The evidence shall then be read in the hearing of the witness in order that any mistakes may be corrected. No erasures shall be made in the record of the proceedings, and all corrections or interlineations shall be verified by the initials of the recording officer.

The proceedings of the Court shall be recorded as nearly as may be in the form of Schedule VII.

Duties of
Judge Advocate.

36. (1) At all times after the Judge Advocate has been appointed, the prosecutor and the accused shall be entitled to his opinion on any question of law relating to the charge or trial, whether he be in or out of Court, subject, should he be in Court, to the permission of the Court.

(2) Whether consulted or not, it shall be his duty to inform the convening authority and the Court of any informality or defect in the charge or in the constitution of the Court.

(3) Any information, advice, or opinion given to the Court on any matter before it shall be entered in the proceedings, if the Judge Advocate or the Court so desire.

(4) On the Judge Advocate shall devolve the duty of taking care that the accused does not suffer any disadvantage in consequence of his position as such, or of his ignorance, or of his incapacity to examine or cross-examine witnesses, or from any other cause, and for that purpose, with the permission of the Court, he may call any witnesses and put any questions which may appear necessary or desirable.

(5) In fulfilling his duties the Judge Advocate must be careful to maintain an entirely impartial position.

Advising the
Court.

37. The regularity or legality of the proceedings, of the finding or of the sentence of a Court, may depend on the correct solution of questions having no direct connexion with technical law; it is therefore the duty of the Judge Advocate to advise the Court, to the utmost of his knowledge and ability, not only on questions of naval law and the procedure of Indian Marine Courts as they arise, but also on every question of doubt or difficulty with reference to common and statute law, to the law and rules of evidence, and to the rules and regulations of the service generally, whether his opinion be asked by the Court or not.

Votes and
opinion of
Court.

38. (1) Each member of a Court shall give his vote on every question which has to be decided by it, and notwithstanding that he may have voted for an acquittal shall vote as to the sentence if the accused is convicted.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

(2) In voting upon any question the order of voting shall be according to rank and seniority, the junior member of lowest rank voting first and so on up to the President, who shall vote last. Votes shall be given orally and not in writing.

(3) No member shall be added to the Court after the arraignment, and no member who has been absent at any time after arraignment shall again sit as such.

39. When any question has been once decided, the decision shall be binding upon the whole Court; but the President may, before any decision has been recorded, should he think fit, require the members of the Court, commencing with the junior member, to give their votes *de novo*, the votes being taken orally as before. Reconsider-
ing votes.

40. The production of the ship's books to prove that the prisoner was subject to the Act, at the time when the charge or charges may be laid, may be dispensed with when other sufficient evidence of the fact is forthcoming. Production
of ship's
books

41. Should an Indian Marine Court be ordered to inquire into a charge having reference to the loss, grounding or hazarding of a ship, the following points, in addition to the customary investigation, are to be attended to when practicable. Charges of
loss, ground-
ing, etc., R.
I. M. ships.

(a) The ship's log book and deck log book; the last table of compass deviations, the compass journal and the subsequent observed deviations of the compass at sea, the captain's night order book; the navigating officer's sight and work book; and the chart or charts and sailing directions by which the ship was navigated are to be produced. Special direc-
tions.

(b) The Court shall ascertain whether the proper chart and all hydrographical notices bearing on the case had been supplied, and if so, used, whether the position of the ship by the best means available had, if at sea, been fixed at the noon and at any later time previous to the occurrence; if not, when it was last ascertained so correctly that reliance should have been placed on it: and whether the courses steered by standard compass, and the distances run between the time when the position of the ship was last correctly ascertained and that of the occurrence, were noted in the deck log book. ¹[The Court shall also examine the compass journal to ascertain the degree of reliance that can be placed on the deviations of the standard compass]

¹ Added by Notification No 36, dated 8th October, 1915, see Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p 1901-2.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

- (c) Whether requested or not to do so by the prosecution, the Court shall direct one or more navigating or other competent

when her position was last accurately ascertained (or from such a time and with such details as the Court may see fit) to the time of her taking, or being in danger of taking, the ground; the result is to be delivered to the Court attested by the signature of such officer or officers, and to its accuracy he or they are to be sworn and to be subject to cross-examination. (The positions of the ship, so determined, are to be laid off on the chart by which she was navigated, and also the determined position when ashore or in danger, as noted in the log book. The rate and direction of the current and of the tidal stream and the time of tide should also, if possible, be ascertained, stated and equally verified on oath.)

- (d) These documents (*viz.*, the result and the chart), as well as an attested copy of the ship's log book [and the engine-room register], commencing from at least 48 hours before the ship took the ground or was in danger, if so long from a known anchorage, are to accompany the minutes.
- (e) The Court shall inquire whether the regulations with regard to the use of the deep sea and land leads were carefully observed.
- (f) If the land was seen and, no satisfactory cross bearings being obtained, its distance estimated, the Court should ascertain what steps were taken, while in sight, to check the estimated distance by the run of the ship.

Amendment
of charge—

42. If at any time in the course of a trial after the Court has been sworn, but before the accused's guilt or innocence has been determined, the Court is satisfied that there is a variance between the charge or charges and the evidence adduced, or to be adduced, in support thereof, and considers that such variance is not material to the merits of the case and that the accused cannot, by the amendment of the charge, be substantially prejudiced in his defence, it may direct the Judge Advocate to amend the charge or charges, adjourning, should it deem it necessary, for a reasonable time, to enable the accused to meet the charge or charges so amended. All such amendments shall be noted in the record of the proceedings and be verified on the original documents by the signature of the President.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV of 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

43. When the evidence has been closed and the accused has been heard in his own defence, and the prosecutor in reply, the accused shall be removed, and the Court cleared. The Court shall then consider the matter in evidence before it, and the Judge Advocate, by the direction of the Court, shall draw up such questions as shall be agreed upon, whereon to form a determination in regard to the innocence or guilt of the accused. Finding of the Court.

44. The Court, after conviction and before awarding punishment and in addition to any oral evidence of general character that may have been adduced, shall call for and take into consideration the following documents: Evidence as to character.

(1) In the case of a gazetted, warrant or petty officer—

(a) any entries or certified copies of entries against him in the list of officers who have been tried by Indian Marine Courts;

(b) ¹[(i) any entries against him in the log, or other official document, of the ship to which he may have belonged when the offence or offences for which he is being tried was or were committed, (ii) any other documents recording any definite censure awarded to him by superior authority for a definite offence] which the prosecution may produce,] and

(c) any certificates or other documentary evidence of character which the prisoner may produce.

(2) In the case of a person below the rank of petty officer—

(a) the entries against him in the conduct book of the ship in which he may have been serving when the offence or offences for which he is being tried was or were committed,

(b) his certificate of service; and

(c) his conduct sheet, with a general statement as to his character since the date of the last entry therein up to, but not including, the date of the offence committed by him

45. Due steps shall be taken to procure the attendance of the witnesses whom the prosecutor or the accused may desire to call, and whose attendance can reasonably be procured, but should it appear that any witness has been summoned without sufficient cause, the person requiring Procuring attendance of witnesses.

¹ Substituted by Notification No 36, dated 8th October, 1915, see Gazette of India 1915, Pt. I, p. 1901-2.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV of 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

the attendance of such witness may be required to defray the cost (if any) of such attendance, at the discretion of the Governor General in Council. Subject to this provision, the payment of the reasonable expenses of witnesses not subject to the Act, who may have been summoned to give evidence at an Indian Marine Court shall be made by the Examiner of Marine Accounts.

Expenses of
witnesses

46. The proceedings of a commanding officer exercising jurisdiction under section 43 shall be recorded by that officer in the form as nearly as may be of Schedule VIII.

47. The minor punishments referred to in section 77 may be awarded in accordance with the regulations in Schedule IX.

48. The Schedules shall be read and construed as part of these rules.

SCHEDULE I.

RULES OF SERVICE.

(See Rule 3.)

Every person who is enrolled for service in the Royal Indian Marine undertakes, by signing the roll after taking the oath of allegiance, to serve in any Royal Indian Marine vessel to which he may, from time to time, be appointed, or in any part of the Royal Indian Marine Service on land, in the capacity, rank, and rating entered with his consent in the roll, or in any other capacity, rank, and rating in which he may be thereafter ordered to serve by competent authority, for a period of

, or for such further period, not exceeding three months, as may be ordered by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, or in case of his being employed afloat in operations against the enemy, until the cessation of such operations; provided that, in time of war, he may be detained in the service until the conclusion of the war, if not discharged sooner by competent authority.

¹[Should the vessel on which he is serving, be placed in time of war under the command of the senior Naval Officer of the station where for the time being such vessel may be, in pursuance of section 6 of the Indian Marine Service Act, 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., Chapter 38), he will then come under such Naval Discipline Act or Acts as may be in force for the time being and be subject to such regulations as may be issued by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council.]

¹ Inserted by Notification No. 59, dated the 25th July, 1913, see Gazette of India, 1913, Pt I, p. 732.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

SCHEDULE II.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

(*Sec Rule 4.*) ✓

" I ^{swear} ^{solemnly affirm} that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, Her Heirs and Successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, in Person, Crown, and Dignity, against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and of the officers set over me."

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV of 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III.

THE ROLL

(See Rule 5.)

ROLL OF R. I. M. S.

PARTICULARS OF ENGAGEMENT.

Registered number if serving for continuous service.	Ship's No.	Name of persons enrolled.	Rank of rating.	Term engaged for	Date of entry in this roll	Date of entry or enrolment in service	Port or place of enrolment.	Date of birth or age on date of entry in service.	Description, etc., or mark, for identification.	Religious denomination or race or caste.	Country or place of residence.	Certificate of service or competency.	Vessel's name and official number or port to which she belonged.	Year in which last served.	Amount of wages advanced on entry.	Signature or mark of person to be enrolled.	Signature of Officer witnessing enrolment.	Signature of Officer commanding the vessel.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

a Record of term engaged for by non-continuous service men

b For European's description—Colour of hair, eyes and complexion, general appearance and description

c For Natives—Any prominent marks for identification

c For Europeans—Religious denomination

For Natives—Race and caste or sect.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

Continuous Service Certificate

Date of birth	_____	Height	_____ feet _____
			_____ inches _____
Date of entry in service	} Ship _____ } Date _____	Marks or scars	} _____ } _____ } _____
Country or place in which born	_____	Caste	_____
		Creed	_____
Place of usual residence	_____	Father's name	_____

Ship	No	Rating	DATE OF		CHARACTER		Remarks and cause of discharge	Commander's signature.
			Entry.	Discharge	Ability	Conduct *		

* On 31st December of each year, or on final discharge.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

Ship	No.	Rating.	DATE OF		CHARACTER		Remarks, and cause of discharge	Commander's signature.	The corner of the certificate is only to be cut off when the character of the man has been so bad as to make it desirable to prevent his re-entering into the Royal Indian Marine. All such cases to be specially reported
			Entry.	Discharge	Ability.	Conduct *			

Man's signature on discharge to pension.

CONTINUOUS SERVICE ENGAGEMENTS.			REMARKS
Date of joining	Commencement of time	Period.	

WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION AND HURT CERTIFICATE, ALSO FOR ANY MERITORIOUS SERVICE SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS PRIZE OR OTHER GRANTS			MEDALS, CLASIS, ETC.	
Date	Particulars	Commander's signature	Date received	Nature of decoration

* On 31st December of each year, or on final discharge.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd*

SCHEDULE IV

WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON A SENTENCE OF AN INDIAN MARINE COURT.

(See Rule 8)

To

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE PRISON AT

Whereas (1) _____, was by an Indian Marine (1) Rank and Court on the _____ day of _____, was by an Indian Marine (1) Rank and convicted of (2) _____ day of _____, and was sentenced on the same _____ date [or the _____ day of _____, 18] (3) to full, undergo _____ imprisonment for (4) _____; and whereas (2) Statement of the said conviction and sentence has been duly confirmed as required by law [with _____] (5) _____ of offences to be entered _____ mitigation of _____] (5) _____ (3) The appropriate word to be used.

This is to authorize and require you, the Officer in charge of the said Prison at _____, to receive the said _____ into your custody in the said Prison, together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 .

(Signature.)

SCHEDULE V.

SUMMONS REQUIRING THE ATTENDANCE OF A WITNESS BEFORE AN INDIAN MARINE COURT.

(See Rule 11.)

To (1)

I hereby summon and require you, the above-named person, to attend as a witness at an Indian Marine Court to be held on board the Royal Indian Marine Vessel _____ [at _____] (2) at _____ o'clock A.M. [P.M.] on the _____ day of _____, 18 , for the _____ place to be entered, and the word _____ on board the Royal Indian Marine Vessel _____ to be omitted. (3) The word _____ to be omitted if no document is required.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 .

(Signature.)

Description of document. (3)

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—contd

SCHEDULE VI.

FORM OF CHARGES.

(See Rule 15.)

Section 5

Is not a commanding officer

- (i) { upon signal of battle, not using his utmost exertions to bring his vessel into action.
- (ii) During an action, in his own person and according to his rank, not encouraging his inferior officers and men to fight courageously.
- (iii) when capable of making a successful defence, surrendering his vessel to the enemy.
- (iv) improperly, in time of action, withdrawing from the fight.

* Note to Schedule VI—Charges are to be drawn up in the following form:—

For that { the { { Commander } } belonging to the Royal Indian Marine
that { they { said { Lieutenant } } ship
{ { { Engineer } }

Section 6.

	{ from cowardice	} (i) forbearing to follow the chase of an enemy lying	
Not an officer.	{ from nervousness		} (ii) not relieving and assisting a known friend in view to the utmost of his power;
	{ from other default			(iii) improperly forbearing his sta-

subject to the Indian Marine Act, 1907.

{ $\frac{dC}{dt}$ } on the _____ day of _____, 19____ between the _____
 was _____
 and the _____ day of _____, 19____

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

Section 15.

Making	}	a mutinous assembly ;
Endeavouring to make		
Leading	}	a person to join in a mutinous assembly ;
Inciting		
Uttering words of	{	sedition ,
		mutiny

Section 16.

Wilfully concealing	{	{ a traitorous	{	practice ,
		{ a mutinous		design ,
		{ seditious		words spoken against Her Majesty ;
		{ mutinous		tending to the hindrance of the service
		{ a practice		
		{ a design		
		{ words		

Section 17.*

Striking	}	his superior officer, being in the execution of office ;
Attempting to strike		
Using violence against		
Attempting to use violence against		
		his superior officer

Section 18.†

Wilfully disobeying a lawful command of	}	his superior officer.	
Using { threatening			{ language to
{ insulting			
Behaving with contempt to			

Section 19.‡

Desertion	{	(i) by absenting himself from	{ his vessel,	{	with the in-
			{ the place		tention of
			{ where his		vessel,
			{ duty re-		not return-
		quired him	{ to be,		ing to that
		to be,			
		(ii) by doing an act when absent from his	{ vessel,	{	showing an intention
			{ place of		of not returning to
			{ duty,		that

the charge.

† No.
it is not
tense so it
contempt

‡ No.
The defini-
no intent
that the

b contempt"
is respectful in
-ds used show

not be drawn.
that there is
not necessary

that the accused has not succeeded in fully effecting an escape.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

Section 26.

Being an officer in command of an Indian Marine vessel,	receiving	{	on board	{	goods or merchan-
	permitting to be received					that vessel	dise.
	other than for the sole use of that vessel, and not being gold, silver, or jewels ;				
	and not being goods or merchandise	{	belonging to a merchant or on board a vessel	{	shipwrecked or in imminent danger either on the sea or in some port, creek, harbour or river,
		{	and received on board for the purpose of preserving them for their proper owners		

Section 27.

Wastefully expending	{ buying selling receiving wasteful expenditure of embezzlement of }	{ public ammuni- tion; public provi- sions; public stores; }
Embezzling		
Fraudulently	{ fraudulent }	{ purchase of sale of receipt of }
Knowingly permit- ting		

Section 28.

Unlawfully setting fire to	{ a dockyard a victualling-yard a steam factory yard an arsenal a magazine a building stores a ship a boat (other craft) }	{ not being the property of an enemy. }
	{ the furniture be- longing to }	
	{ a ship a boat (other craft) }	

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

Section 29.

Knowingly Commanding the Concussing the Procuring the Aiding Abetting	{	making signing	{	a false	{	muster; record; (other official document).
{		a per-		{		son in

Section 30.

Wil- fully	{	doing an act, dis- obeying an order	{	in hospital (elsewhere)	{	with intent to	{	pro- duce aggra- vate delay his care;	{	a disease. an infirmity.
Feigning		{		a disease. an infirmity. an inability to perform his duty						

Section 31.

Attempting to stir up a disturbance upon the ground of	{	unwholesomeness of the victuals, (upon any other ground)

Section 32.¹

An act A disorder A neglect	{	to the prejudice of good order and discipline

Section 33.

Not using his utmost exertion Not assisting the officers for that purpose appointed	{	to detect, arrest and bring to punish- ment an offender against the Indian Marine Act, 1887

Section 34.

When summoned duly ordered	{	to attend as a witness	{	before	{	an Indian Marine Court a command- ing officer exercising jurisdiction under the Indian Ma- rine Act, 1887.	
		to produce document in his				power control	
		refusing neglecting					to attend to give his evidence, to produce the document, {court; officer
		behaving with contempt to the					

¹[Note on Section 32.—A charge of alcoholism should be framed in the following manner:

Charge.—An act to the prejudice of good order and discipline in that, on the

¹ This "note" was inserted by Notification No. 43, dated the 3rd September, 1909, see Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 791.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

19 , on board the Railway Indian Marine vessel
(or, nt) being liable to
duty, rendered himself unfit for the performance of such
duty by reason of indulgence in alcoholic stimulants.]

Section 35.

When examined upon oath before	{ an Indian Marine Court, a commanding officer exercising jurisdiction under the Indian Marine Act, 1887	{ intentionally giving false evidence
--------------------------------	---	---------------------------------------

Charge-sheet.

(Description of prisoner) The prisoner, Lascar Ali Baksh, of the Royal Indian Marine vessel
(Statement of offence.) *Ajax*, is charged with—
First charge.—Sleeping upon his watch;

in that,
(Statement of particulars.) on the 6th June 1887, on board the Royal Indian Marine vessel *Ajax*,
he slept upon his watch during his tour of duty between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock A.M.

Second charge.—Using threatening language to his superior officer;
in that,
on the 6th June 1887, on board the Royal Indian Marine vessel *Ajax*, he said to his superior officer, Chief Syrang Nur Mahomed, of the Royal Indian Marine—"Take care, I will see about your business," or words to that effect.

To be tried by an Indian Marine Court.

Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

BOMBAY,

18

SCHEDULE VII.

FORM FOR RECORDING THE PROCEEDINGS OF AN INDIAN MARINE COURT.

(See Rule 35.)

(To be written on one side of the paper only.)
Proceedings of an Indian Marine Court convened by order of (I)

(1) The official description to be set out in full, that is, "the Governor General in Council;" "the Director of the Royal Indian Marine;" " (name of rank) being an officer empowered by warrant to the Governor General in Council;" or "Commander of the Royal Indian Marine vessel."

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—contd

and held on board the Royal
Indian Marine vessel (2)
[at
] (3) on the 18 for the
trial of (4) who is brought
a prisoner before the Court.

The order convening the Court is read and attached to the proceedings.
After challenge offered and declined [disposed of] (5) the Court is
constituted as follows, namely:—

- | | |
|-----|-------------------------|
| (4) | } President. |
| (4) | { Members. |
| (4) | appears as prosecutor. |
| (4) | appears as interpreter. |

The president, members [and interpreter] (6) are duly sworn (7).

All witnesses are ordered out of Court.

The charge-sheet is read and attached to the proceedings (8).

Question by President to prisoner.	}	Are you guilty or not guilty of the charge [charges] (9) you have heard read?
A (10).		

(2) Enter name of vessel

(3) If the trial is held on land, the place to be entered here, and the foregoing words "on board the Royal Indian Marine vessel" to be omitted.

(4) Rank and name to be entered in full

(5) If the prisoner challenges, the form in brackets to be used

(6) To be used if an interpreter is necessary and ordered to attend.

(7) If a person has religious scruples against taking an oath, he should be affirmed. As a rule, Christians, Jews, Parsis, Sikhs, and Muhammadans are sworn, and Hindus are affirmed

(9) The appropriate word to be used.

(10) The prisoner must plead "guilty" or "not guilty" in respect of each charge, if he answers anything else, or does not answer, the Court must record

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

Proceedings on Plea of Not Guilty.

PROSECUTION.

The prosecutor addresses the Court. (11)

1st witness, (12) , being duly sworn, (7) and questioned, states (13)—

Cross-examined. (13)

Re-examined. (13)

Examined by Court. (14)

WITNESS WITHDRAWS.

NOTE—The examination of all the witnesses for the prosecution shall be conducted as above.

DEFENCE.

The prisoner addresses the Court. (11)

1st witness, (12) , being duly sworn, (7) and questioned, states (13)—

Cross-examined. (13)

Re-examined. (13)

Examined by the Court. (14)

WITNESS WITHDRAWS.

NOTE—The examination of all the witnesses for the defence will be conducted as above.

(11) To be used if an address is made. If the address is read, it should be attached to the proceedings.

(12) Enter full description.

(13) The statement, cross-examination and re-examination are to be recorded at length in narrative form.

(14) The Court may put questions at any time, but it is advisable not to put examination, if any. The any, are concluded, may suggest. The Court may

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1837 (XIV OF 1837).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—contd.

The prisoner addresses the Court. (11) (15)

The prosecutor addresses the Court. (11) (15)

Proceedings on Plea of Guilty.

The prosecutor informs the Court of the case against the prisoner as follows, namely:—(16)

The Court proceeds to call witnesses. (17)

1st witness, (12) , being duly sworn, and questioned,
states (13)—

Cross-examined. (13)

Re-examined. (13)

Finding on Plea of Not Guilty.

The Court is cleared to record the finding. (18)

The Court finds that the prisoner (12)

is not guilty of the charge [charges]

is guilty of the

charge, and is not

guilty of the

charge, is guilty of the

charge with the exception that

[of the words]

did the act [acts, said the words]

as alleged in the charge, but was at the time insane and not

responsible for his acts [words].

(15) If the prisoner has not called witnesses, the prosecutor, if he addresses the Court, must do so before the prisoner makes his closing address

(16) The prosecutor should give an impartial statement of the case sufficient to put the Court in possession of the facts.

(17) The Court may of its own motion, and must, at the request of the prisoner, stop the prosecutor, and call witnesses to facts in the ordinary way as on a plea of not guilty

(18) The appropriate form to be used. The finding must be in such terms as to

15th, as stated in the charge, and so as to variances in person's names, and in places, and in values. But the Court cannot correct by its finding an error in charge that would result in finding a prisoner guilty of an offence different from that on which he is arraigned.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

*Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.**

The Court is re-opened and the prisoner is again brought in.

The prisoner's character-roll and record of service are laid before the Court, and a copy is attached to the proceedings.

The prisoner asks permission to call witnesses to speak to his character. (19)

(12) being questioned by the prisoner states
(13)—

Proceedings on Plea of Guilty.

[A finding to be recorded as above, and evidence taken as to character and service, and the statement of any witness to character called by the prisoner to be recorded.]

The prisoner addresses the Court in mitigation of punishment as follows: (20)

Sentence. (21)

The Court is cleared to record the sentence.

The Court sentences the prisoner (12). to

(a) { he dismissed with disgrace from the Royal Indian Marine Service, [and to undergo (rigorous) (simple) imprisonment for (calendar month) (days): (calendar months) (days) of the said imprisonment to be rigorous (22)]. (23)

(b) { undergo imprisonment for [and to be disgrated. (22). (24) to (27)].

(c) be dismissed from the Royal Indian Marine Service.

(d) lose seniority as an officer for (25).

(21) If the address is in (22) No (23) Im (24) In (25) The period to be entered. If the prisoner is to lose seniority by being placed lower in the list of his rank, the number of places in the list should be entered.

(26) Name of vessel (27) Position to which disgrated.

(22) No (23) Im (24) In (25) The period to be entered. If the prisoner is to lose seniority by being placed lower in the list of his rank, the number of places in the list should be entered.

(26) Name of vessel (27) Position to which disgrated.

(22) No (23) Im (24) In (25) The period to be entered. If the prisoner is to lose seniority by being placed lower in the list of his rank, the number of places in the list should be entered.

(26) Name of vessel (27) Position to which disgrated.

(22) No (23) Im (24) In (25) The period to be entered. If the prisoner is to lose seniority by being placed lower in the list of his rank, the number of places in the list should be entered.

(26) Name of vessel (27) Position to which disgrated.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—contd.

- (e) be dismissed from the Royal Indian Marine vessel (26)
- (f) be severely reprimanded
- (g) be reprimanded.
- (h) be distated to. (27)
- (j) forfeit (28) all his annuities, pensions, gratuities, medals and by him.
- (j) forfeit (28) all his annuities, pensions, gratuities, medals and decorations.

Recommendation to Mercy (29)

Signed on board the Royal Indian Marine vessel

[at] (3) this day of 18 .

President.

Revision. (30)

The Court having read and considered the above reasons for a revision of the [finding and] sentence, does now adhere to its [finding and] sentence.

, does now revoke its former [finding and] sentence.

Revised finding. (18)

The Court finds that the prisoner (18)

Revised Sentence. (21)

The Court sentences the prisoner (12)

(Recommendation to mercy, if any, and subscription to follow as in the form above)

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

Confirmation.

- (a) Confirmed. (31)
- (b) I confirm the finding; the sentence is not confirmed. (32)
- (c) I confirm the finding on the charge only and the sentence is confirmed. (33)
- (d) Confirmed; I reduce the punishment to
- (e) Confirmed; I commute the punishment to
- (f) I confirm the finding, and vary the form of the sentence so that it shall stand as follows, namely, (34)
, and I
 confirm the sentence as so varied.
- (g) I confirm the finding and substitute for the sentence above the following sentence, namely, (34)
 and I confirm the sentence so substituted.

Signed on board the Royal Indian Marine vessel

[at] this day of 18 .

Subsidiary Order. (35)

- (a) The prisoner is to return to his duty.
- (b) The prisoner is to be struck off the strength of the Royal Indian Marine Service [the books of the Royal Indian Marine vessel (26)] from the
 day of 18
 [this date].
- (c) The prisoner will be made over with the prescribed warrant of commitment to the officer in charge of the prison.

(31) This form of disposal includes both finding and sentence.

(32) In this case the conviction shall remain against the prisoner and be entered in his record of service.

(33) The charge or charges which are not included in the confirmation shall not be entered in the prisoner's record of service.

(34) The varied or substituted sentence only shall be entered in the committal warrant of prisoner's record of service.

(35) This order shall be entered by, or by order of, the confirming authority, and shall be signed and dated.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VIII.

FORM FOR RECORDING THE PROCEEDINGS OF A COMMANDING OFFICER EXERCISING JURISDICTION UNDER SECTION 43.

(See rule 46.)

(To be written on one side of the paper only.)

The Royal Indian Marine vessel (1)

Warrant No. (2); date 18 ,

For imprisonment [disrating].

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by (3) [I did observe] (4) that on the day of 18

Name

Age

Rating

Reference No.

Date of joining vessel

Date of enrolment

Character

did (5)

I do hereby adjudge that the said (6)

undergo ^{rigorous}_{simple} imprisonment (7) for (8)

be disrated to (9)

Before awarding the above punishment I did this day personally and publicly in the presence of the accused and the accuser [

] (10) investigate the matter and having heard the evidence (11) of (12)

(and of 12)

in support of the charge as well as what the accused had to offer in his defence and the evidence (13) of

of whom he called

in his defence, I did consider the charge proved, and [taking into consideration that this is the

offence recorded against him] (14) did adjudge him to be punished as above.

(1) Name of vessel
(2) Warrant are to be numbered consecutively in a single series.
(3) Rank and name of accuser.
(4) To be used when the offence has been committed in the presence of the commanding officer and (3) to be omitted.
(5) Enter offence, which must be one triable by a Indian Marine Court under section 41.
(6) Position and name of accused
(7) Imprisonment may be either rigorous or simple or partly rigorous and partly simple.
(8) The term must not exceed fourteen days
(9) Portion to which disrated.
(10) If the commanding officer witnessed the offence then enter here the name of an officer attending at the investigation and omit the preceding words, "and the accuser."

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*contd.*

(11) The witnesses should be sworn or affirmed.

But witnesses will here be unnecessary if the commanding officer witnessed the offence.

(12) Position and names of the witnesses.

(13) To be used if the accused calls witnesses.

The witnesses, if any, must be sworn or affirmed.

(14) To be used if there are previous convictions.

(15) If the trial is on land these words to be omitted and the place to be entered.

(16) "At sea" or at the port where the vessel may be.

(17) The name of the officer attending as in (10).

Given under my hand on board the Royal Indian Marine vessel
(15) at (16) this
day of 18 , (17) Lieutenant
Commander.

Former offences.

Date	Offence.	Punishment

NOTE.—Enter in first warrant for any man in each quarter all offences during

SCHEDULE IX.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING MINOR PUNISHMENTS UNDER SECTION 77.

(See Rule 47.)

1. A commanding officer may award any one or more of the following minor punishments, namely:

(1) in respect of a person below the position of warrant officer—

(a) *disrating*, which may be to the rating of a fourth class lascar or fourth class stoker, but not to any lower rating;

(b) *confinement* to his vessel, or stoppage of leave for any period, not exceeding twenty-eight days;

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*concl'd.*

THE INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887)

Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—*concl'd.*

- (c) stoppage of pay for every day of absence without leave or of over-staying leave;

NOTE—A person shall be regarded as absent without leave for one day when he has been so absent for six consecutive hours whether wholly in one day or partly in one day and partly in another

The day or days during which a person is incapacitated from performing his duty by reason of intoxication or the after-results of intoxication, may be treated as a day or days of absence without leave

- (d) reprimand in the case of a petty officer, and admonition in the case of a person below that position;

- (2) in respect of a person below the position of petty officer—

- (e) carrying hammock or bag for one hour at a time;

NOTE—This punishment is only to be awarded for misconduct in connection with clothes, hammocks, and bags, and is not to be awarded for more than three days or for more than two hours each day

- (f) extra lee wheel,

NOTE—This punishment is only to be awarded for idleness or inattention aloft, or on duty, or for slackness in boats, and is not to extend over the duration of the watch in which it is awarded

- (g) to stand on the quarter-deck for two hours at a time for any period not exceeding seven days.

2. A commanding officer may delegate to the senior gazetted officer present under his command, authority to award all or any of the minor punishments mentioned in clauses (e), (f) and (g) of Regulation 1.

3. A commanding officer may delegate to the officer of the watch, authority to award the punishment mentioned in clause (f) of that regulation

4. A punishment shall be calculated as having commenced from the time when it is awarded.

5. The punishments mentioned in clauses (e), (f) and (g) of Regulation 1 shall not be carried out on Sunday.

6. The award of every minor punishment shall be entered in the defaulter-book by the commanding officer, either at the time it is made, or not later than the following day, and shall be verified by his initials.

[See Gazette of India, 1896, Pt. I, p. 656.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE POLICE ACT, 1888 (III of 1888).

Creation of General Police Districts comprising certain Railways in the Central Provinces and certain contiguous Native States.

No. 1153, dated the 31st December, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased—

- (a) to create a general police-district embracing all the lands within the Central Provinces and the Native States referred to in the list appended hereto, which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the railways enumerated in that list, inclusive of all lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes;
- (b) to order the enrolment, under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein; and
- (c) to appoint the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to discharge, with respect to the general police-district and police force aforesaid, the functions of the Local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and any other enactment relating to police for the time being in force in the lands above mentioned or in any part thereof.

II. The Home Department Notification No. 647, dated the 16th July, 1909, is hereby cancelled.

List of Railways.

- (1) The East Indian Railway, from Jubbulpore to the northern outer signal at Sutna Station.
- (2) The Indian Midland Railway, from Itarsi to the border of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, including the lands lying within the Native States of Kurwai, Bhopal, and Gwalior.
- (3) The Bhopal-Ujjain Railway, [up to the East distant signal Ujjain] including the lands lying within the Native States of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Dewas (Senior Branch), and Dewas (Junior Branch).
- (4) The Bina-Guna-Baran Railway and the Baran-Kotah section of the Nagda-Muttra Railway, including the lands lying within the Native States of Gwalior, Tonk and Kotah.
- (5) The Indian Midland Railway, Bina-Katni Branch, including the lands lying within the Panna State.

¹ Inserted by Notification No. 105-C., dated 14th January, 1916, *see* Gazette of India, 1916, Pt. I, p. 62 and supplement.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd*

THE POLICE ACT, 1888 (III OF 1888).

Creation of General Police Districts comprising certain Railways in the Central Provinces and certain contiguous Native States—*contd*.

- (6) The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, including the land lying within Berar.
- (7) The Bengal-Nagpur Railway, including the lands lying within the Native States of Khairagarh, Nandgaon, Sakti, Raigarh and Rewah, and that portion of the Raipur Vizianagram branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway which lies within the Patna State.
- (8) The Holkar State Railway south of the northern end of the bridge over the Nerbudda river, including the lands lying within the Indore State.

[See Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 3.]

Creation of General Police Districts comprising certain Railway lands in the United Provinces and Oudh and certain contiguous Native States.

No. 447, dated the 6th March, 1912.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased:—

- (a) to create a general police-district embracing all the lands, situate within the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and the Native States referred to in the list appended hereto, which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Railways enumerated in that list, inclusive of all lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other Railway purposes;
- (b) to order the enrolment, under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein, and to direct that the police force enrolled in pursuance of the notification specified in paragraph III of this notification shall be deemed to have been enrolled in pursuance of this notification.

II. The Governor General in Council is also pleased to appoint the ¹[Governor in Council] of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to discharge, with respect to the general police-district, and police force aforesaid, the functions of the Local Government under the said Police Act 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and any other enactment relating to police for the time being in force in the lands above mentioned or in any part thereof.

III. Notification No. 1194, dated the 27th September, 1911, by the Government of India in the Home Department, is hereby cancelled.

¹ These words and entries were substituted by Notification No. F.162—24, dated 7th May, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 371.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

POLICE ACT, 1888 (III of 1888).

Creation of General Police Districts comprising certain Railway lands in the United Provinces and Oudh and certain contiguous Native States—*contd.*

List of Railways.

1. The Bengal and North-Western Railway, including the lands within the Benares State.
2. The Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway, including the lands within the Rampur and Benares States.
3. The Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, including the lands within the Rampur State.
4. The East Indian Railway, including the section from the border of the United Provinces and the Central India Agency to the northern outer signal at Sutna Station;
5. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway including (a) the lands lying in the Bharatpur, Dholpur, Gwalior, Datia, Orchha and Khaniadkhana States on the main line, (b) the lands lying in the Samthar State on the Jhansi-Cawnpore section and (c) the lands lying in the Orchha, Alipura, Garrauli, Palra and Taraon States on the Jhansi-Manikpur section¹;
6. The North-Western State Railway.
7. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway, except the portion between the West outer signal at Achnera on the Achnera-Bandikui section and the border of the United Provinces and the Bharatpur State.

[See Gazette of India, 1912, Pt. I, p. 332.]

Creation of General Police Districts comprising certain Railway lands in the Punjab, Delhi and the North-West Frontier Province and certain Native States.

No. 1578-P., dated the 22nd November, 1912.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased:—

- (a) to create a general police district embracing all the lands situate within the Punjab, the Province of Delhi² and the Native States referred to in the list appended hereto, which are or may hereafter be, occupied by the Railways

¹ These words and entries were substituted by Notification No. F.-162-24, dated 7th May, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 371.

² These entries were re-numbered by Notification No. F.-162-24, dated 7th May, 1925, see Gazette of India, 1925, Pt. I, p. 371.

³ The words "the North West Frontier Province" were omitted by Notification No. 933, dated the 11th September, 1914, see Gazette of India, 1914, Pt. I, p. 1411.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE POLICE ACT, 1888 (III of 1888).

Creation of General Police Districts comprising certain Railway lands in the Punjab, Delhi and the North-West Frontier Province and certain Native States.

- enumerated in that list, inclusive of all lands occupied by stations and out-buildings and for other Railway purposes;
- (b) to order the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein, and
 - (c) to direct that the police force enrolled in pursuance of the notification specified in paragraph III of this notification shall be deemed to have been enrolled in pursuance of this notification.

II. The Governor General in Council is also pleased to appoint the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to discharge, with respect to the general police district and police force aforesaid, the functions of the Local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and any other enactment relating to police for the time being in force in the lands above mentioned or in any part thereof.

III. Notification No. 1406, dated the 1st October 1912, by the Government of India in the Home Department, is hereby cancelled.

List of Railways.

1. The North-Western Railway, and the lines worked by that Railway, including the portions situate in the Native States of Jammu and Kashmir, Bikaner, Patiala, Bahawalpur, Nabha, Jind, Kapurthala, Faridkot, Malerkotla, Bhagat and Keonthal.

2. The Rewari-Delhi Section, including the Garhiharsaru-Farukhnagar branch and the Rewari-Kotkapura-Faslika section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, including the portions situate in the Native States of Pataudi, Dujana, Jind, Patiala, Nabha and Faridkot.

3. The Delhi-Ambala-Kalka Railway, including the lands lying within the Native States of Kalsia and Patiala.

4. The East Indian Railway, portion lying between the Jumna Bridge and the Delhi Junction Station.

5. The Agra-Delhi Chord Railway, portion lying between the Hodal Railway Station and the Delhi Junction Station.

6. The Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, from Bhatinda to the Bikaner Frontier, including the portion situate in the Native States of Patiala, and from Hissar to the Bikaner Frontier.

7. The Jind-Panipat Railway, including the portion situate in the Native State of Jind.

[See Gazette of India, 1912, Pt. I, p. 1589.]

¹ Added by Notification No. 419, dated 15th May, 1916, see Gazette of India, 1916, Pt. I, p. 608 and supplement.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE POLICE ACT, 1888 (III OF 1888).

Creation of a General Police District embracing certain areas in the Presidency of Bengal.

No. 1323, dated the 3rd September, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 568 (Police), dated the 28th March, 1912, the Governor General in Council is pleased:—

- (a) to create a general police district embracing the whole of the waters, beds, channels, shores, banks and towpaths of the undermentioned rivers and portions of rivers, including any places within 10 yards of the edge of the permanent bank on either side of such rivers, namely, firstly, all rivers and portions of rivers situate within the Presidency of Bengal excluding those specified in Schedule A hereto annexed, and secondly, the portion of the river specified in Schedule B hereto annexed, and situate in the province of Assam;
- (b) to direct the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein; and
- (c) to appoint the Chief Commissioner of Assam to discharge with respect to the general police district and the police force aforesaid the functions of the local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and any other enactments relating to the police for the time being in force in the rivers aforesaid or in any part thereof.

SCHEDULE A.

1. So much of the Dhaleswari river above Astagram as is situate within the Mymensingh district in the Presidency of Bengal.

2. So much of the Surma, Bheramoua and Barak rivers as is situate within the Mymensingh district in the Presidency of Bengal.

SCHEDULE B.

1. So much of the Brahmaputra river commencing from the northernmost point at which it enters the Rangpur district as is situate within the Goalpara and Gajo Hills districts in the province of Assam.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p, 1716.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE POLICE ACT, 1883 (III of 1883).

Creation of a General Police District embracing certain areas in the Province of Assam.

No 1325, dated the 3rd September, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Police Act, 1883 (III of 1883), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No 568 (Police), dated the 28th March 1912, the Governor General in Council is pleased:—

- (a) to create a general police district embracing the whole of the waters, beds, channels, shores, banks and towpaths of the undermentioned rivers and portions of rivers, including any places within 10 yards of the edge of the permanent bank on either side of such rivers namely, firstly, all rivers and portions of rivers situate within the province of Assam excluding that specified in Schedule A hereto annexed, and secondly, those rivers and portions of rivers specified in Schedule B hereto annexed and situate in the Presidency of Bengal;
- (b) to direct the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861) of a police force for service therein; and
- (c) Council to discharge with strict and the police force Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal

SCHEDULE A.

1. So much of the Brāhmaputra river commencing from the northernmost point at which it enters the Rangpur district as is situate within the Goalpara and Garo Hills districts in the province of Assam.

SCHEDULE B.

1. So much of the Dhaleswari river above Astagram as is situate within the Mymensingh district in the Presidency of Bengal.

2. So much of the Surma, Bheramona and Barak rivers as is situate within the Mymensingh district in the Presidency of Bengal.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Pt. I, p. 1717.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE POLICE ACT, 1888 (III of 1888).

Creation of a General Police District comprising certain Railway lands in Bihar and Orissa.

No. 248, dated the 6th April, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased :—

- (a) to create a general police district embracing all the lands occupied for the time being by the undermentioned railway lines and portions of railway lines, including the lands occupied by stations, out-buildings or for the other purposes of the said lines, namely, first those situate within the province of Bihar and Orissa excluding those specified in schedule A hereto annexed, and secondly those specified in schedule B hereto annexed and situate in provinces and places beyond the limit of the said province of Bihar and Orissa;
- (b) to direct the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861) of a police force for service therein; and
- (c) to appoint the Lieutenant Governor of Bihar and Orissa in Council to discharge with respect to the general police district and the police force aforesaid the functions of the local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and any other enactments relating to the police for the time being in force in the lands aforesaid or in any part thereof.

SCHEDULE A.

1. The following portions of the East Indian Railway, namely :—
 - (a) the Loop Line from the boundary between the presidency of Bengal and the province of Bihar and Orissa up to and including the Tinpahar railway station;
 - (b) the Tinpahar-Rajmahal branch;
 - (c) so much of the Barharwa Azimganj-Katwa branch as is situate within the province of Bihar and Orissa.
2. So much of the Eastern Bengal Railway as is situate within the province of Bihar and Orissa.

SCHEDULE B.

1. So much of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway as is situate west of the river Hugli within the presidency of Bengal.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Pt. I, p. 432.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE POLICE ACT, 1888 (III of 1888)

Creation of a General Police District comprising certain Railway lands in the Bombay Presidency.

No. 943, dated the 19th October, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888) (as in force in British India or as locally applied) and in pursuance of Notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department mentioned in the margin, the Governor General in Council is pleased:—

No. 921, dated the 10th July 1908
 No. 922, dated the 10th July 1909
 No. 923, dated the 10th July 1908
 No. 251, dated the 13th March 1909
 No. 1125, dated the 21st December 1907
 No. 1456, dated the 7th November 1911
 No. 431, dated the 5th March 1912
 No. 1034, dated the 5th July 1912
 No. 953, dated the 5th September 1913
 No. 855, dated the 24th August 1914
 No. 1038, dated the 5th October 1914
 No. 1251, dated the 7th October 1915

(a) to create a general police district embracing all the lands occupied for the time being by the undermentioned railway lines and portions of railway lines, including the lands occupied by stations, out-buildings, or for the other purposes of the said lines, namely, first those situate within the Presidency of Bombay, excluding those specified in Schedule A hereto annexed and secondly those specified in Schedule B hereto annexed and situate in provinces and places beyond the limits of the said Presidency;

(b) to direct the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein, and

(c) to direct the Government of India in Council to discharge with the local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and any other enactments relating to the police for the time being in force in the lands aforesaid or in any part thereof.

SCHEDULE A.

So much of—

- (1) the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railway, and
- (2) the Bhavangar-Railway

as is situate within the Presidency of Bombay.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE POLICE ACT, 1838 (III of 1838).

Creation of a General Police District comprising certain Railway lands in Ajmer-Merwara, the district of Abu, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Rajputana and Central India Agencies and certain Indian States—*contd.*

by the Railways enumerated in that list, inclusive of all lands occupied by stations, by outbuildings and for other railway purposes;

(2) to direct the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police-force for service in the said general police-district; and

(3) to appoint the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, to discharge, with respect to the general police-district and police-force aforesaid, the functions of the Local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and any other enactment relating to police for the time being in force in the lands above-mentioned or in any part thereof.

List of Railways.

(1) The main line of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway from the frontier of the Bombay Presidency near Roho to the south distance signal at Rewari Junction, including the lands lying within the Indian States of Sirohi, Jodhpur, Kishangarh, Jnipur, Alwar and Nabha.

(2) The Sambhar Branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway from Phulera to Kuchaman Road with the extension to Japog, including the lands lying within the Indian States of Jaipur and Jodhpur.

(3) The Rewari-Phulera Chord Railway from the west distance signal at Rewari Junction to Phulera, including the lands lying within the Indian States of Nabha, Alwar, Patiala, Jaipur and Jodhpur.

(4) The Agra Branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway from Bandikui to the west distance signal at Achnera, including the lands lying within the Indian States of Jaipur, Alwar and Bharatpur.

(5) The Malwa Section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway (including the Holkar State Railway) from Ajmer to the Narbada river (exclusive) near Mortakka with the branch from Fatehabad to the east distance signal at Ujjain, including the lands lying within the Indian States of Mewar, Tonk, Gwalior, Dhar, Jaora, Ratlam, Sailana and Indore.

(6) The section of the Godhra-Ratlam-Ujjain Railway from the western end of the bridge over the Anas river to the east distance signal at Ujjain, including the lands lying within the Indian States of Gwalior, Indore, Sailana, Ratlam and Jhabua.

(7) The Nagda-Muttra Railway from Nagda to Muttra (exclusive) with the Bavana-Agra Branch from Bavana Railway Station to the distance signal to the south of Fatehpur-Sikri Station, including the

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE POLICE ACT, 1888 (III OF 1888)

Creation of a General Police District comprising certain Railway lands in Ajmer-Merwara, the district of Abu, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Rajputana and Central India Agencies and certain Indian States—*concl'd*

lands lying within the Indian States of Gwalior, Dewas (Junior Branch), Dewas (Senior Branch), Jhalawar, Indore, Kotah, Bundi, Jaipur Tonk, Karauli and Bharatpur.

[See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 25]

Creation of a General Police District comprising certain Railway lands in the Bengal Presidency.

No. F.-93-VI-23, dated the 20th November, 1923—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased, with effect from the 1st January 1924, in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 246, dated the 6th April 1916,

- (a) to create a general police district embracing all the lands occupied for the time being by the undermentioned railway lines and portions of railway lines, including the lands occupied by stations, out-buildings, or for the other purposes of the said lines, namely, first those situate within the Presidency of Bengal excluding those specified in schedule A hereto annexed, and secondly those specified in Schedule B hereto annexed and situated in provinces and places beyond the limit of the said Presidency;
- (b) to direct the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein; and
- (c) to appoint the Governor of Bengal in Council to discharge with respect to the general police district and the police force aforesaid the functions of the local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and any other enactments relating to the police for the time being in force in the lands aforesaid or in any part thereof.

SCHEDULE A.

1. So much of the Cooch Behar Railway as is situate within the jurisdiction of the State of Cooch Behar.
2. So much of the Bengal Nagpur Railway as is situate west of the river Hooghly within the Presidency of Bengal.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE POLICE ACT, 1888 (III OF 1888).

Creation of a general Police District comprising certain Railway lands in the Bengal Presidency—*contd.*

SCHEDULE B.

1. So much of the Eastern Bengal Railway as is situate within the province of Bihar and Orissa or within the jurisdiction of the State of Cooch Behar.

2. So much of the Bengal Duars Railway as is situate within the jurisdiction of the State of Cooch Behar.

3. The following portions of the East Indian Railway, namely:—

(a) the loop line from the boundary between the Presidency of Bengal and the province of Bihar and Orissa, up to and including the Tinpahar railway station;

(b) the Tinpahar-Rajmahal branch;

(c) so much of the Barharwa-Azimganj-Katwa branch as is situate within the province of Bihar and Orissa.

[See Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 1640.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE METAL TOKENS ACT, 1889 (I OF 1889).

Penalty for importing prohibited pieces of copper or mixed metal not being coin.

No. 625, dated the 1st February, 1889.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India by sea or by land of pieces of copper or mixed metal, which not being coin as defined in the Indian Penal Code are intended to be used as money:

Provided that the bringing of such pieces into British India by a traveller in quantity not exceeding one hundred pieces and in good faith for his own use shall not be deemed to be prohibited by this notification.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Metal Tokens Act, I of 1889, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct—

- (a) that any person bringing pieces of copper into British India in contravention of the foregoing prohibition under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, shall be liable to the punishment to which he would be liable if he were convicted under the Metal Tokens Act, I of 1889, of making in British India, in contravention of section 3 of that Act, any such piece as is mentioned in that section, and
- (b) that the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 4, and sub-section (1) of such section 5 of the Metal Tokens Act, I of 1889, in relation to the offence of making in British India in contravention of section 3 of that Act any such piece as is mentioned in that section, shall apply so far as they can be made applicable to the offence of contravening the foregoing prohibition under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

[See Gazette of India, 1889, Pt. I, p. 76.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE MEASURES OF LENGTH ACT, 1889 (II of 1889).

Date of operation of Act.

No. 953, dated the 30th May, 1889.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct under section 1, sub-section (3) of the Measures of Length Act, II of 1889, that the said Act shall come into force on the 15th day of June, 1889.

[*See Gazette of India, 1889, Pt. I, p. 305.*]

Place of keeping of copy of Imperial Standard Yard.

No. 954, dated the 30th May, 1889.—Under section 3 of the Measures of Length Act, II of 1889, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the Mathematical Instrument Office of the Survey of India Department as the place within the limits of the town of Calcutta where the approved copy of the imperial standard for determining the length of the imperial standard yard for the United Kingdom shall be kept.

[*See Gazette of India, 1912, Pt. I, p. 1589.*]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1889 (IV OF 1889).

Instructions to be observed by Criminal Courts with reference to trade descriptions of quantity, measure or weight of certain goods.

No. 1474, dated the 13th November, 1891—In exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, and in supersession of all existing orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Criminal Courts in giving effect to the provisions of the Act in respect of trade descriptions of quantity, measure or weight of the goods specified hereunder shall observe the following instructions:—

I.—A trade description of length stamped on *grey, white or coloured cotton piece-goods* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless—

(a) where a single length is stamped, the description exceeds the actual length by more than—

4 inches in pieces stamped as 10 yards long and under;

5 inches in pieces stamped as above 10 yards and up to 23 yards long;

7 inches in pieces stamped as above 23 yards and up to 36 yards long;

9 inches in pieces stamped as above 36 yards and up to 47 yards long,

18 inches in pieces stamped as above 47 yards long;

Provided that the average length of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped length;

(b) where a maximum and a minimum length are stamped, the described maximum length is greater than the actual length by more than:—

9 inches in piece-goods under 35 yards long;

18 inches in piece-goods 35 yards and up to 47 yards long;

36 inches in piece-goods above 47 yards long:

Provided that no such piece shall measure less than the minimum stamped length.

II.—A trade description of width stamped on *grey, white or coloured cotton piece-goods* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless the description exceeds the actual width by—

half an inch in pieces stamped as 40 inches or less in width;
three quarters of an inch in pieces stamped as over 40 inches or under 59 inches in width;

one inch in pieces stamped as 59 inches or more in width:

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1889 (IV OF 1889).

Instructions to be observed by Criminal Courts with reference to trade descriptions of quantity, measure or weight of certain goods—*contd.*

Provided that the average width of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped width.

“ III.—A trade description of count or number, length or weight, applied to *grey* or *bleached cotton yarn*, shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless—

- (a) the described count or number is greater or less than the actual count or number by more than 5 per cent., provided that the average count of the whole of the yarn in question is not greater or less than the described count; or
- (b) (i) in a bundle of *grey yarn*, the average length of the whole number of single hanks is less than 840 yards and of double hanks is less than 1,680 yards; or
- (ii) in a bundle of *bleached yarn*, the average length of single hanks is less than 819 yards and of double hanks is less than 1,638 yards; or
- (c) (i) in a bundle of yarn of any count under 50, described as being 10 lbs. in weight, the number of knots of 20 hanks each is not half of, or the number of knots of 10 hanks each is not the same as, or the number of knots of 5 hanks each is not double, the described count or number of the yarn; or
- (ii) in a bundle of yarn of any count under 50, described as being 5 lbs. in weight, the number of knots of 20 hanks each is not a quarter of, or the number of knots of 10 hanks each is not half of, or the number of knots of 5 hanks each is not the same as, the described count or number of the yarn; or
- (iii) in a bundle of yarn of any count from 50 upwards, the number of knots of 20 hanks each is not half, or the number of knots of 40 hanks each is not a quarter, when the described weight is 10 lbs., or is not a quarter or an eighth, when the described weight is 5 lbs., of the count or number of the yarn; or
- (d) in the case of *bleached yarn*, the described weight exceeds the actual weight by more than—
 - 10 per cent. in counts up to 24;
 - 8½ per cent. in counts from 25 to 40;
 - 7½ per cent. in counts of 41 and upwards;

the allowance being 1 per cent. less than that specified in each of the above cases if the bleached yarn in the bundle is two-fold:

Provided that for the purposes of applying any of the sub-clauses of clause (c) to importations of single yarn in double hanks and of two-fold yarn in single and double hanks, one single hank of two-fold yarn, one

¹ Substituted by Notification No. 6263, dated 10th November, 1923, see Gazette of India, 1923, Pt. I, p. 1606

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1889 (IV of 1889)

Instructions to be observed by Criminal Courts with reference to trade descriptions of quantity, measure or weight of certain goods—*concl'd.*

double hank of single yarn, and one double hank of two-fold yarn shall be taken respectively as two, two and four hanks of single yarn, but the described count or number shall contain a definite indication that the yarn in the bundle is two-fold or in double hanks or both, as the case may be."

IV.—A trade description of count or number applied to a bundle of *dyed cotton yarn* shall be accepted as indicating length only, the hank being taken to measure 840 yards, and it shall be deemed to be false in a material respect if the average length of the hanks in a bundle is less than 819 yards.

V.—A trade description of length applied to *thread of any kind* (of cotton wool, flax, or silk) shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless it exceeds the actual length by more than 1 per cent.

VI.—The dimensions of goods on which their length or width is stamped shall be determined by measurement in imperial yards of 36 inches.

[See Gazette of India, 1891, Pt. I, p. 626.]

Rules as to piece-goods under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (IV of 1889).

No. 1430, dated the 6th April 1891.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19-A, sub-section (2), of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (as amended by section 11 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889), and sections 19 and 20 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (as amended by Act IX of 1891), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the subjoined rules and orders:

1. Piece-goods, such as are ordinarily sold by length or by the piece, shall be deemed to include woollen goods of all kinds and the under-mentioned descriptions of cotton goods, namely:—

Cambrics.	Madapollams.
Checks, spots, and stripes.	Mulls.
Chudders.	Muslins.
Chudder Dhooties.	Nainsooks.
Dhooties.	Printers.
Domestics.	Prints.
Doorias.	Saries.
Drills.	Scarves (Eklai).
Jaconets.	Sheetings.
Jeans.	Shirtings.
Lappets.	Tanjibs.
Lawns.	Twills.
Lenos.	T. Cloths and Mexicans.
Longcloths.	

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1889 (IV OF 1889).

Rules as to piece-goods under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (IV of 1889)—*contd.*

2. Other classes of piece-goods shall not be detained if unstamped; and unstamped cotton and woollen piece-goods imported for private and personal use and not intended for sale shall not be detained if the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are actually not intended for sale.

3. Examinations of packages to ascertain whether the goods mentioned in Rule I are stamped shall be made at frequent intervals, at the discretion of the Customs Collector, and either under his personal instructions or under general orders and instructions given by him to an Assistant Collector.

4. The piece-goods contained in the packages so examined need not be examined when found to be stamped to test the accuracy of the stamping, except on information received or when the Customs Collector has reason to suspect that the stamping is false.

5. All measurements of piece-goods shall be made on the table.

6. Yarns need not be examined or measured except on information received, or when the Collector has reason to suspect that the trade description is false.

7. An examination of yarns to test the accuracy of the description of count or length shall be made, in the first instance, up to the limit of one hundle in every one hundred bales or fraction of one hundred bales in the consignment.

8. If on such examination the difference between the average count or length and the described count or length is in excess of the variations permitted in paragraphs III and IV of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 21474 (Judicial), dated the 13th November, 1891, the importer may require a further examination to be made up to the limit and on the conditions stated in Rule 9.

9. The test to determine length of yarns shall be applied as follows:

From every one hundred bales, or fraction of one hundred bales, in a consignment one bundle should be selected at random. The hanks in this bundle should then be measured on the wrap-reel, one after the other, in the presence of a representative of the importer, and the lengths noted, the process being continued (within the limit of the bundle) until either the importer is satisfied that the yarn is short, or the average of the lengths noted shows that it is of full length.

When the importer is dissatisfied with this test, he may, on payment of the cost, require the Customs Collector to measure more hanks

¹ These Rules were substituted by Notification No. 2887-S R, dated the 30th June, 1898, see Gazette of India, 1898, Pt. 1, p. 714

² *Supra*, p. 637

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1889 (IV of 1889).

Rules as to piece-goods under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (IV of 1889)—*concl'd*

up to 1 per cent. of the total number of hanks in the consignment, such hanks being taken at random, by an officer of customs out of any bundles in the consignment

These nine hanks should then be tested on the wrap-reel. If on such test the difference between the average count or length and the described count or length is in excess of the variations permitted by the Notification quoted in the preceding rule, the process may be repeated if the importer should require it up to the limit of one per cent. of the whole number of bundles in the consignment, but no more extended examination shall be made unless the importer agrees to pay the cost thereof, in which case an examination may be made up to the limit of ten per cent. of the bundles in the consignment.

10. The Customs Collector may require from any informant a security not exceeding 500 rupees. If the Collector should be satisfied that the information given is wilfully false, the security shall be forfeited.

[See Gazette of India, 1891, Pt. I, p. 187.]

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